





*R. Chamberlayne (S.) B. L. 2.*

*Magne Britannie Notitia :*  
OR, THE  
**Present State**  
OF  
**Great Britain;**  
With divers  
**REMARKS**  
UPON  
**The Antient STATE thereof.**

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq;

The Seven and Twentieth Edition of the *South Part*, call'd *England*,  
and the Sixth of the *North Part*, call'd *Scotland*; with Improve-  
ments, and more correct and large Additions in the List of the  
Officers, &c. than in any former Impression.

IN TWO PARTS.

With his Majesty's Royal Privilege.

— *Paribus se Legibus ambæ*  
*Invictæ Gentis æterna in Fœdera mittent,*  
*Tros, Rutilusve fuat ; nullo discrimine habeo.*

L O N D O N :

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Magnae Britanniae Notitia  
OF THE  
*W. Musgrave*





*Anne R.*

**A** N N E, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our trusty and well-beloved *John Chamberlayne*, Esq; has humbly represented unto Us, that he hath been at great Expence and Labour in preparing for the Press a Work in Two Volumes, Entitled [*Magna Britanniae Notitia: Or, the Present State of Great Britain; with divers Remarks upon the Antient State thereof, in Three Parts: By John Chamberlayne, Esq; Fellow of the Royal Society.*] And that the sole Right of the Copy of the said Book is vested in the said *John Chamberlayne*; and therefore he hath humbly besought Us to grant him Our Royal Privilege for the sole Printing and Publishing the same for the Term of Fourteen Years. We being graciously inclin'd to encourage the said Undertaking, are pleased to condescend to his Request; and accordingly do hereby give and grant unto him the said *John Chamberlayne*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, Our Royal License and Privilege for the sole Printing and Publishing the said Work, Entitled as aforesaid, for and during the Term of Four-



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*Given at our Court at Windsor, the Seventeenth Day of August, in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.*







TO THE  
**K I N G.**

*S I R,*

**T**hat Excellent Prin-  
cess, to whom the  
World owes your  
Majesty's Birth,  
obtain'd your Per-  
mission, a few Years ago, to lay  
this Book at your Feet; and Pro-  
vidence has since that Permissi-  
on, made You my Sovereign.  
This Offering, which was inten-  
ded an Expression of Zeal, is now  
an Act of Allegiance. As the Qua-  
lity

lity of the Duty is exalted, so is also the Pleasure in performing it:

I have now a near Interest in the Virtues which I before admired at a Distance; and that Goodness which was a Pleasure in Expectation, is become a Happiness in Possession.

Your Majesty's long Experience in the Arts of Peace and War, gives your Subjects a confident Prospect of seeing their Country establish'd in the happy Enjoyment of Wealth and Honour. The Fatigues and Vicissitudes of a Military Life, and Observation of Mankind, under the respective Conditions of being victorious and conquer'd, has supply'd your Majesty with  
a deep

a deep Sense of the Great and  
Glorious Charge of a Sovereign,  
and of the High Station which is  
given You by Him who has it in  
his Power to correct the Proud,  
and exalt the Oppress'd.

The following Book will enter-  
tain Your Majesty with an Enu-  
meration of all those Offices with  
which the Crown of *England* is a-  
ble to distinguish such of its Sub-  
jects as are most capable to do Ser-  
vice to their Prince and their  
Country; the judicious, or misin-  
form'd Distribution of these, has  
been ever the Bane or Happiness  
of our Sovereign: But we have de-  
lightful Hopes from hence, in  
your Majesty's Reign, since it is  
usual in Courts to form their Man-  
ners in Imitation of the Prince.

Where-



Wherever Our King is made the Example, exact Justice, punctual Payments, Gentleness to Inferi-ors; and good Will to all, must be the Measure and Rule of Life.

Your Majesty will observe the Wise Oeconomy in the Household of our Princes, where all Orders of Men, from the highest Peer to the humblest Yeoman, may meet Persons of their own Quality to receive and direct them in the Favour or Satisfaction they may promise themselves from the Royal Presence. The ample Provisions for the Tables of Great Officers, the several Denominations of Gentlemen, Grooms, Pages and Yeomen, are Testimonies of the Generous Institutions of our Princes, to communicate them-

*The Dedication.*

themselves to all Degrees of their Subjects, by the noble Means of Kindness and Hospitality. Your Majesty will find the Establishment of the Royal Household, represented in this Treatise, only another Scheme for carrying on the same Purpose which You have ever promoted elsewhere : And here are formed standing Rules and Directions for supporting those Ends, which in your other Dominions You maintain'd by your immediate Will and Pleasure.

The more your Majesty looks into the Customs and Laws of *Great Britain*, the more will your Majesty be pleas'd with the Mode of your Power ; for 'tis wholly turn'd to carry on and maintain what

what has been always your Pursuit: And the Justice with which your Majesty has exerted your Will where your Power has been absolute, gives us the best Assurance, that our Laws can not contradict, but always favour the Inclination of our King.

*That Your Subjects may make it their constant Endeavour to deserve so Great a Blessing as the Accession of your most Excellent Majesty to this Throne, is the constant Prayer of,*

May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most Dutiful,  
Most Obedient Subject  
and Servant,

John Chamberlayne



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AD-1





A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN;

AND FIRST,  
Of the Southern Part of it, call'd  
ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.  
Of the Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions of  
ENGLAND.

Name.]



THE whole Island of Great Britain was call'd anciently *Albion*; which Appellation is still retain'd in *Scotland*, by the Descendants of the ancient *Celts*, who still call *Scotland*, *Alban*, and the *Scots*, *Albanach*. Afterwards, as appears in the Time of *Lucretius* and *Julius Caesar*, this Island was call'd *BRITANNIA*, from *Brith*, which in the old *British* Tongue signifies *Painted*, (for the same reason that the Extra-Provincial *Britains* were afterwards call'd *Picts*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their Skins) but about 800 Years after the Incarnation of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, who was descended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest Part of this Country then was) the South Part was call'd *Angle*, or *Engle-land*, or as we now pronounce it, *England*.

Book I.

B

Climate.]

**Climate.]** It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, as are *Britany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of Northern Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*; advantageously for Traffick to all Parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most Northern Part is 17 Hours, 30 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most Southern Parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

**Dimensions.]** It is in Shape Triangular, the longest Side from *Berwick* North, to the Land's-End South-West, 386 Miles; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich*, S. S. E. about 280 Miles; from *Sandwich* E. to the Land's-End W. by S. 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, N. and S. 320 Miles; Contains by Computation, 39,038,500 Acres, 1,175,951 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*, five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*, less than *Italy* by almost one half, and in comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7,500,000 Pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

**Division.]** The whole Provincial *Britain*, which took in *England* and the *Low-Lands* of *Scotland* as far as *Grahmes-Dike*, was, in the Time of the *Romans*, divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the South Part of *England*; the second all that Western Part now call'd *Wales*; and the third, the Northern Part beyond *Trent*; and, by a later Division, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Caesariensis*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, and *Valentia*.

As to its Political Division, *England* (including *Wales*) is first divided into 52 Counties, and they are sub-divided into Rapes, Lathes, Wapentakes, and Hundreds, and they again into Tythings.

According to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is divided first into 2 Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *Canterbury* and *York*; these 2 Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes: Of which there are in both Provinces 9284, hereof 3845 are Churches *Impropriate*, i. e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-Men receive the Tythes; or *Appropriate*, i. e. annex'd to Colleges, or Church-Dignities.

Of Parishes (*Cambden*, says) there are but 9284, from a Catalogue exhibited to King *James I.*



CHAP. II.

Of the Bishopricks of ENGLAND.

THE Archbishoprick of CANTERBURY, is a Province containing almost all the South Part of England, from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Diocese is only Part of *Kent*, and divers peculiar Churches, amidst other Dioceses, valued in the Book of Tenth at 1682 l. 12 s. 2 d. Chief Seats belonging to this See, are *Lambeth-House* and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever since the Civil Wars. Parish-Churches in this Province 8219, in this Diocese 257.

The Archbishoprick of YORK is a Province, containing the North Part of England from *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*; its Diocese contains most of *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Valued in the Book of Tenth at 1610 l. per Annum. Chief Seat *Bishop-Thorp* in *Yorkshire*. Parish-Churches in this Province 1064. In this Diocese 581.

Bishopricks in the Province of CANTERBURY.

Bishoprick of LONDON, contains *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, and hath not been alter'd since its first Institution, and likewise all the Plantations in *America*. Value 1000 l. Seats, *London-House* in *Aldersgate-street* in *London*, and *Fulham-House* in *Middlesex*, P. C. 623.

WINCHESTER, a large Diocese, containing *Surrey* and *Hampshire*, the Isles of *Wight*, *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and *Aldernay*. Value 3193 l. 4 s. 7 d. Seats, *Farnham-Castle* in *Surrey*, *Wolvesey-House* in *Winchester*, *Chelsea-House* in *Middlesex*, P. C. 362.

In the Year 733, *Dorchester* was again made a Bishop's See, and its Diocese taken out of *Litchfield*.

LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY, contains all *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*, and part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*. Value 705 l. 5 s. 5 d. Seats, *Litchfield-Close*, and *Eccleshal-Castle* in *Staffordshire*, P. C. 557.

LINCOLN, contains *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Hertfordshire*, being the largest Bishoprick of England. Value 666 l. 13 s. 4 d. Seats, *Buckden* in *Huntingdonshire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*, ruin'd by the Civil Wars. P. C. 1247.

ELY, contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Value 2134 l. 18 s. 6 d. Seats, *Ely-House* in *Holborn*, *London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbieh-Castle* in *Wisbieh*, *Cambridgeshire*. P. C. 141.

SALISBURY, contains *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire*. Value 1421 l. 11 s. 0 d. Seats, *Salisbury-Palace* in *Wiltshire*. P. C. 248.

EXETER, contains *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*. Value 400 l. Seat, *Exeter-Palace* in *Exeter*. P. C. 604.



**BATH** and **WELLS**, contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seats, *Wells-Palace*, and *Barnwel* in *Somersetshire*. P. C. 388.

**CHICHESTER**, contains only *Sussex*. Value 677 l. 5 s. 3 d. Seat, *Chichester-Palace* in *Sussex*. P. C. 250.

**NORWICH**, contains *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small Part of *Cambridgeshire*. Value 834 l. 11 s. 7 d. Seats, *Norwich-Palace*, and *Ludham-Hall*, in *Norfolk*. P. C. 1121.

**WORCESTER**, contains *Worcestershire*, and part of *Warwickshire*. Value 1032 l. 19 s. 2 d. Seats, *Worcester-Palace*, and *Hartlebury-Castle* in *Worcestershire*. P. C. 241.

**HEREFORD**, contains *Herefordshire*, and part of *Shropshire*. Value 788 l. 11 s. 0 d.  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Seats *Hereford-Palace* in *Hereford*, and *Whitburn* in the same County. P. C. 313.

**ROCHESTER**, contains part of *Kent* only. Value 358 l. 4 s. 9 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Seat, *Bromley-House* in *Kent*. P. C. 98.

**OXFORD**, contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 381 l. 11 s. 0 d.  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Seat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*. P. C. 195.

**PETERBOROUGH**, contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414 l. 14 s. 8 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Seats, *Peterborough-Castle*, and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*. P. C. 293.

**GLOUCESTER**, contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 l. 7 s. 1 d. Seat, *Gloucester-Palace* in *Gloucester*. P. C. 267.

**BRISTOL**, contains the City of *Bristol*, part of *Gloucestershire*, and County of *Dorset*. Value 383 l. 8 s. 4 d. Seat, *Bristol-Palace*. P. C. 236.

**LANDAFF**, contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Brecknockshire*, and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 l. 14 s. 2 d. Seats *Mathorn* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff-Palace* in *Glamorganshire*. P. C. 177.

**St. DAVIDS**, contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 463 l. 13 s. 4 d. Seat, *Abergwilly* in *Caermarthen*. P. C. 308.

**St. ASAPH**, contains the greatest part of *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryshires*, and some part of *Shropshire*. Value 187 l. 11 s. 8 d. Seat, *St. Asaph* in *Flintshire*. P. C. 121.

**BANGOR**, contains the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryshire*. Value 131 l. 16 s. 3 d. Seat, *Bangor-Palace* in *Caernarvon*. P. C. 107.

#### Bishopricks in the Province of YORK.

**DURHAM**, contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 1821 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seat, *Durham-Palace*, and *Aukland-Castle* in *Durham*. P. C. 135.

**CARLILE**, contains two parts in three of *Cumberland*, and about the like Share of *Westmorland*; the Remainder of both these Counties being under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chester*, excepting only two Parishes in that of *Cumberland*, which are in the Diocese of *Durham*. Value 531 l. 4 s. 9 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Seat, *Rose-Castle* in *Cumberland*. P. C. 93.

**CHESTER**,

# Book I. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

5

**CHESTER**, contains *Cheshire, Lancashire, Richmondshire* (which is part of *Yorkshire*) with part of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. Value 420 l. 1 s. 8 d. Seats, *Chester-Palace* in *Chester*. P. C. 256.

**MAN**, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by Pope Gregory IV.

## CHAP. III.

### Description of the several Counties of ENGLAND.

#### Bedfordshire,

**I**S in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 260,000 Acres; and about 12,170 Houses. The Air is temperate; the Soil, especially in the *North-East* Part, fruitful; its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*. The whole County is well stor'd with Corn and Cattle; its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese, Poultry, and Woad for Dying. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* the Inhabitants (especially the Women) employ themselves in weaving Bone-lace: Towards *Dunstable* and *Luton* they weave Straw-Hats, and other things of that sort, which Manufactures employ several thousands of People. It has in it 124 Parishes and 11 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire-Town, 38 Miles from *London*, is the largest; *Dunstable* for Larks; *Aspley* for Fuller's-Earth: It has many noble Seats, as *Wooburn Abby*, *Duke of Bedford's*; *Wrest*, *Duke of Kent's*; *Houghton Park*, *Earl of Aylesbury's*; *Hawnes*, *Lord Carteret's*; *Amptil Park*, *Lord Ashburn's*; *Melchburn*, *Lord St. John's*; *Brumham*, *Lord Trevor's*; *Battlefden*, *Lord Bathurst's*; *Luton*, *Sir Tho. Napier's*.

#### Berkshire,

**I**S in *Salisbury* Diocese, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 527,000 Acres, and 16,900 Houses. The Air is sweet, the Soil plentiful. The whole County is well stor'd with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool and Wood, especially Oak and Beech. Its chief Rivers are *Thames* and *Kenet*. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market-Towns: The chief in note is *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a most noble Manufacture of Canvas, or Sail-Cloth, wherein 7 or 800 poor People are constantly employ'd by *Owen Buckingham Esq*; and such Quantities of that Commodity made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and several Merchants, are now wholly supply'd with as good, or better Sail-Cloth made at Home, than that they us'd formerly to import from *France* at great Expence. *Abingdon*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endow'd; *Hungerford* for Trouts and Craw-Fish; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Farringdon*, a Market; *Windsor* is famous



for its Castle, which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*, situated strongly and pleasantly; of late curiously adorn'd by King *Charles II.* with the Excellency of Modern Painting and Carving. It has a fine Park and Forest belonging to it: It has several fine Seats, as *Hamstead-Marshall* and *Aile-down*, Lord *Craven's*; *Gronborne*, late Earl of *Ranelagh's*; *Causham*, the Earl of *Cadogan's*; *Bill-Hill*, Lord Viscount *Blundell's*; *Hurly*, late Sir *Henry Johnson's*; *Swallowfield*, Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Deerwood*, *Gray Nevill's*, Esq; *Brunsel*, Sir *John Copes Jun.*; *Coley*, *Tranfield Vachell's* Esq; *Simning*, Sir *William Rich's*; *Wytham*, Earl of *Abington's*.

### Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln Diocese*, in Circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441,000 Acres, and 12,390 Houses: The Air good; the Soil rich; Its principal Rivers *Tame*, *Ouse* and *Coln*: Its chief Commodities are Wood, Corn, Sheep and Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their Goodness. It hath 182 Parishes, and 15 Towns; the most noted are, *Buckingham*, the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Aylesbury*, in the middle of a rich Vale; *High-Wickam* for good Building; *Newport Pagnel* for Bone-Lace; *Eaton*, a Village adjoining to *Windsor*, hath a College nobly endow'd, hath a Provost, and seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free School, now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are seventy King's Scholars taught and maintain'd gratis, and sent yearly to King's College in *Cambridge*, as Places become void: Founded by *Hen. VI.* Its chief Seats are, *Bulstons*, the Duke of *Portland's*; *Over-Witchendon* and *Woborn*, Duke of *Wharton's*; *Ashbridge*, Duke of *Bridgewater's*; *Clevedon*, Earl of *Orkney's*; *Denham-Court*, Sir *William Bowyer's*; *Wooton-Underwood*, *Richard Greenville's* Esq; *Draham*, Sir *Roger Hill's*; *Amersham Mount*, *Gerrard Drakes* Esq; *Kingsley* . . . . *Herbert's* Esq;

### Cambridgeshire,

In the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 570,000 Acres, and 12,347 Houses: The Air and Soil of divers sorts; its principal Rivers, *Ouse*, *Cam*, and *Grant*; its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Fish, Bowl and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets. The Northern Part is called the Isle of *Ely*. The whole contains 163 Parishes, and 8 Market-Towns; the most noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble University, near which is kept *Sturbridge Fair*, one of the most noted Fairs in *England*; *Ely*, Bishop's Seat, for its Minster; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Royston* for Malt: Its chief Seats are, *Chippenhams*, the Earl of *Oxford's*; *Wimple*, Lord *Harley's*; *Maddingley*, Sir *John Cotton's*; *Huxley St. George*, Sir *Robert Cotton's*; *Dalham-Hall*, Dr. *Patrick's*; *Cattisburgh*, Lord *North and Grey's*; *Thorney-Abby*, Duke of *Beaufort's*.

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## Cheshire,

In the Diocese of *Chester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 720,000 Acres, and 24034 Houses, is a County Palatine; the Air is wholesome, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Angientry, Loyalty, and Hospitality; its Rivers *Dee* and *Weaver*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Millstones; contains 71 Parishes, and 13 Towns; the chiefest is the City of *Chester*, 142 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries, or Rows, upon which the whole City is built; *Nantwich*, *Middlewich* and *Norwich* for Saltpits, *Macclesfield* for Buttons, and *Congleton* for Gloves. Chief Seats are, *Cholmondeley-Hall*, the Earl of *Cholmondeley's*; *Dunham-Massey*, Earl of *Warrington's*; *Rock-Savage*, Earl *River's*; *Olton*, *John Egerton's Esq*; *Vale-Royal*, *Charles Cholmondeley's Esq*; *Crew-Hall*, *John Crew-Offley's Esq*; *Eaton-Hall*, Sir *Richard Grosvenor's*; *Aston*, Sir *Tho. Aston's*.

## Cornwall,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, in Circumference 230 Miles; contains about 960,000 Acres, and 25374 Houses. The Air is clear and sharp, the Valleys rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Tinnerns are incorporated with many ancient Laws and Privileges in four Divisions, called *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Treawarnalle*, and *Penwile*, in each of which Stannary-Courts are held, and sometimes Parliaments of the whole Society, under the Lord Warden of the Stannaries. The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers, and healthy. This County is enriched likewise by the great number of Fish, especially Pilchards, which are taken on these Coasts: Its other Commodities are French and Bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks especially; the fine blue Salt, which the French call *Ardois*; transparent Pebbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreese in considerable Quantities. Here's plenty of *Rosa Solis* and Sage, Hyssop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; and also Samphire and Eringo, or Sea-Holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vastly spacious, &c. The chief Rivers are, *Tamer*, *Camell*, and *Fale*. It contains 171 Parishes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launceston*, or *Launceston*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most note are, *Stow*, the Countess of *Granville's*; *Truro* and *Lanbidrock*, Earl of *Radnor's*; *Bocconock*, the late Lord *Mohun's*; *Trerise*, Lord *Arundel's*; At *Stow*, Lord *Lansdown's*; *Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin's*; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongst which *Mount-Edgcomb* is a noble and pleasant one, belonging to *Richard Edgcomb, Esq*;

## Cumberland,

In the Diocese of *Chiffer and Carlisle*, in Circumference, 168 Miles, contains about 1,340,000 Acres, and 14,825 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil tolerably fruitful, the Hills for feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this Country have been found many Roman Antiquities. Here is Fowl and Fish in great plenty; in the Mussels are found Pearls. Here are great Mines of Copper about *Newland* and *Keswick*; Black-Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise, the only Place, some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 38 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The City *Carlisle*, a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle, and Trade, 235 Miles from *London*; *Penrith* is noted for Tanners; *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. This having been a Frontier Country to *Scotland*, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the most part Castle-wise: The most noted are *Greystock Castle*, and *Drumbugh Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Cockermouth Castle*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Naworth*, Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Kirk-Oswald* and *D'Acre Castle*, late Earl of *Suffex's*; *Hutton-Hall*, Sir *George Fletcher's* Bar.

## Derbyshire,

In the Diocese of *Litchfield and Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680,000 Acres, and 21,155 Houses. The Air and Soil good, especially the South and East Parts; the North and West are hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is stor'd with Corn, Cattle, and Wood. Here are Mines of Alabaster, Marble, Crystal, Millstone and Whetstone: It has Pit-coal, Iron and Lead, the best in *England*, in great plenty; in some Places is Antimony. Here are 106 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous, and rich; 97 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Belvoir-Castle*, Duke of *Rutland's*; *Bretby*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scarsdale's*; *Stavely*, the Lord *James Cavendish's*; *Belsover-Castle* and *Haddon*, the Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Melber*, *Tho. Coke's* Esq; *Longford*, Sir *Edward Cook's*. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton-Well* has two Springs, one of hot, and the other of cold Water: The *Peak* is famous for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called the *Devil's Arse*, *Eldan-Hole*, which had been plumbed to the Depth of 300 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found, and *Poole's-Hole*.

## Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,920,000 Acres, and 56,310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil hilly, woody, and barren, but manur'd with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side: Its Rivers, *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart*. The Men are strong and active; its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-fish and Fowl, Kerfies, Serges, and Bone-Lace; besides the Production of its

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## Book I. OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

Mines, Lead and Tin, and some quantities of Silver and Lead-stone, formerly on *Dartmore Rocks*. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 Miles from *London*; a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and strong Castle: It hath a good Trade, for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Biddisford*, the late Earl of *Bath's*; . . . . *Sir Walter Young's Bar.* *Mount Edgcomb*, *Richard Edgcomb's Esq.* *Pondram-Castle*, *Sir William Courtney's Bar.* *Pyns*, *Hugh Stafford's Esq.*

### **Dorsetshire.**

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772,000 Acres, and 21,944 Houses, a pleasant County; the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers, *Stowre*, fam'd for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-pipe-Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tun: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Dorchester*, noted for Trade, 85 Miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury*, for its fine Prospect and Market; *Sherbourn*, for the curious Workmanship of its Church; *Bridport* for Hemp and Cables; *Pool* is well built, and rich. The chief Seats are, *Winburn St. Giles*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Sherbourn*, Lord *Digby's*; *Critchell*, *Sir Nathaniel Napier's*; *Kingston-Hall*, *Mr. Bank's*; *High-hall*, *Mr. Fitch's*; . . . . *Mr. Doddington's*; *Bryanstone*, *Henry Portman's Esq.* at *Puddle Town*, *Col. Rolt's*. *Portland* is an Isle near this County, eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-stone.

### **Durham.**

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 197 Miles in Circumference, contains about 610,000 Acres, and 15,984 Houses; is a County Palatine, the Royalty whereof belonging to the Bishop, therefore it is called *The Bishoprick of Durham*. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, the South rich, the West rocky and moorish: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver in the West Parts. The Rivers in it are, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*. It hath 112 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The City of *Durham* is 200 Miles from *London*. The Bishop's See, whose Palace is a fine Castle, *Bishop-Awkland*, is noted likewise for its Castle and good Air, belonging likewise to the Bishop. *Darlington* for three Pits near it, caused by an Earthquake in 1179, called *Hell-Katiles*. The chief Seats, *Lumley-Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Ravensthorpe-Castle*, *Sir Henry Lyddal's Bar.*

### **Essex.**

In *London* Diocese, 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,240,000 Acres, and 34,819 Houses; Its Air is temperate,



rate, but towards the Sea and *Thames* moist and fruitful: The Soil in some Places is so rich, that after 3 Years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 Years together without Dunging. Its Rivers are, *Thames, Stower, Coln, Chelmer, Lea, Crouch, Roding*. At *Stratford by Avon* is a Bridge, the first of Stone in England. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl, and Fish: 'Tis noted likewise for Cloths, Stuffs, and Hops: Here are 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns: The most noted are, *Colchester*, which has a great Trade for White-Bays and Oysters, and is remarkable for the many Roman Antiquities found there. *Chelmsford* is the Assize Town; *Harwich* is noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland*, and for a petrifying Spring near it; *Walden* for Saffron. Here over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury-Fort*, a strong Block-house upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are *Wansted*, Lord Viscount *Castlemain's*; *New-Hall*, Duke of *Montague's*; *Leighs*, Earl of *Manchester's*; *Copt-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Webster's*; *Hill-Hall*, Sir *Edward Smith's*; *Hallingbury-Hall*, Sir *Edward Turner's*; *Audley-End*, Earl of *Suffolk's*; *Montfarn-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwalter's*; *Shortgrove*, Lord *Thomond's*.

#### Glocestershire,

In *Glocester* Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 800,000 Acres, 26764 Houses; the Air sweet, the Soil fruitful. Its Rivers, *Severn, Wye, Stroud, Isis, Avon*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Cyder, and Salmon: Its Manufacture, Cloathing, the Trade of which amounts to 500,000 l. per Annum, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the Spanish Strain ('tis said) came from a Present of *Edward I.* made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*: Here are 280 Parishes, and 26 Towns: The City of *Glocester*, 81 Miles from *London*, is a County of it self, a Bishop's See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewise stands part of *Bristol*, one of the biggest and best trading Cities of *England*, which is a County of it self, and contains above 5000 Houses; *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet; and *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactory, and Mustard Balls. Near *Bristol* is a Place call'd *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores*, or Spars. At the bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well. Its noblest Seats are, *Badmington*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Durham*, William *Blathwait's* Esq; *Berkley-Castle*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Cambden-House*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Kemsford*, Lord *Weymouth's*; *Fairford*, ... *Baker's* Esq; *Stoke* ... *Barkley's* Esq; *King's-Weston*, *Edward Southwell's* Esq; *Barr's Court*, Sir *John Newton's* Bar. *Siston-House*, *Samuel Trotman's* Esq;

Want

**Hant or Hampshire,**

In the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1,312,500 Acres, and 26,831 Houses; the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey, and Bacon. Its Rivers, *Stoure*, *Avon*, *Itching*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerfies and Stuffs. Here are 253 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the Shire-Town (though it be a County of it self) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a considerable City, 34 Miles from *London*, the Assize-Town; it has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Schoolmasters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; likewise here is a Palace begun by King *Charles II.* which he did not finish. *Portsmouth* is a fortify'd Town and Harbour, and Royal Arsenal; *Weymouth*, a fine Harbour. The chief Seats are, *Hackwood* and *Abbotstone*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Brodland*, Sir *John Barbe's*; *Southwick*, *Richard Norton's Esq;* *Down-Husband*, Lord *Limington's*; *Henry's Esq;* *Stansfield-Sea*, *George Pitt's Esq;* *Chilton Candover*, Sir *Robert Worsley's Bar.*; *Harmaid*, *Thomas Gervis Esq;* *Southwick*, *Richard Norton's Esq;*

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies, and Wild-Fowl. Its Wool is next in Fineness to that of *Cotswold*. It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two Places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is, 2. *Sanham*, and, 3. *Tar-mouth*, *Spishhead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy Royal frequently rendezvous; and so also is *St. Helen's*, about two Leagues beyond the other; nearer the Island. The chief Seat *Appledoon-Coom*, Sir *Robert Worsley's Bar.*

**Hertfordshire,**

Is in the Diocese of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451,000 Acres, and 16,569 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part chalky, but fruitful enough in Corn and Woods: Of which it is said, That they who buy a Seat in *Hertfordshire*, pay 2 Years Purchase for the Air. Its Rivers, *Coln*, *Lea*. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, and Malt. It has 120 Parishes, and 18 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Hertford*, 20 Miles from *London*; *Barnet* is noted for Medicinal Waters; *Berkhamstead* for its ancient Castle, chief Place of Residence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with New-River Water. Its chief Seats are, *Hatfield*, the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Cashibury*, the Earl of *Essex's*; *Coley Green*, Earl *Cowper's*; *Moore-Park*, *Dutcheffs of Monmouth's*; *Tring*, *William Gore's Esq;*; *Holywell*, the Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Garrumbery*, Lord *Grimston's*; *Stagney-Hall*, *Robert*



*bert Heysham's Esq; Lammart, Sir Samuel Gerrard's Bar. Tuing Water, John Heat's Esq; The How, Sir Harry O Keats's Bar.*

### Herefordshire,

In the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 600,000 Acres, and 15,000 Houses. The Air is good, the Soil exceeding fruitful. Its Rivers are, *Wye, Arrow, Lug, Frome*. This County exceeds in four Things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water, in which last Salmonis are plentiful. Is famous for Cyder, especially Red-streak. It hath 76 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the most noted is the City of *Hereford*, the Shire-Town, a Bishop's See, 105 Miles from *London*: Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College and Hospital; *Leominster* noted for Bread, and the best Wool in *England*; *Kynston* for Narrow Cloths. At *Mareley-Hill* was that notable Earthquake 1571. Chief Seats are, *Newport, Paul Foley's Esq; Stoke, Mr. Foley's; Hampton-Court, Earl Coningsby's.*

### Huntingdonshire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 67 Miles in Circumference, contains about 240,000 Acres, and 8,217 Houses. The Air is diverse, for the most part moist. It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former Times very woody. Its chief River, *Ouse*, and divers lesser. Its chief Commodities are, Corn and Cattle. It contains 79 Parishes, and 6 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town is *Huntingdon*, 30 Miles from *London*, having a good Free-School: *St. Ives* and *St. Neots*, eminent for Markets and Fairs, and for their neighbouring medicinal Waters; *Godmanchester* for good Husbandmen. Its chief Seats, *Hinchinbroke, the Earl of Sandwich's; Kimbolton-Castle, Duke of Manchester's; Great Gidding, Earl of Rockingham's.*

### Kent,

Has in it the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, 162 Miles in Circumference. The People of it boast they never were Bondmen, i. e. never held their Land in Villanage; contains about 1,248,000 Acres, and 39,240 Houses. It was formerly a Kingdom of it self. It is accommodated with two great Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre, Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially Pippins and Cherries; Woad and Madder for Dyers, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyn, Samphire; near *Deal*, Fowl and Fish. The *Medway* yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choicest Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large. The Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well stored with Sheep and Corn. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns. The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of itself, 54 Miles from *London*: Its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, formerly noted for its rich Window, (destroy'd in the Civil Wars) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Roy-

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al Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*. *Rochester* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church and stately Stone-Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *England*; built by Sir Robert Knolls, in the Reign of Henry IV.. At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-Royal, and one of the best Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidstone* is the Assize-Town, noted for Thread and Hops; *Dover* for its Castle and Peer; *Faversham* for its Trade by Hoys to *London*; *Tunbridge* for its medicinal Waters; *Wyte* its Free-School; *Sevenoke* its Free-School and Hospital; *Dover*, *Hythe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are four of the Cinque-Ports, the fifth *Hastings*; and two of their Appendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Sussex*. These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges; their Burgesses are called Barons of the Cinque-Ports. In the Procession of a Coronation, they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that Day a Table at the King's Right Hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats, are *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal, of which more when we come to the Account of Hospitals; *Knowl*, the Earl of *Dorset's*; *Eastwell*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*; *Waldershare*, Sir Robert Furness's; *Chilham-Castle*, . . . . *Digg's* Esq; *Hotchfield*, the Earl of *Thanet's*; *Penthurst*, the Earl of *Leicester's*; *Squirrels*, the Earl of *Jersey's*; *Cheving*, Earl *Stanhope's*; *Fair-Lawn*, Lord *Bernard's*; *Surrendine*, Sir *Chomley Deering's*; at *Greenwich*, Sir *Gregory Page's*. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this County, are three-fold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15, at full Age to sell or alineate. 3. Tho' the Father were convicted of Treason, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*. These three Privileges, granted and confirmed to them by *William* the Conqueror, are denominated *Gavel-kind*.

#### Lancashire,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester*, 170 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,150,000 Acres, and 40,200 Houses; a County Palatine. The Air is serene and sharp; the Soil diverse; the moorish part is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all sorts of Provision; the Rivers, *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*. The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen especially; those of this County and *Somersetshire* are the stateliest in *England*; Fowl, Fish, particularly Chart, Pit-coals (which serve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utensils, little inferior to Jet) and Flax. The chief Manufactures are, Woollen Cloths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here are 60 Parishes, and 26 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Lancaster*, 187 Miles from *London*. *Liverpool* is a Sea-Port-Town, and of late very much frequented: *Manchester* is a Town of very great Trade for Woollen

**Woollen and Linnen Manufactures.** *Wigan* has near it a sulphureous boiling Well. Chief Seats are, *Knowlsby*, the Earl of *Derby's*; *Stoney-Hurst*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Ashton-Hall*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Dunkeyhalgh*, Lord *Petre's*; *Haigh*, Sir *Roger Bradshaigh's*, Bar.

### Leicestershire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 96 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 18,762 Houses. The Air is mild and healthy, the Country Champaign, the Soil diverse, very rich in Pastures; it abounds likewise with Pease and Beans, to a Proverb, *Leicestershire Bean-Belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool of its Sheep the largest in *England*. Its Rivers, *Stowre*, *Reek* and *Swift*. It has 200 Parishes, and 12 Towns, *Leicester* the chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, and *Dunnington-Park*, Earl of *Huntingdon's*; *Gareton*, Duke of *Montagu's*; *Stanton-Harold*, Earl of *Ferrars's*; *Stanton-Brudevell*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Broadgate*, the late Earl of *Stamford's*.

### Lincolnshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 186 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,740,000 Acres, and 40,590 Houses, divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindsey*, and *Kesteven*. The Air on the South and East Parts, is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and rich: The West and Northern Parts are pleasant and fertile. The Rivers, *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wytham*. The chief Commodities are, Fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Parishes, and 35 Towns; *Lincoln* is the Shire-Town, the Bishop's See, a County of itself, 104 Miles from *London*. *Wainfleet* is noted for its School; *Boston* for its Port and Harbour, and Tower, one of the finest in *England*; *Grantham* for its Steeple; *Bowm* and *Walcot* for Mineral Waters. The chief Seats are, *Normanby*, Duke of *Bucks's*; *Grimsthorp* and *Earsby*, Duke of *Ancaster's*; *Necton*, Sir *William Ellis's*; *Belton*, Lady *Brownlow's*; *Doddington*, Sir *Tho. Hussy's* Bar; *Gunby*, Sir *William Massenbeard's*; *Ormsby*, *Bazil Massenbeards Esq*; *Thoresby*, Captain *Wood's*.

### Isle of Man,

Lying Westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 broad, is a Principality held by the Earl of *Derby* of the Crown of *England*. The Proprietor was anciently call'd King, but of late, Lord of *Man*. 'Tis a distinct Bishoprick. The Bishop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the King, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful. Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

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**Middlesex,**

Is in the Diocese of London, 81 Miles in Circumference, containing about 247,000 Acres, and above 100,000 Houses including London and Westminster. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by Compost brought from London. Its Rivers, Thames and Colne; its Commodities Cattle, Corn and Fruit; has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides London and Westminster, of which see more hereafter. Its chief Seats are, Hampton-Court, a most magnificent Structure, part of which King William pull'd down, and re-edify'd with great Magnificence and State; Kensington, late the Seat of the Earl of Nottingham, bought by King William, greatly enlarged for his Residence in the Winter, and no less improv'd by her late Majesty; Sion-House, the Duke of Somerset's; Gunnersbury, Countess of Stamford's; Dawley, Lord Ossulston's; the Duke of Beaufort's, Duke of Ancaster's, and late Earl of Ranelagh's Houses at Chelsea; Buckingham-House, the Duke of Buckingham's; Montague-House, the Duke of Montague's; Cannons, the Duke of Chandos's; Whitton, Lady Faulkland's; Chiswick, late Sir Stephen Fox's; Villa Carey Parsons Green, Earl of Peterborough's; Holland House, Earl of Warwick's; Chiswick and Burlington-House, Earl of Burlington's; Bellafise, Lord Wootton's; Sutton-Court, Sir Tho. Frankland's, Bar. Oisterly-Park, Mr. Child's; Hanwell, . . . Chamber's Esq; Twickenham-Park, Tho. Vernon's Esq; Marlborough-House, the Duke of Marlborough's; Bushy-Park, Earl of Halifax's; Gerrard's-Cross, Duke of Portland's; Halenton, Earl of Holderness's.

**Monmouthshire,**

Is in the Diocese of Landaff, 80 Miles in Circumference, contains about 340,000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. The Air healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very Fertile. Its Rivers Monow, Wye, Usk, Rumney. Its chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes, and 7 Towns. Monmouth, the Shire-Town, is 100 Miles from London, a fair, large, and well built Town. Its chief Seats, Troy-House, the Duke of Beaufort's.

**Norfolk,**

Is in Norwich Diocese, 140 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,148,000 Acres, and 47,180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, partly clayish, and partly sandy: The Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers Ouse, Waveny, Tare, and Prun. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about Walsingham; and on the Sea-coasts are abundance of Herrings. Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worsted Stuffs, which are said to have that Name from Worsted, a Town in this County, and Stockings. It has 660 Parishes, and 31 Towns; Norwich the Shire-Town, 90 Miles



Miles from London, a Bishop's See, contains about 7000 Houses, and 30000 Souls; is eminent for *Norwich-Stuffs* made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100,000*l*. There is a Cathedral Church, and the Bishop's Palace. There is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; fair Cloysters, and a fine Market-Cross. *Yarmouth* is a beautiful Town, and hath an excellent Harbour; *Lynn* is a fair Town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are, *Norwich Palace*, Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Paston-Hall*, Earl of *Yarmouth's*; *Stiscay* and *Raynham*, Lord *Townshend's*; *Melton-Constable*, Sir *Jacob Ashley's* Bar. *Ranworth-Hall*, Col. *Sidney's*.

#### *Northamptonshire,*

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 550,000 Acres, and 24,808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasture, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemen's Seats in it than any County in England. The Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers, *Nen*, *Weland*, and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Cattle, and Salt-Petre. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire-Town, *Northampton*, 55 Miles from London, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt with great Splendor. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See. The chief Seats are, *Boughton*, Duke of *Montague's*; *Burleigh*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Castle-Ashby*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Althorp*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Easton*, Lord *Lemster's*; *Drayton*, Lady *Betty Jermain's*; *Easton Maudit*, Lord *Longueville's*; *Kirby*, Lord *Hatton's*; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Rockingham*, Earl of *Rockingham's*; *Findon*, Sir *Gilbert Dolben's* Bar.

#### *Northumberland,*

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 135 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,370,000 Acres, and 32,741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air; the Soil is rough, hilly, and hard to be manured; but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are, *Twede* and *Tine*. Its chief Commodities are, Lead, Sea-coal, Fish, and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chappels of Ease; 11 Towns; the chief is *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, 212 Miles from London: It furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of England with Coal, especially London with about 600,000 Chaldrons a Year. The Southern Part of the County, round a Market-Town called *Hexham*, is from thence named *Hexhamshire*.

*Barwick* is a great strong Town and Island on the Scotch side of the River *Twede*. Near and belonging to this County are divers Islands; the three most noted are, *Crocket*, *Farn*, and *Hoby-Island*.

#### *Nottinghamshire,*

Is in *York* Diocese, 90 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 17,554 Houses; has a wholesome Air and different sort of Soil: The South-East Part is fertile, the Western

Western woody. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Idle*, &c. The chief Commodities here are, Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pit-coal, Wood, Fish, and Fowl. It hath 168 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*, a large well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. *Mansfield* is of note for Malt, *Workshop* for Liquorice: *Newark* upon *Trent* drives a considerable Trade. Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are, *Nottingham-Castle*, *Wollaton-Hall*, Lord *Middleton's*; *Thorsby* and *Holms-Pierre-Point*, Duke of *Kingston's*; *Kelham*, Lord *Lexington's*; *Newstead-Abby*, Lord *Byron's*; *Rufford*, . . . *Savil's* Esq; *Welbeck-Abby*, Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Warshop*, Lord *Willoughby's* of *Parham*.

### Oxfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534,000 Acres, and 19,000 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pastures. Its Rivers, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Isis*, from whence the other has its Names, besides the *Charwell*, *Windrush*, and *Evenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns, the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two noblest Universities in the World; of which see more hereafter; *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, said to be the oldest in *England*; *Tame* for its Free School; *Henly* for Malt; *Witney* for Blankets, Free-School, and Library. The rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese; *Burford* for Saddles. Its principal Seats are, *Woodstock*, once a Palace Royal, now the Duke of *Marlborough's*, upon whom, and upon his Heirs for ever, 'tis settled by Act of Parliament. And accordingly a stately Fabrick is now erected, (near the old Palace) call'd *Blenheim-Castle*, in Memory of that most signal Victory gain'd over the *French*, Aug. 2. 1704. at *Blenheim* near *Hochstat*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, on the Banks of the *Danube*; *Sherburn-Castle*, Earl of *Macclesfield's*; *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Hethorp*, Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Northbrook*, Sir *Robert Dashwood's*; *Rycott*, Earl of *Abingdon's*; *Wester-Stock*, Sir *Henry Ashurst's* Baronet.

### Rutlandshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in Circumference, contains about 110,000 Acres, and 3263 Houses; has a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks for its Proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are, *Weland* and *Wash*; its chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood. It hath 48 Parishes, and 2 Towns: *Oakham*, the Assize-Town, 74 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money; the other Town is *Uppingham*; both have Free-Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are, *Burleigh on the Hill*, the Earl of *Nottingham's*;



*ingham's; Exton Brook, Earl of Gainsborough's; Ashton, Earl of Cardigan's.*

### Shropshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, and of *Coventry and Litchfield*, 134 Miles in Circumference, contains about 390,000 Acres, and 23,184 Houses. The Air is wholesome, the Soil fruitful, though hilly and mountainous towards the South and West Parts; the Inhabitants healthy: Old *Parr* of this County, lived 152 Years, and died *Anno* 1634. The Rivets *Severn, Culm, Rea, Roden, Teme, Tern*. Its Commodities are, Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pit-coal. It has 170 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The Shire-Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 Miles from *London*; a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well built. At *Pitchford* is a Bituminous Well. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in *England*; which are now the Houses of Nobility and Gentry. The chief are, *Cond*, . . . . *Creswell's Esq; Wallcot*, . . . . *Wallcot's Esq; Oakley-Park*, . . . . *Herbert's Esq; Henley, Judge Powis's; Stoke-Castle, Aston Baldwin's Esq; High-Ercal, Earl of Bradford's.*

### Somersetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,075,000 Acres, and 44,686 Houses: Has diverse Sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its Rivers, *Severn, Avon, Frome, Parret, Torr and Tone*. Its chief Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Lead, Wood for Dyers, and *Bristol Stones*. *Mendip Hills* were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*, and for a large Cave, call'd *Ockie-Hole*, with a petrifying Water in it. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Cheddar* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 384 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Bristol*, part of which stands in this County, and part in *Glostershire*; *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in Palsies, Gouts, Rheumatisms, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrophulous Distempers; 94 Miles from *London*: *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well-built and populous. These two Cities jointly give a Title to the Bishoprick: *Taunton* for Cloths, in making of which 8,500 Persons are here Weekly employed: *Glassenbury*, for its ancient Abbey; *Bishop's-Chue* for red Bolus found there; *Stanton Drew*, for a Circular Monument of Stones; *Ilchester* likewise for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hospital. Chief Seats are, *Hinton St. George, Earl Powlets; Ham-House, Lord Stowell's; Ford-Abbey*, . . . . *Gwyn's, Esq; Orchard Portman, Henry Portman's Esq;*

### Staffordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Coventry and Litchfield*, 141 Miles in Circumference,



cumference, contains about 810,000 Acres, and 23,747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse. Its Rivers, *Trent, Churnet, Dove, Blithe, Line, Tean, Sow, Pink, Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are, Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster about *Castle-Hay*, and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utensils. Its most considerable Manufacture is Nails and Utensils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes, and 18 Towns; the most eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize-Town, well built; has a Free-School, 106 Miles from *London*. The City of *Litchfield*, 94 Miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, give a Title to the Bishoprick; it hath a fine Cathedral Church, and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are, *Chartley-Castle*, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Drayton*, Lord *Paget's*; *Keel-Hall*, Ralph *Sneyd's* Esq; *Okeover*, Rowland *Okeover's* Esq; *Beaufort*, Earl of *Uxbridge's*.

**Suffolk,**

Is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, 165 Miles in Circumference, contains about 995,000 Acres, and 34,422 Houses. Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers, *Stowre, Breton, Deben, Blithe, Orwell, &c.* Its chief Commodities are Butter, exceeding good, and Cheese in great plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen-cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Ipswich*, 55 Miles from *London*, large and cleanly, hath a Free-School and Library; *St. Edmondsbury*, noted for its Free-School, and the majestick Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Beccles*, a fair Town on the *Wavenny*, and *Buddesdale*, Free-Schools of good Foundation, *Hadleigh, Lavenham* and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are, *Ewston-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Broom-Hall* and *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis's*; *Brightwell*, Sir *Penith Barnadiston's* Bar. *Ichworth* Earl of *Bristol's*; *Milden-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hammer's* Bar. *Glemham-Hall*, *Dudly North's* Esq;

**Surrey,**

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 592,000 Acres, and 34,218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers, *Thames, Mole*, (which runs under Ground 2 Miles) *Wandle-Way*. Its Commodities, Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Reigate* Fuller's-Earth, it is worth 4 d. per Bushel at the Pit. It has 40 Parishes, and 9 Towns; The chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10000 Houses; *Guilford*, or *Guildesford*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge. At *Croydon* is the Archbishop's Summer Palace, a Free-School and Hospital, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banstead-Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are, *New-Park*, Earl of *Rochester's*; old *Richmond-Park*, late Duke of *Ormond's*; *Wimbledon*, Sir *Theodore Janssen's*; *Weybridge*, Lord *Portmore's*; *Tooting*,

ing, Sir James Bateman's; *Albury*, Earl of *Guernsey's*; *Oatlands*, Earl of *Lincoln's*; at *Beddington*, Sir *Nicholas Carew's* Bar. *Albury*, Earl of *Aylesford's*; *Cue*, Lady *Capell's*; *Sheen*, Sir *John Buckworth's*; *Row-Hampton*, Mr. *Jeffery's*; *Cashalton*, Sir *William Scawen's*; *East-Clandon*, Lord *Onslow's*; *Fitcham*, *Arthur More's*; Esq; *Esher Place*, *Tho. Cotton's* Esq; *Wotton*, Sir *John Evelyn's* Bar. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, and 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, a Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and Usher. At *Nonsuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

#### Sussex,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*, 158 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1,140,000 Acres, and 21,537 Houses. The *South Downs*, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Grass, and pleasant; the low Lands, or Wild of *Sussex*, bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Forests barren, and towards the East, full of Iron Oar. Its Manufactures are Cast-Iron of all Sorts, for which there are many great Forges in the Eastern Wild towards *Kent*. It has divers Rivers, but the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish, and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-Ear Bird* is said to be peculiar to this County. A *Sussex Carp*, an *Arundel Mullet*, a *Chichester Lobster*, an *Amerley Trout*, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are, Great Guns and Glass. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 40 Miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are, *Petworth*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Stansstead*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Candry*, Lord *Montague's*; *Up-Park*, Earl of *Tankerville's*; *Folkington*, Sir *William Thomas's* Bar.

#### Warwickshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 110 Miles in Circumference, contains about 670,000 Acres, and 21,973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*. Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese. The Medicinal Water of *Newenham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of itself, 74 Miles from *London*; *Warwick*, the Shire and Assize-Town, 68 Miles from *London*; hath a Free-School for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women, and Children. Within two Miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring, within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Polleworth* its School. Chief Seats are, *Ragby* and *Popham*, Lord *Conway's*; *Warwick-Castle*, Lord *Brook's*; *Compton in the Hole*, Earl of



of Northampton's; Comb-Abbey, Lord Craven's; Tamworth, Andrew Archer's Esq; Newenham-Paddox, Earl of Denbigh's; Coles-Hall, Lord Digby's; Hewell-Grange, Earl of Plymouth's; Ettington, Earl of Ferrer's; Castle-Bromwich, Viscount Hereford's.

**Westmoreland,**

Is in the Diocese of Chester and Carlisle, 110 Miles in Circumference, contains about 510,000 Acres, and 6,501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The North Parts are best. Rivers, Eden, Can, Eamon, Lon. Its chief Commodities and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the chief are Kendal, 202 Miles from London, a rich, populous Town, has a Free-School well endow'd, and drives a great Trade in Wollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats and Stockings. Kirby-Lansdale is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone Bridge, and a good Trade for Cloth. Appleby has a Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats, Pendragon-Castle, Earl of Thanet's; Lowther-Hall, Lord Lonsdale's; Beltham-Castle, Earl of Derby's; Appleby-Castle, Earl of Thanet's.

**Wiltshire,**

Is in the Diocese of Salisbury, 128 Miles in Circumference, contains about 876,000 Acres, and 27,093 Houses. A pleasant and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy: Its Rivers, Isis, Kennet, Avon, Willy, and Nadder. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of Auburn Chase. Near Market-Lavington is Knot-Grass, ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 Foot long; its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Parishes, and 23 Towns, besides the City of Salisbury, 79 Miles from London, which has one of the finest Cathedral Churches in the World, founded by Richard Poor, Bishop of Sarum, in the Year 1216. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest Spire of England. Most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the fam'd Wonder of Stonehenge; the strange Caves between Luckington and Badmington, are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriors. Henden and Chippenham have great Markets. Its chief Seats are, Tokenham, Duke of Somerset's; Wilton, Earl of Pembroke's; Longleet, the Lord Weymouth's; Barreford . . . . Duncomb's Esq; Maiden-Bradley, Sir Edward Seymour's; Wardour-Castle, Lord Arundel of Wardour's; Tylshead, Earl of Godolphin's; Eddington, Duke of Bolton's.

**Worcestershire,**

Is in Worcester Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540,000 Acres, and 20,634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of



*Evesham.* Its Rivers, *Severn, Avon, Team*, &c. Its Commodities, *Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt*. Here are 152 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worcester*, 86 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, a great Cloth-Trade. *Stowerbridge* is noted for its Free-School and Library, and Iron and Glass Works, and *Kidderminster* for Stuffs, and *Droitwich* for its Salt-Springs. The chief Seats are, *Westwood, Great Whitley, Lord Foley's; Grafton, Duke of Shrewsbury's; Crome, Earl of Coventry's; Lenchwich, Lord Craven's; . . . Sir John Packington's Bar.*

### Yorkshire,

Is in *York Diocese*, 360 Miles in Circuit, contains about 3,770,000 Acres, and 106,151 Houses. The Air diverse, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Divisions, anciently called *Tithings* (i. e. third parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, East, North, and West, which is the largest. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Aire, Cudor, Dun, Derwent, Nide, Ouse, Swall, Youre, Warf*) and *Tees*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, fine Horses, Allom, Jett, Lime, Fish, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures, Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and Spurs. In the North Riding is a Tract of Land called *Richmondshire*, whose Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pit-coal. Its chief Town, *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Parish Churches, with many Chapels of Ease, and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town *York*, 150 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the second City of *England*, large and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone-bridge over the River *Ouse*, consisting principally of one huge Arch: 'Tis enclosed with a strong Wall, contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are still in use. Has a magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbishop's See. This City is govern'd by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is one of the strongest Fortresses of *England*; *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade; *Rotheram* for three Schools; first for Languages, second for Musick, third for Writing; *Knaresborough* for four Medicinal Springs of different Operations; one of which, called the Dropping-Well, is the most famous of all the petrifying Springs in *England*; *Doncaster* for knit Waistcoats, Gloves, and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-School; *Pontefract*, *Knaresborough*, and *Ripley*, for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spurmakers. *Borough-bridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal-Stones, (call'd by the Vulgar, *The Devil's Arrows*) a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are, *Castle-Howard*, the Earl of *Carlisle's*;

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**WALES** is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

### Anglesey.

**I**S in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 60 Miles in Circumference, contains about 200,000 Acres, and 1,840 Houses: An Island encompassed by the *Irish* Sea on all sides but the *South-East*, where it is parted from *Caernarvan* by the River *Menia*. This Island was anciently called *Insula Opaca*, from the great quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now so bare, especially in the Northern and Western Parts, that very few Trees can be seen fit either for Timber or Shelter. Its principal Commodities, are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 74 Parishes, and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seat, Lord *Bulkley's*, near *Beaumaris*.

### Brecknockshire,

Is in *Landaff* Diocese, 106 Miles in Circumference, contains about 620,000 Acres, and 5,934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys are very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter Furr. It hath 61 Parishes, and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from *London*, at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well built Town, where the Assizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for Cloathing. Its chief Seats are, *Crikhowel-Castle* and *Tretowre Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*.

### Cardiganshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 520,000 Acres, and 3,163 Houses. A plentiful Country, and noted for its Lead and Silver Mines: It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Towns, *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tyevy*, over which it has a fair Stone-bridge, 'Tis a large populous Town, wall'd about and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*.



**Caermarthenshire,**

Is in the Diocese of *St. Davids*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700,000 Acres, and 5,352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes, and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize-Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, two Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State; 178 Miles from *London*. At *Castle Kareg* are vast Caverns, supposed to have been Copper-Mines of the *Romans*. Its chief Seats are, *Golden Grove* and *Emlyn*, late Earl of *Carbury's*.

**Caernarvanshire,**

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 95 Miles in Circumference, contains about 370,000 Acres, and 2,765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills, the highest in all *Wales*; plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Filh, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes, and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Caernarvan* is the County-Town, 180 Miles from *London*.

**Denbighshire,**

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*; but the Vale of *Clywd*, is all or most of it in *Bangor* Diocese, and *Denbigh* itself is in that of *St. Asaph*. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the reason why the Jurisdictions of the Bishops of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor* are so intermixt, is supposed to be, because the former was Bishop in the Dominions of the Princes of *North-Wales*, and the latter in those of the Princes of *Powis-Land*. This County is 116 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 410,000 Acres, and 6,398 Houses. The East Part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are cheerful and long-liv'd. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and good quantity of Lead-Oar in many Parts of this County. It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers. *Wrexham*, the biggest Town in *North-Wales*, has a neat Church and lofty Steeple. The chief Seat is *Chirk-Castle*, late Sir *Richard Middleton's*.

**Flintshire,**

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest in *Chester*. 'Tis 40 Miles in Circumference, contains about 160,000 Acres, and 3,150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones, and Honey, with which they make good Store of Metheglin. It has 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire-Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market. *St. Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Caerwys* is the chief Market.



Market-Town in the County, every Village being well furnish'd of its self. Chief Seats, *Moyston*, Sir Roger *Moyston's*, near which are the famous Coal-Pits of that Place, which go a great way to supply *Dublin* with Coal; and *Llannerk*, Mr. *Davis's*.

### **Glamorganshire,**

Is in *Landaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540,000 Acres, and 9,644 Houses. The North part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. Here are 118 Parishes and 9 Towns. *Landaff*, 226 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, is a City, but so small it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swansey-Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Cardiff-Castle*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coyty-Castle*, Earl of *Leicester's*. At *Newton* is a Well which swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood encreases.

### **Merionethshire,**

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in Circumference, contains about 500,000 Acres, and 2,590 Houses; extremely mountainous, and the Mountains steepy. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes, and 3 Towns; the chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of note heretofore for its stately Castle.

### **Montgomeryshire,**

Is in three Dioceses; *New-Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvelling*, and *Machynlleth*, are in *St. Asaph*; *Llandylos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*. 'Tis 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560,000 Acres, and 5,660 Houses; delightful with many Hills, and fruitful Valleys; breeds very good Horses, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are, *Powis-Castle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, Marquis of *Powis's*; *Llymore Lodge* and *Llyffin*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*; and *Lloydierd*, *Richard Vaughan's* Esq;

### **Pembrokeshire,**

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Circumference; contains about 420,000 Acres, and 4329 Houses. The East Part is very pleasant, and the whole Country plentiful in all Necessaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen. I.* Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is plenty of Fish, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Parishes, and 9 Towns; *Pembroke*, the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradesmen, fortified with a Wall and strong Castle; *St. David's* the Episcopal See: An ancient Seat in it, *Pistow-Castle*, belonging to Sir *John Philip's* Bar. In this Shire is also contained

tained the Town and County of *Haverford West*; and *Milford-Haven*, the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

#### **Radnorshire,**

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 90 Miles in Circumference, contains about 310,000 Acres, and 3158 Houses. Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It hath 52 Parishes, and 4 Towns. *Radnor* is the Shire-Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Prestigne* is a large well-built Town, where the Assizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together, 25 Cities, 750 great Towns, called Market-Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 Miles Circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Observations and Calculations of the late *George King* Esq; published by *Dr. D'avenant*, that the Rents of the Lands, by the Produce of the late Taxes, seem to be near 10 Millions *per Annum*; and that the Houses (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People and Territories of the King of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one half of those of *France*. And since the whole Annual Expence of the King of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions, it will require but an 8th part thereof to maintain 100,000 Foot, 30,000 Horse, 40,000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary.

*England* without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a Year. It is also divided by the King's Justices in Eyre of the Forests, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South-side* of *Trent*.

### CHAP. IV.

#### *Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.*

**Air.** THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the Cold in Winter is oftentimes less sharp than in some Parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more *Southerly*.

And



And the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some Parts of the Continent that lie much more *Northward*.

**Soil.** It is blessed with a very fertile wholesome Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers Parts with great Navigable Rivers; and several of late Years have been made so. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally pleasant Hills, rising with easie Ascents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Grasse, or Wood.

**Commodities.** As it is divided by the Sea from the rest of the World, so it may without the Assistance of any other Part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neighbouring Countries.

First, For wholsom substantial Food, (as well as Delicates) there is plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Flesh of all sorts.

*England* likewise abounds with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine and Pleasure.

The Fields are sufficiently full of every thing the Earth produces for the use of Life.

For Drinks, we abound with Beer, Ale, Cyder, Perry, Metheglin and Mede, Brandy made either of Malt, or Apples, &c.

Here is great plenty of excellent Fruit of all sorts; but in Orchards and Gardens you have Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Strawberries, &c. variety of all sorts, and in almost as great Perfection as any of the said Fruits, especially Pears, are found in the Kingdom of *France*.

The Kitchen-Garden affords us as great plenty of all sorts of Herbs and Roots, and they come to as great Maturity as any of the same Species in our neighbouring Nations.

It is endless to reckon up the Varieties of the Flower-Gardens: From all Quarters and Climates curious Plants have been brought, especially of late Years into *England*. And in the Physick-Gardens at *Oxford* and at *Chelsea*, we may at once see Specimens of every known sort of the whole Vegetable Kingdom.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continuance by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* these 400 Years.

Then for Raiment, *England* produceth generally very fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better condition'd against Wind and Weather; and in such abundance, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are clothed therewith, but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of

of the *English Wool*, which then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *English Wool* was in those Days kept) he instituted that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, after the *English Garter*, the noblest Order of Knighthood in *Europe*.

This Abundance and Cheapness of Wool in *England*, proceeds not only from the Goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create a Charge of constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, called *Fullers-Earth*, is no where else produced in that Abundance and Excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all Uses, at least not Ground to produce Flax and Hemp, and fine Paper made of Linnen, although there hath been much Linnen imported with much Paper, to the shame and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and tolerable fine Paper made in several Places of *England*.

Besides, there is in *England* great plenty of excellent Leather, for all sorts of Uses; insomuch that the poorest People in *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all.

For Building, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor *Ardoise*, or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaster, Mortar or Lime, Lead nor Glass.

For Firing, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost every where to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf.

For Shipping, no where better Oak, no where such Knee-Timber, (as they call it) for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, viz. *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windsor Forest* on the *Thames*. We have likewise great store of Iron. For War, for Coach and Waggon, for Travelling Pads, Hunting and Racing, no where greater plenty of Horses; also for Plough and Pack-Carriage; insomuch as Mules and Asses, so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*.

Here are Dogs of all sorts, sizes and uses, as Mastiffs, Greyhounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter, Lurchers, Setting-Dogs, &c. The Bear and Bull-Dog Mastiffs, seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of their size in the World; one of them will encounter singly a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and not give over to the last Breath of Life. Our Game-Cocks likewise are so stout and hardy, that if two of them are

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are well match'd, they both become dying Conquerors by slaying one another; but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable time they degenerate.

Moreover, *England* produceth, besides a mighty Quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass; much Allum, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Petre, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, &c. and divers other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Silver, in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancashire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which yield ordinarily six or eight Ounces *per Cent.* but most of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire*, *Derbyshire*; and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by Stool or Urine; as at *Tunbridge*, *Epsom*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shorters-Hill*, *Richmond* and *Hamslead*.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet generally there is no one Country which hath greater Abundance of all things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food; insomuch that it hath been judg'd, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consum'd in *England* by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times the Number of People. Add to all this, that being encompassed with the Sea, and well furnish'd with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for Safety and Security all the neighbouring Countries.

## CHAP. V.

### *Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character*

**Inhabitants.]** THE first Inhabitants in *England* were *Britains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; subdued after by the *Romans*, who by reason of their Troubles nearer home, were constrain'd to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Christ; whereupon the *Extra-provincial Britains*, then call'd *Picts* (from retaining the Custom of painting their Bodies, once in common to the Inhabitants of the whole Island) invading the *Britains*, they call'd to their Aid the *Saxons*, who casting away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britains*: But these not able to endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battles and Attempts to recover their lost Liberties and

and Country, retired or were driven, some of them into *Bretagne* in *France*, but most of them into the two utmost *Western* barren and mountainous Parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons*, *Walishland*, as the *Germans* still call *Italy*, *Welshland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Country of *Britons*, *Le Pais de Galles*.

The *Saxons* solely possessed of all the best Parts of this Isle, were for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English* Blood at this Day is a Mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a Tincture of *Danish*, *Roman* and *British* Blood.

**Number of Inhabitants.]** To give the Reader an exact Account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

*England* contains, according to the Calculation of Mr. *Hough-ton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed Anno 1693. 1,175,951 Houses. Now allowing to each House, one with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7,055,706 Souls, and amongst them 1,000,000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13,500,000, or at the most 15,000,000, of which 270,000 are Churchmen; besides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* are not 15,000.

**Their Language.]** The *English* Tongue is a Mixture, chiefly of the old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the old *Norman*, (which was part *French*, part *Danish*) with a large mixture of the *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Languages.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most Nouns Appellative, and a great Part of the Verbs:

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are still written the Common Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law-Exercises, are wholly *French*; some old Statutes are still in that Tongue: In Parliament the Assent or Dissents to Bills, made by the King, Lords or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Hawking, Cookery, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, &c. are still *French*.

**Character.]** The Natives of *England* are generally of a middle Stature: They are fair, especially the Women: The Men are strong, couragious, warlike, resolute, enterprizing, liberal to Prodigality, open-hearted, easie to be provoked, yet, when exasperated, stomachful till Satisfaction be given, and then easie to be reconciled: Sumptuous and splendid, great Lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous and beneficent, learned: They are thought to be wanting in Industry, (excepting Me-

chanicks,



mechanicks, wherein they are, of all Nations, the greatest Improvers) Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and which is most of all to be deplored, Content: But these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-Spirit, and Redness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, and the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled, by any People in the World.

The Women are not without Vanity, Pretensions to Satire, Raillery, and the like; which Vices they have borrow'd from their Neighbours the *French*: But no Women out-do 'em in Modesty, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, Good Humour, Cleanliness, and that which crowns all the rest, is the Sincerity and Zeal of Religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a Qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that as a noble Writer observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of solid Parts, apprehensive and subtle; successful in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of old, especially Mechanicks; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond Sea, but are here improved to a greater Height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, Air-Pumps, &c. in the World. The late Queen *Mary* had a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth a thousand Pounds, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty Pound a Lock. Watches so curious, that one Part of the Movement of a Repeating-Watch comes to ten Pound, which makes them ordinarily fifty or sixty Pound a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandise when we send them into foreign Countries, so valuable, and so inimitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Balances, Sea-Compasses, &c. The late great Improvement in making Glass; of polishing the Binsides of great Iron Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea; in Fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 Years ago: And many other noble Inventions and Improvements; as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills of Copper, Gunpowder, polishing Glass, &c. *Worlstock* Tapestry, Earthen Ware of *Fulham*, Speaking-Trumpets, making of Lustre, Engines for raising of Glass, spinning of Glass, cutting of Tobacco, printing Stuffs, Linnen, Paper; making Damask Linnen, watering Silks; the Way of separating Gold from Silver; Boulting-Mills, Lanthorns of divers sorts, Cane-Chairs, making Horn-Ware, &c. All these Instances

Instances shew how excellently the *English Nation* is turned for all manner of Mechanical Arts.

The Common People will endure long and hard Labour; insomuch that after 12 Hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such like vehement Exercise for their Recreation.

They are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. In the Reign of King *James the First*, 8 old Men danced a Morrice-dance, all living in one Mannor in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 300 Years; and in the Year 1635, died old *Parr*, aged 152: And in the Year 1671, died *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, aged 168 Years: But on the other side, by reason of Intemperance, there is no Part of the World, wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

## CHAP. VI.

### Of Religion.

**C**hristianity was very early planted in *England*; but when, or by whom, is very uncertain; probably in the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century. In *Tertullian's* Time, even that Part of *Britain* which did not own the *Roman Yoke*, submitted to the Name of Christ. Three *British* Bishops of *Caerleon* (as 'tis supposed) of *London*, and of *York*, subscribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles*, A. C. 314. Under them were (as is said) 25 other Bishops; which Number of Bishops (considering that the Province then reach'd as far as *Graham's-Dike*) was much the same as there are now.

The *British* Church, upon the Invasion of the *Saxons*, was, with its People, driven into the Western Parts, as, *Wales*, *Gloucestershire*, *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*, where it continued. When *Augustine* the Monk converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and his People to Christianity (A. C. 596.) by Order of his Master, Pope *Gregory* the Great, he laboured to bring the *British* Bishops to acknowledge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbishop. This when they refused to do, the *Saxons*, at his Instigation, fell upon 1200 Monks and Priests of the *British* Nation, and kill'd them.

The *Saxons*, and after them the *Normans*, owned; Popes Authority; and after King *John* had basely subjected his Crown to the Pope, the better thereby to free himself from his too powerful Barons, *England* was, till the Reformation, one of the tameest Countries that any where submitted to the

*Roman*



*Roman Yoke.* Our Parliaments indeed did many Times exert themselves vigorously; but still the Papal Yoke lay heavy upon the Shoulders of the whole Nation: But in *Henry* the Eighth's Time, when *Luther's* Preaching had alarmed the greatest Part of the Kingdoms of the North, and inspired them with almost an universal Consent to set their Consciences free at once from the *Romish* Tyranny, *England* joined in with the general Torrent. *Henry VIII.* himself being enraged at *Pope Clement VII's* Usage of him in the Matter of his Divorce from *Queen Catherine*, abolish'd the *Pope's* Supremacy, and seiz'd upon all the Monasteries and other Religious Houses in *England*, and divided their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; but in other Articles of Religion he continued a *Papist*: So that the Reformation went on but lamely in his Time. Under his Son *Edward VI.* it gain'd more Ground; and the Superstitions of *Popery* were almost entirely abolish'd. *Queen Mary*, who reign'd but five Years, brought *Popery* in again: But the bloody Executions of above 500 Protestants in her Time, who were burnt for their Faith, did so alienate the People's Affection from her, that *Queen Elizabeth*, who succeeded her, found it no difficult Matter to settle the Reformation again upon that Foot on which it still continues.

Bishops were then Consecrated by other Bishops, whose Succession was unquestionable from the first Planters of Christianity among us, and placed in every See where there had been Bishops formerly. Articles of Religion were appointed, which still are required to be Subscribed and Assented to by every Man that takes any Ecclesiastical Preferment in our Church: And a Liturgy was enacted to be observed in performing Divine Service in the *English* Tongue: Afterwards, in *King James's* Time, a Book of Canons was also set forth, by which the Discipline of the Church of *England* was settled. And from all these any Man may frame an Idea of our Church.

And tho' there be several other Persuasions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of *England*, as established by Law, and who were liable to some Inconveniences because of their Persuasions, 'till of late, such as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, and *Anabaptists*; nevertheless, since this happy Revolution, all his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of *England*, are, by an Act in the First of *King William* and *Queen Mary*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. So that no Man is to be molested upon Account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to his present Majesty, and subscribes the Declaration enjoined in an Act of 30 Car. II. entituled, *An Act to prevent*  
D *Papists*

*Papists from Sitting in either House of Parliament, when tendred to them.*

There is also a Toleration granted to the *Quakers*, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the Declaration every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows.

**I** A. B. Do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King *GEORGE*: And I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce, as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes Excommunicated or Deprived by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Deposed, or Murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever: And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

**I** A. B. Profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore: And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

In *Oliver Cromwell's* Time the *Jews* were in some measure tolerated in *London*, and they are since continued by the bare Permission of our Princes, and suffered to hire a private House, wherein to hold their Meetings; they were not at first considerable either for Number, (not making above 80 or 100 Families) or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most Part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries; yet of late they are increas'd, and have built a sumptuous Synagogue near *Dukes-Place*, within the City of *London*.

## CHAP.



## C H A P. VII.

## OF TRADE.

**A**S our Religion is the purest, so is our Trade the most considerable of the whole World. Trade is either *Inland* or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear in Time of Peace to have great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purses.

But that which makes us so considerable in the Eye of the World, is the wonderful Greatness of our *Maritime* Trade; for upon the Three Articles of *Exportation*, *Transportation* or *Re-Exportation*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the first of these; *Spain*, *Italy*, and the two *Northern* *Crowns*, to the First and Third; *Holland* only vies with us in the Second.

First then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Butter*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Cloth*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Leather*, *Coperas*, *Pit-coal*, *Allom*, *Saffron*, &c.

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; as it has lately done *Holland*, *Flanders* and *Portugal*. Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, by all Nations. With *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Pork*, *Poultry*, *Bisket*, we victual not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we export manufactur'd in Great Guns, Carcasses, Bombs, &c. Our *Cloth* is sent to all Parts of the World, the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, the *East* and *West-Indies*, &c.

The Manufactures of *Wool* in Broad-Cloth, long and short; *Northern* *Dozens*, *Rashes*, *Kersies*, *Bays*, *Serges*, *Flannel*, *Perpetuano's*, *Says*, *Stuffs*, *Frize*, *Pennistone*, *Stockings*, *Caps*, *Rugs*, &c. exported, may be computed to amount to Two Millions *per Annum*. Dr. D'avenant and Mr. King having calculated the yearly Produce of *Wool* in *England* to be Two Millions Sterling, and that the same, when manufactur'd, will be Eight Millions; they allow Six Millions for Home Consumption, and Two Millions for Exportation.

Prodigious and almost incredible is the Value likewise of other Goods from hence Exported; viz. *Hops*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Hats*, *Shoes*, *Ale*, *Beer*, *Red-Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmon*, *Oysters*, *Saffron*, *Liquorice*, *Watches*, *Ribbands*, *Toys*, &c.

The Vestments, Hats, Shoes, Household-stuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, are computed at 200,000 *l*. I mention not *Wool* and *Fullers-Earth*, because they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5,000,000 Chaldrons of Sea-Coal, 1,200,000 Pounds of Tin, 800 Fodders of Lead, 800 Furnaces of Iron, 800 Tuns of Allum; of all which great Quantities are exported to Foreign Parts, to the Value at least of 500,000 *l. per Annum*.

Secondly, Our *Transportation*, or *Re-Exportation*: For the Wool, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we transport from Ireland, being the Concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to his Majesty, have been reckoned at 300,000 *l. per Annum*.

We transport from our Plantations in America, besides what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cocoa-Nuts, &c. besides the Fish, Pipe Staves, Malts, Bever, &c. from New-England, and the Northern Parts of America, to 400,000 *l. per Annum*.

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the Value of our Transportations from Denmark and Sweden, Spain, Portugal, the Streights, Turkey, Guinea, &c. The most considerable of all, is that from the East Indies, from the first beginning of that Trade till now. In its Infancy, viz. Anno 1613, of Pepper only, besides what we consumed at home, we transported in one Year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the Value of 200,000 *l.* and now of late Years, our Exportation, of which we bring from thence, after we have sufficiently supply'd our selves, is computed at 500,000 *l. per Annum*, in Pepper, Salt-petre, Callicoes, Silks, Drugs, Diamonds, Pearls, &c.

The third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea, which we consume among our selves. The Ingenious Mr. Samuel Fortrey, in his excellent Discourse of Trade, hath made appear, that we yearly imported from France, almost 1,600,000 *l.* worth of Goods more than the Value of what we exported thither, viz. of Silk, Satins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Paduasoy's, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the Value of 600,000 *l. per Annum*, Linnen 400,000 *l. per Annum*, Wines 600,000 *l. per Annum*, Serges and Calons 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Hats 120,000 *l. per Annum*, Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-Glasses, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150,000 *l. per Annum*, Paper 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Household-stuff, as Beds, Matresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, &c. 100,000 *l. per Annum*, Brandy, Syder, Vinegar, Verjuice, &c. 100,000 *l. per Annum*. Castile-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, &c. 150,000 *l. per Annum*. Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoise-shell Combs, &c. 20,000 *l. per Annum*. Perfumed and Trimmed Gloves, 10,000 *l.*



10,000 *l. per Annum*. Fine Ironmongers Ware, 40,000 *l. per Annum*. All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin, and other Things to a great Value, amount to 2,540,000 *l. per Annum*.

Now, though it is possible Mr. Fortrey might reckon the Over-balance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was, since at the very same Time the *French* estimated the Over-balance on the *English Side*: Yet, doubtless, the Nation lost yearly by the *French Trade* a considerable Sum.

And at the same Time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, Knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allum, Coals, &c. did not amount to above 1,000,000 *l. per Annum*. So that the Nation was yearly impoverished by the *French Trade*, almost 600,000 *l. per Annum*. Thus our Gold and Silver was exported to fetch from thence strong Drink and Vanity, to the debauching and emasculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys of other Nations we likewise expend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest Shame of all to us) even for the bare Freight, suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemings*, and *Hamburghers*, to be (in a manner) the common Carriers between us and all Parts of the World; a Grievance which the Act of Navigation, 12 Cha. II. restrain'd, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

In ancient Times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactur'd Wool, which Foreigners coming from all Parts, bought of us; insomuch that the Customs of *English Wool* exported in *Edward the Third's* Reign, amounted, at 50 *s.* a Pack, to 250,000 *l. per Annum*, an immense Sum of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactur'd Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Laws against Exportation of Wool are now found to do: Yet most of this Wool being sent but just cross the Seas, to *Flanders*, *France* or *Holland*, the Exportation for the most Part was in very small Vessels to what are now in Use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discover'd by our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after, but few Ships of any considerable Bigness. In the Year 1540, there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, besides the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, 'tis said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each. And how little our Maritime Trade in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time was, appears by the Customs in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40,000 *l. per Annum*. And how much the Stock of Mo-

ney in the Nation hath since King James's Time increased, may in Part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620, at 12 Years Purchase, and now at 21 or 23, even to 30 about *London*.

Our Fish-Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* were not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *West*, Cod-Fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

They that compute the Cash, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6,000,000 *L.* come doubtless very short of the whole: And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600,000 Tun, I am persuaded he doth not exceed.

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants, who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade; the *Merchants-Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudson's-Bay*, and the *South-Sea Companies*. Some of these Trade in Joint-Stock, as the *East-India* and *African Companies*, that Part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea Company*, the *Greenland*: The others act upon separate Stocks, but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a Word, *Great-Britain* may be justly counted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island which hath many commodious Ports and Havens, natural Products, considerable Manufactures, great Encouragement from the State for the Sake of Customs and Duties paid, the Breeding of Seamen, and the Encrease of Shipping, Freedom in Religion, the Pleasure and Healthfulness of our Clime, the Ease and Security of our Government; all conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime Trade*.

And no less Advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Boroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not Work, *viz.* scarce twelve in a Year, except occasional Fasts and Thanksgivings. We have, in Favour of Dissenters, a Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*. The Interest of Money is here but 5 per Cent. at the utmost, and upon some Securities less.

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**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**PART I. BOOK II.**

Of the GOVERNMENT of that Part  
of *Great-Britain* call'd ENGLAND.

**CHAP. I.**

*Of the Government of ENGLAND in general.*

**T**HE Kingdom of *England* is an *Hereditary Limited Monarchy*, governed by the Supreme Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many *Mischiefs* whereunto *Elective Kingdoms* are subject.

It is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary Concurrence of the *Lords* and *Commons* in the making and repealing all *Statutes* or *Acts of Parliament*, it hath the main *Advantages* of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the *Disadvantages* and *Evils* of either.

It is such a *Monarchy* as, by most admirable Temperament, affords very much to the *Industry, Liberty, and Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the King of England, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.*

**Name.]** THE King is so call'd from the Saxon Word *Cyning*.

The Title of the King of England, is, *By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.*

*Defender of the Faith*, was anciently used by the Kings of England, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of Oxford; but in the Year 1521, more particularly affixed by a Bull from Pope Leo X. for a Book written by Henry VIII. against Luther, in Defence of the Seven Sacraments, and since continued by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the Ancient, Catholick, and Apostolick Faith.

*Christianissimus*, was by the Lateran Council, under Pope Julian II. conferr'd on the Kings of England in the 5th Year of Henry VIII. tho' before used by Henry VII. and since only by the French King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the Time of Henry IV. to Henry VI. *Excellent Grace*; to Edward IV. *High and Mighty Prince*; to Henry VII. sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness*; to Henry VIII. first *Highness*, then *Majesty*; and now *Sacred Majesty*, or *Most Excellent Majesty*.

The King of England, in his Publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos, We*, in the Plural Number. Before King John's Time, Kings used the Singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the End of Writs, *Teste meipso apud Westm'*.

In speaking to the King, is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) the Appellation *Sir*, which we have receiv'd immediately from France, where the King is always spoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Francick Word *Siber*, signifying *Lord*. But *Syr*, or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in England become the ordinary Word to all the better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently



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ently in England given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergymen*, prefix'd before their Christian-Names; now in that manner only *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, *Knights Batchelors*, and *Batchelors of Arts*, in both the Universities.

**Person.]** *Rex Angliæ est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers: He is, as it were, a *Priest* as well as a *King*. He is Crown'd, an Honour (saith *Guillim*) which the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarre*, and divers other Kings, have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oil, as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual.

Of this Sacred Person of the King, of the *Life and Safety* thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High-Treason* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King: Altho' in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *Englishman* may not in other Cases be punished with Death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those Things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the Crown-Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High-Treason*; because by all these the King's Person is represented.

And rather than *Treason* against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished: For if an Ideot, or Lunatick, shall kill or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traitor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of *High-Treason*.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared, That no *Physick* ought to be administred to him without good Warrant; this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; no other Physicians but what are mention'd in the Warrant, are to administer to Him; the Physicians to prepare all things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary, and to use the Assistance only of such Surgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant.

**Office.]** The Office of the King of *England*, in the Laws of King *Edward the Confessor*, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum Terram & populum Domini, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, Regat, & ab injuriis defendat*. And according to the Learned *Fortescue*, it is, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & eos rectissime judicare*, to fight the Battles of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or

Or more particular, (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the Royal Prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

**Supremacy and Sovereignty.]** Whatsoever things are proper to *Supreme Magistrates*, as *Crowns, Scepters, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of England, as to any other Prince in Europe; and therefore the Crown of England hath been declared in Parliament long ago, to be an *Imperial Crown*.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor.

He owns no Superiority to the Bishop of Rome, whose long arrogated Authority in England was, 1535, in a full Parliament of the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal*, declared null, and the King of England declared to be by ancient Right, *In all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governour*.

The King hath the *Supreme Right of Patronage* through all England, call'd *Patronage Paramount*, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of England; so that if the mean Patron present not in due time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief-Justice of England. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is deriv'd.

**Power and Prerogative.]** The King alone by his Royal Prerogative, hath Power without Act of Parliament, to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for Levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for Pressing Men, if need require, disposing of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens, Ships of War, and Publick Monies, appoint the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value thereof.

By his Royal Prerogative, he may of his meer Will and Pleasure Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments: May to any Bill pass'd by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give (without rendring any Reason) his Royal Assent, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul: May at his Pleasure encrease the number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more Barons, and bestowing Privileges upon any other Towns to send Burgesses to Parliament. Yet this Branch of his Prerogative seems to be given up by our late Kings, and therefore it was thought necessary that the Legislative-Power should intervene, to enable Durham to send its Representatives to Parliament, in the Time of King Charles II. He hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders, and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and



and Officers of State; of all Bishops, and other high Dignities in the Church; the bestowing all Honours, both of higher and lower Nobility of England; the Power of determining Rewards and Punishments, either by pardoning the Offence, or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters Patent may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Forests, Chafes, Free-Warren, Beacons, &c.

The King by his Prerogative, hath Power to enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denizen, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands. Hath Power to grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal, to grant Safe-Conducts, &c.

Debts due to the King, are in the first place to be satisfy'd, in case of Executorship, and Administratorship; and until the King's Debt be satisfy'd, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distrain for the whole Debt upon one Tenant that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the Ancestor's Debt of the Heir, tho' not especially bound; is not obliged to demand his Rent as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and distrain where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No Protection for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give Patents, in Case of Losses by Fire or otherwise, to receive the Charitable Benevolences of the People; without which no Man may ask it publickly.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market, will not take away his Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No Occupancy shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are privileg'd from serving in any Office that require their Attendance, as Sheriff, Constable, Churchwarden, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his Revenues, their Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, Administrators, are chargeable for the same at all times; for *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy, by a *Quominus* in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any Cause of Personal Action, supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King; and in this Suit the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In

In *Doubtful Cases*, *Semper præsuntur pro Rege*. No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The Quality of his Person alters the Descent of *Gavel-Kind*, the Rules of *Joint-Tenancy*: No *Estoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments enter'd against the King's Title are enter'd with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*. That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

In all Cases where the King is Party, his Officers with an *Arrest*, by Force of a *Process at Law*, may enter, and (if Entrance be deny'd) may break open the House of any Man, altho' every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Privilege to protect him against all other *Arrests*.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not full against the King by *Institution* only, without *Induction*, altho' it be so against a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea of false Judgment* in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of England, by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Custos*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such, as for want of Understanding, cannot govern themselves, or serve the King; so the Persons and Estates of *Ideots* and *Lunatics* are in the Custody of the King: That of *Ideots* to his own Use, and that of *Lunatics* to the Use of the next Heir.

The King, by his Prerogative, is *Ultimus Hæres regni*, and is (as the great Ocean is of all Rivers) the Receptacle of all Estates, when no Heir appears; for this Cause, all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, Revert or *Escheat* to the King. All *Treasure Trove*, (that is, Money, Gold, Silver, Plate or Bullion, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; so all *Waifs*, *Strays*, *Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former Kings; all waste Ground or Lands recovered from the Sea; all Land of *Aliens* dying before *Naturalization* or *Denization*, and all things whereof the Property is not known. All Gold and Silver Mines in whose Ground soever they are found; Royal Fishes, as *Whales*, *Sturgeons*, *Dolphins*, &c. Royal Fowl, as *Swans* not mark'd, and swimming at liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the Church, the King's Prerogative and Power is extraordinary great: He only hath the Patronage of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but those whom he hath first nominated by his *Conge d'Esire*; none can be consecrated *Bishop*, or take Possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the King's especial Writ or Assent. The King hath Power to call a *National* or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances*, and *Constitutions*; introduce  
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into the Church what Ceremonies shall be thought fit; reform and correct all Heresies, Schisms, punish Contempts, &c. and to declare what Translation of the Bible is fit to be allowed, &c.

The King hath a Power not only to Unite, Consolidate, Separate, Enlarge, or Contract the Limits of any old Bishoprick, or other Ecclesiastical Benefice; but also by his Letters-Patents may erect new Bishopricks, as Henry the Eighth did six at one time; and the late King Charles the Martyr intended to do at St. Albans, for the Honour of the first Martyr of England, and for contracting the too large Extent of the Bishoprick of Lincoln: May also erect new Archbishopricks, Patriarchates, &c.

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of Ecclesiastical Laws, excepting such as have received the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens*, & *non malum in se*: As for a Bastard to be a Priest, for a Priest to hold two Benefices, or to succeed his Father in a Benefice, or to be Non-resident, &c. For a Bishop to hold an Ecclesiastical Benefice in Commendam or Trust.

Hath Power to dispense with some Acts of Parliament, Penal Statutes, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned; to moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to Equity and Conscience; to grant special Privileges and Charters to any Subject; to pardon a Man by Law condemned, except in Appeals of Murder; to interpret, by his Judges, Statutes; and in Cases not defin'd by Law, to determine and pass Sentence; yet in *Rebus Arduis*, and in matters of great Importance, the Judges have thought it safest to adjourn the same, *ad Prox. Parl. propter Difficultatem*, &c.

Every King of England, as he is Debitor *Justicie* to his People, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in Possession; and when any King hath not religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of England to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to the Golden Rule of Charles the First, that the King's Prerogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties to strengthen the King's Prerogatives.

The Laws of England looking upon the King as God's Vicegerent upon Earth, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men: So the Law will have no Imperfection found in the King; as, no Injustice, no Error, no Negligence or Laches, no Infamy, no Stain or Corruption of Blood; for by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just Attainder, (and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No Nonage or Minority; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his Natural, not Politick Capacity, cannot be avoided by Nonage. Higher than this, the Law attribureth a Kind of Perpetuity, not

to

to say Immortality, to the King, *Rex Anglia non moritur*; his Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not to be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same Moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation*, *Ceremony*, or *Act* to be done, *ex post facto*.

Moreover the Law seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Non-suited*, (as Lawyers speak.)

And yet there are some things that the King cannot do, *Rex Anglia nihil iniuste potest*.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an Oath at his Coronation, and indeed without any Oath, by the Law of Nature, Nations, and of Christianity, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice, and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness among them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of bad Laws, and to the *Enacting* of good. Two things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the Consent of both Houses of *Parliament*, viz. make New Laws, and raise New Taxes, there being something of *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects Liberty, and the other to infringe his Property: Therefore, that all Occasion of Disaffection towards the King (*the Breath of our Nostrils, and the Light of our Eyes*, as he is styled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these should *Petitions* and *Supplications* be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any Foreign Nation, he may try any of his offending Domesticks by the Laws of *England*, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram*, of *Nogent* in *France*, and of *Manning*, whom King *Charles II.* caus'd to be try'd, and executed in the Duke of *Newburgh's* Territories in *Germany*.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

**Dominions.**] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *England*, were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the *Iles* adjacent, even to the Shore of all the Neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded Leave to Fish, and pass in these Seas, and do at this Day lower their *Topsails* to all the King's Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as sometimes hath happened) are accounted



counted *natural born Subjects* to the King of *England*, and needed not any *Naturalization*, as others born out of his *Dominions*.

To *England*, *Henry II.* annexed *Ireland*, being stiled only Lord of *Ireland*; 'till the 33<sup>d</sup> of *Henry VIII.* although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

*Edward I.* annexed all *Wales*, and *Edward III.* the Right, tho' not the Possession, of all *France*; but *Henry V.* added both, and his Son *Henry VI.* was Crown'd and Recogniz'd by all the States of the Realm at *Paris*.

King *James I.* being King of *Scotland* before, upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, the whole Island was united under one Head, and since that Time sundry considerable Plantations in *America* have been peopled by the Subjects of the Crown of *England*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* at this Day in Possession, are *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Seas adjacent; Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are Parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *New-York*, *East and West Jersey*, *Pensylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *North and South Carolina*, *Bermudos*, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North Parts of *America*, by Right of first Discovery; to *Estotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *Newfoundland*, and to *Guiana* in the South; to all which the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not Possession of the whole.

**Strength.]** And let our Sovereign be consider'd abstractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortrefs, or a garrison'd Town, fenced, not only with strong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; it is so abundantly furnish'd with Men and Horses, with Victuals and Ammunitions, with Cloaths and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid!) they could hardly conquer it, provided it be at Unity in itself.

This for the *Defensive Strength* of the King of *England*; now for the *Offensive*. How formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that a King of *England* is well able, when-ever he is willing, to raise of *English Foot* Two Hundred Thousand, and of *English Horse* Fifty Thousand (for so many, during the Civil Wars, were computed to be in Arms on both Sides.) And when they shall consider the Valiant and Martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness and Stedfastness is such, and their Fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever beat them, either at Sea or

Land:

Land: When they shall consider, that for Transporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at Command Two Hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two Hundred stout *English* Merchant-Ships, little inferiour to Ships of War; that he can soon Man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers in the whole World. And that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent Time, may be rais'd only by a Land-Tax.

**Patrimony.** All other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superiour, depend mediately or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Land-lord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possess'd by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none, and are now made unalienable: Though they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of the Weal Publick) much alienated: However, there is yet left many Parks, Castles, or Palaces, and Forests, still belonging to the King, to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his Royal Progress to visit those Parts.

The certain Revenues of the King of *England* were anciently enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly Revenue of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds; and accordingly, with the King's Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths, so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the said Sum. But the Impost upon Fire-Hearths the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of ever-blessed Memory, were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament to remit. At the Death of King *Charles* II. the Revenue amounted to about 1,800,200 *l. per Annum*; and in King *James* the Second's Reign, in the Time of Peace, it was rais'd to 2,000,000 *l.* yearly. Notwithstanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of *England* was not then above the Tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom, whereat



whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above One Hundred and Eighty Millions of *Livres*, which is above Twelve Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a Fourth Part of the whole Revenue of *France*; and the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purses, is above Six Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

The ordinary Charge of the Government, or Civil List, as it is now called, was upon her late Majesty's Accession to the Crown settled by Parliament at 700,000 l. *per Annum*, upon the best Funds in *England*. And the Crown of *England*, before the long, but necessary War, was as little in Debt as perhaps any State of so great a Consideration in the World.

**Respect.]** In Consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence*, *Honour*, and *Respect*, than the King of *England*. All his People at their first Addresses kneel to him: He is at all Times served upon the Knee; all Persons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's Absence.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all *Deceit* and *evil Meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit as any *Record*; and in all Writs sent forth for the Dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself, *viz. Teste meipso*.

**Arms.]** It is the common Tradition; that after the Conquest the Kings of *England* bare Two *Leopards*, borne first by the Conqueror, as Duke of *Normandy*, (and it is remarkable that they belong to His present Majesty, as he is Duke of *Brunswick*) 'till the Time of *Henry II.* who in Right of his Mother annex'd her Paternal Coat, the *Lyon of Aquitaine*, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thence-forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lyons*, as at present.

King *Edward III.* in Right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of *France*, with the Arms of *England*, quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure, Semée de Flower-de-Luces, Or*; Afterwards changed to *Three Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon *Henry V.* of *England* caused the *English Arms* to be changed likewise. King *James*, upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, caused the Arms of *France* and *England* to be quartered with *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and thus blazoned.

In the first Place, *Azure, Three Flower-de-Luces, Or*, the Regal Arms of *France* quarter'd with the *Imperial Ensigns* of *England*,

which are *Gules, Three Lyons Passant Guardant in Pale, Or.* In the second Place, *Or, within a Double Tressure, Counterflower'd Lys, Gules, a Lyon Rampant* of the Second, for the Royal Arms of Scotland. In the third Place, *Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed Argent,* for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth Place, as in the first: All within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order: Above the same an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesty's Sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich *Manile* of Cloth of Gold doubled, *Ermin*, adorn'd with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lyon Passant Guardant, Crowned* with the like; supported by a *Lyon Rampant Guardant, Or, Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent, Gorged* with a *Crown*, thereto a *Chain affix'd*, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, *Or*, both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* His Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit.*

The Arms of *France* were placed first, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom; and because from the first bearing, those Flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid.

The Blazon of the Arms of *Great-Britain* since the Union is as follows:

Quarterly of Four: In the first Quarter, *Gules, Three Lyons Passant Guardant, Or*; Impaling, *Or, a Lyon Rampant within a double Tressure Flory, Counterflory Gules, Great-Britain.* 2. *Azure, Three Flower-de-Lis, Or, France.* 3. *Azure, a Harp, Or, stringed Argent, Ireland.* The Fourth as the First.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui maly pense*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thinketh of it*, was first given by King *Edward III.* the Founder of that Order; and that none might believe his Design therein was any other than just and honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every Garter that he bestowed: Whereof more in the Chapter of the *Knights of the Garter.*

The Motto, *Diu Et Mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*, was first given by *Richard I.* to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vassalage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterwards taken up by *Edward III.* when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France.* The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many Places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the House of *Lancaster.*

The *White Rose* was the Ancient Bearing of the House of *York*, and the *Red Rose* that of *Lancaster.*

The *Thistle* belongs to *Scotland.*

## CHAP.



## C H A P. III.

*Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.*

**T**HE King of *England* hath Right to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of *England*.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, tho' born out of the Dominions of *England*, or born of Parents not Subjects of *England*, (as by Law and many Examples in the *English* Histories it doth manifestly appear) is immediately King, before any Proclamation, Coronation, Publication, or Consent of Peers and People.

The Crown of *England* from the Father to the Son, and his Heirs; for want of Sons, to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; and for want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. The *Salique* Law, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no Force.

Formerly at the Death of every King, not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions Civil and Military expired; but now they are to continue in Force six Months longer.

**Minority.]** If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tuition of him; sometimes, for want of such Appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who by Nature and Alliance, hath most Interest in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's Side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of *Edward IV.* his Uncle by the Mother's Side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector*: And when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward V.*) it hath proved of ill Consequence.

**Absence.]** If the King was absent upon any foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a Vicegerent by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden* or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the general Power of a King, as was practis'd during the Absence of *Edward I.* *II.* *III.* and of *Henry V.* Of later Times, the King has appointed Regents, or Lords Justices, who are commonly the Great Officers of State.

[Incapacity.] If the King of England be *Non compos mentis*, or by Reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or Old Age, becomes incapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* to govern.

## CHAP. IV.

### Of the present King of Great-Britain, &c.

**H**IS Majesty now reigning, is *GEORGE*, by the Grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, &c. Defender of the Faith : Eldest Son of his late most Serene Highness *Ernest Augustus*, Duke and Elector of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, by his Consort the Princess *Sophia*, who was the fifth and youngest Daughter of *Frederick* Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Great-Britain*, eldest Daughter to King *James I.* Niece to the Royal Martyr, Sister to the late Famous Prince *Rupert*, Cousin German to *K. Charles* and King *James II.* and their Royal Sister *Mary* Princess of *Orange*. By which Marriage aforesaid, and his own Birth, his present Majesty has in his Veins some of all the Blood-Royal of *Europe* ; is the nearest Relation of the Protestant Religion to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and her lawful and rightful Successor to the Imperial Thrones of these Kingdoms, both by his own Consent, and the unanimous Approbation and Declaration of the States of the Realm, in a solemn Act of Parliament for establishing the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, in the Protestant Line : In which Royal Family may it continue to all succeeding Generations.

His Sacred Majesty King *George* was born in the Palace of *Osnaburg* in *Germany*, the 28th Day of *May* 1660, and in his tender Years was carefully instructed in the Principles of the Protestant Religion, by Tutors celebrated for their known Piety, Learning, Integrity, and Prudence, by the appointment of his Illustrious Parents, who were always highly esteem'd for their extraordinary Knowledge, great Piety, Virtue, and fervent Zeal for the Protestant Religion. As his Majesty grew up in Maturity of Years, he was also educated in the liberal Arts, and all other Qualifications and Accomplishments fit for a Prince of his high Birth ; but the several Provinces of *Germany* being involv'd in War, he early disposed himself to Military Affairs, for the Defence of his Father's Dominions, the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe* ; and accordingly in the Year 1673, the fifteenth Year of his Age, accompanied his Father the then Bishop of *Osnaburg* to the Battel of *Consarbrugh*, and



and to the Siege of *Triers*, where the *Mareschal de Crequi* was taken Prisoner by the late Duke of *Zell*, the King's Uncle. The Bishop of *Osnaburg* had there a Body of Troops consisting of 5000 Men. Monsieur *de Chauvet* was General of the Troops of *Zell*, and the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen* commanded all the Forces of the House of *Brunswick* under the Presence and Authority of the above-mention'd Princes; and the Honour of that Victory, which several Relations have erroneously attributed to the old Duke of *Lorain* (who was not there) was wholly due to them. Our present King, then Electoral Prince, accompanied his Father in the several Campaigns and Sieges of *Maastricht* and *Charleroy*, the Success whereof, tho' not so happy as the former, did notwithstanding form him to the Business of War. He assisted at the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, and the Defeat of the *Turks*. In the Year 1684, he made three Campaigns in *Austria* and *Hungary*, where he commanded a Body of 10,000 Men of the Troops of the House of *Brunswick*, at the Siege of *Newhausel*, having under him that experienced General, Monsieur *de Chauvet*. Then he assisted at the Battel of *Hartzan*, and at the Expedition of the Bridge of *Esseck*, accompanied by General *Boisdavid*, and several other Persons of eminent Parts and Distinction. After which, in the Year 1689, he commanded a Body of 3000 Men before *Mentz* and *Bonne*, which much contributed to the Reduction of these two important Garrisons. In the Year 1690, he commanded a Body of 11000 Men with the *Spaniards*; and in 1692, and 1693, another Body of the like Number, being all his Father's Troops, under King *William*. In the *Holstein* Campaign his Presence, Counsel, and undaunted Resolutions contributed very much to the procuring the Glorious Peace of *Travendal*. In brief, the Reputation our Monarch had acquired in the Empire, and the great Trust and Confidence the Emperor and all the *German* Princes reposed in him, procured him the joint and unanimous Offer of the Authority of Generalissimo over all their Forces, at a Time when the Empire stood in Need of a Commander of so great a Reputation, to repair the Loss of the Prince of *Baden*. The King's Voyages into *France*, *Italy*, and *England*, and his own Courts being visited by Strangers of all Nations, have given him a great Knowledge of Men and Things, and of all the Affairs and Transactions of his own Time. The filial Respect and Duty he always so religiously paid to the Person and Commands of the late Elector his Father, and his remarkable tender Care and continued Affection for the late Incomparable Electress his Mother, and his high Esteem and Regard for the late Queen *Anne*, have been all so eminently just and considerable, as have brought down upon his Majesty the Blessings of Heaven in great Variety and Abundance; insomuch that,

Few Princes have met with such an uninterrupted Train of Prosperities, and that in a small Number of Years. The Succession to the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, declared and confirm'd by the firmest Tyes imaginable: The Alliance with the Imperial Family by the Empress *Amelia* of *Brunswick-Hanover*, his Majesty's Cousin-Germain: The Advantages he procur'd for the House of *Holstein*: The Accommodation with the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*: The Re-union of the Dukedom of *Zell*: The Augmentation of his Majesty's Dominions by the County of *Mansfelt*, and the quiet Possession of *Sax-Lauwenburg*: By the Confirmation of the *Primo-Geniture*: The happy Marriage of the Prince of *Wales* his Son, and of the Princess *Sophia-Dorothy*, his Daughter, to the present King of *Prussia*, and the strengthening his Majesty's Royal Family by so many Grand-Children: The Amity with those Sovereign Princes, who were sometimes Enemies of his Greatness, but now esteem it an Honour to be admitted to his Friendship, which the Czar of *Muscovy* in particular has cultivated by his Embassies: Finally, the first acknowledging him Elector of the Empire, and now King of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, by the unanimous Voice of the whole Empire: All those remarkable Things, are the particular Blessings of Providence, and the illustrious Effects of his good Government in Time past, and benign Presages of what is to come; so that his Enemies themselves, if so Great and Wise a Prince can have any, are obliged to own the good Order and Management of his Revenues, his Clemency and Justice to his Subjects, his strict Adherence to his Royal Word, his Perseverance in his Alliances, and the good Discipline of his Troops, which may be truly called Regular, because he never makes Use of them through Ambition, Covetousness, or the Desire of Oppressing his Neighbours. Reason and Equity are the Measure of all his Actions, and distinguish his Conduct from that of many other Sovereigns. In a Word, he is not only a great Prince, but also a good and a just Man, Qualities that are rare enough, and which are seldom found amongst the Great. His Temper is free and easy in Conversation, and his Judgment solid, polite, and profound in Matters under Debate: His Equipage of all Sorts, and the Number of his Officers, Servants and Domesticks of all Ranks and Qualities, were ever proportionable to his Grandeur; and, tho' a very provident Prince, yet he spares nothing when there is Occasion to make a Royal Figure. His Kindness to the Officers and Servants of the late Duke of *Zell*, does Honour to the Glorious Memory of such an Uncle, and to the Generosity of himself, the Successor.

The Exactness of those concern'd in the Management of his Revenues in his former Sovereign Stations, in paying ready Money, and at the appointed Time, all Sorts of Wages, Pensions and Assignments, without any Discount or other Exaction,

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ons, are sufficient Proofs of his wise Administration, the Vigilance of his Officers, and of what he will expect now of all that serve him in the like Capacity here.

The Taxes upon his Trans-Marine Subjects have been always moderate, paid with Chearfulness, and sometimes he took less than his States granted him. The Farmers and Husbandmen of that Country live in Plenty, or at least their Ease; and none of his Subjects are sensible of the Rigours of Slavery, nor any of his Servants made uneasy in the Discharge of their Duties. There is, perhaps, in the whole Empire, no Government more gentle and better regulated, nor in Proportion to the Extent of it, of greater Credit and Reputation, when the Prince had Occasion to exert himself; nor has any Sovereign a Council better affected, more secret, and more attach'd to the particular Interest of their Master, and the common Good of their Country, than that his Majesty had at *Hannover*, which is a manifest Indication of his Wisdom and Knowledge of Men.

Nor must we here forget the good Success of so many Campaigns in *Flanders* and *Germany*, to which the warlike Body of 16 or 17000 Men, always maintain'd by his Electoral Highness, now King of *Great-Britain*, &c. have so gloriously contributed; besides which, he maintain'd his Quota for the Army of the Upper *Rhine*; where he commanded three Campaigns at his own Charge: There he defeated and took Prisoner Gen. *Vivans*; there he forc'd the Lines of *Werlingham*, and secured the Frontiers of the Empire; but despairing of any farther Progress on that Side worthy his Conduct, he gave up his Command, and those that succeeded him, have but too well justified the Difficulties which he wisely foresaw.

Among the Properties of his Reign, may be also reckon'd the Relation and Affinity with the present Emperor, by a Princess of the House of *Brunswick*, with the Vote he gave at the Imperial Election, and the Solemn Coronation celebrated at *Frankfort*. He put an End to the Differences at *Heldesheim*, by a wise and just Accommodation, in which he shew'd that Ambition had no Share in it, and that he had no other Views, but securing the Rights and Liberties of that Country, which he had taken into his Protection.

His Majesty has likewise made an Acquisition of the County of *Delmenhorst*, and lately of the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*; and during the Troubles in the Neighbouring States round about him, his Wisdom procur'd a happy Tranquillity to his own Subjects in *Germany*. Lastly, To crown all his Merits, the repeated Vows of three Kingdoms have call'd him to a Succession, the Acknowledgment of which, is a Fundamental Article in the General Peace.

*Of the rest of the Issue of Her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.*

The rest of the Issue of the Princess *Sophia*, by his most Serene Highness *Ernest Augustus*, Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, were *Frederick Augustus*, their second Son, born October 3d. 1691, and slain in *Transilvania*, valiantly fighting against the *Turks*, Anno 1690, unmarried. The third Son, *Maximilian William*, born December 23d, 1666. now living, and in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, unmarried. The fourth Son *Charles Philip*, born October 13th, 1669, and kill'd at the Battle of *Coffaneck* in *Transilvania*, fighting against the *Turks*, Anno 1690. The fifth Son, born September 29, 1671, was shot in the very Heat of the Action, and unfortunately drown'd in the *Danube*, in the Battle of *Munderkingen*, between the Imperial and French and Bavarian Forces, Anno 1703, unmarried. The sixth Son, *Ernest Augustus*, born Sept. 17, 1672. and is yet living, unmarried, at *Osnaburgh*, of which he is Lay-Bishop, or Sovereign. So that the First, Third, and Sixth, are only surviving.

*Sophia Charlotta* their only Daughter, was born October the 12th, 1668, and in the Year 1684, became the second Wife of *Frederick III.* Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, Great Chamberlain, and Prince Elector of the Sacred Roman Empire; and who in the Year 1700, with the Consent of the late Emperor *Leopold*, assumed the Title of King of *Prussia*, and died in the Year 1712. This beautiful and excellent Princess dy'd at *Hanover*, Feb. 1704, having had Issue by his late *Prussian* Majesty, Two Sons, *Frederick-Augustus*, born Anno 1685, who died in the Year following. *Frederick-William*, now King of *Prussia*, born August 4. 1688. whose Marriage with his Cousin-Germain, *Sophia Dorothea* of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, is mentioned before, and by whom he had Issue *Frederick-Lewis*, entituled Prince of *Orange*, born 1707, and died the next Year, *Frederick-William*, born in January 1710; and *Anne*, born in May 1717.

*Of the Queen of England, when she is Consort only, not Regent.*

THE Word *Queen* comes from the *Saxon Cwen*, signifying a Woman, as also a Wife, and seems to be applied, in process of Time, by our Ancestors, to the King's Wife, (as *Hlafdig*, or Lady) afterwards was, and as *Madam*, or *Mademoiselle*, is used

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now in *France* to signify the Wife and Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, where the one is the first Lady, and the other the first Gentlewoman, because she was the chiefest *Woman* or *Wife* in the Kingdom. Just as we now say, *the Town*, or *the City*, for *London*, &c. She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

**Prerogative.**] From the Saxon Times, the *Queen-Consort* of *England*, tho' she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King she be *Feme-Covert*, (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters-Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to *Give*, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Feme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Quare Impedit* brought by her, *Plenary* by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be *Amerced* if she be *Non-suited* in any Action, &c. Of latter Times she hath had as large *Dowre* as any Queen in *Christendom*; hath her Royal Court apart, as Officers, &c.

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till first *Petitioned*; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to make it *High Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Solicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the Bar with the King's Council.

The like *Honour*, *Reverence* and *Respect* that is due to the King, is exhibited to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the Queen *Dowager*, or *Widow-Queen*; nor does she like other Subjects, lose her *Dignity*, tho' she should marry a private Gentleman: Thus Queen *Katharine*, *Widow* to King *Henry* the Fifth, being married to *Owen ap Theodores*, Esq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England*; much less doth a Queen by *Inheritance*, or a Queen Sovereign of *England* follow her Husband's Condition, or is subject as other Queens, but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unless it be otherwise mutually agreed on in Parliament, as in the Case of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* of Glorious Memory.

## C H A P. VI.

## Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

**T**HE Children of the King of England, are called the Sons and Daughters of England, because all the Subjects of England have a special Interest in them.

**Eldest Son.** The Eldest Son of the King was sometimes stiled, in the Saxon-times, *Clito*, quasi *Κλῦτο*, *Illustris*: And so likewise *Aetheling*, or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymic of the Saxon Word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As *Eadgaring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, so *Atheling* the Son of a Nobleman, who afterwards used only for the King's Eldest Son. He is born Duke of Cornwall; and as to that Duchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birthday presumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age; so that he may that Day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of Wales, whose Investiture was formerly perform'd by Imposition of a Cap of State, and Coronet on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge of Gold*, the Emblem of Government, and a *Ring of Gold* on his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to his Country, and Father of her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters-Patent, to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, Kings of England; by which Words the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: His Mantle which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a Duke's; his Coronet is of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Restauration of King Charles the Second, it was solemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir Apparent of the Crown of England, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the midst a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of York, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of England, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only; but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, shall bear and use such Coronets as other *Dukes* who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King Edward the First to his Eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so order'd, that his

Queen



Queen was deliver'd of her first Child in *Caernarvan-Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one Word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince of Wales*, *Duke of Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and *Earl of Chester* and *Flint*; which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magna Britannia Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The Kings of *England's* Eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was always stild *Duke of Normandy*.

Anciently the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bear quarterly, *Gules* and *Or*, *four Lions passant guardant counterchanged*.

The Arms of the *Prince of Wales* at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteaux*; and the Devise of the Prince, is a *Coronet*, beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscrib'd with *Ich Dien*, which in the *German* Language signifies, *I serve*. This Devise was born at the Battle of *Cressy*, by *John King of Bohemia*, serving there under the *French King*, and there slain by *Edward the Black-Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar call'd the *Princes Arms*.

**Dignities.]** The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry the Eighth*.

**Privileges.]** He hath certain Privileges above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High-Treason*.

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seigniories* of the King, giveth the same Respect to the King as other Subjects do.

**Revenues.]** The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesnes in *Cornwall* have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin-Mines* in that Duchy, which with all other Profits thereof, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 *l*. 2. The Revenue of the present Prince, as established by Act of Parliament, amounts to 100,000 *l*. per Annum, clear of all Deductions whatever.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed three hundred Years ago, was above 4680 l. yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

The transcendant Honour of being *Magna Britannia Princeps*, or Prince of *Wales*, is now in the Person of his Royal Highness, *George Augustus*, Prince Electoral, only Son of the King's Majesty, who was born at *Hanover* the 30th of October, 1683. and in September 1705. married the Excellent Princess *Wilhelmina-Carolina*, Daughter of *John-Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh-Auspack*, by *Eleanor-Erdmuth-Louise* his second Wife, Daughter of *John-George*, Duke of *Saxe-Eysenach*; which Princess was born the First Day of March, 1683. by whom he has had Issue *Frederick-Lewis*, Prince of *Brunswick*, born at *Hanover*, January 30th, 1706. and three Princesses, *Anne*, *Amelia-Sophia-Elionora*, and *Elizabeth-Carolina*.

Soon after the Death of his Grandfather by the Mother's Side, the Duke of *Zell*, his Royal Highness was elected Knight of the Garter; the Ensigns and Habits of which Order were sent to him Anno 1706. And in the Year 1708, this most Excellent Prince, the Hopes of *Great-Britain*, did in a very particular Manner distinguish himself at the Battle of *Oudenard*, giving illustrious Proof of his early Valour, as well as those other eminent Vertues that are conspicuous in him.

His Royal Highness, as an Addition of Honour from the late Queen, was Created Duke of *Cambridge*, and an Act of Parliament pass'd on purpose to give him the Precedence of all the rest of the Peers of *Great-Britain*; and by his Royal Father, immediately after his Accession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, was created Prince of *Wales*; and is the only Prince of *Wales*, since the *Black Prince*, that has had Children alive in his Father's Reign.

### The Cadets, or Younger Children, of the Royal Family.

**Cadets.]** The Cadets, or Younger Sons of *England*, are created (not born) Dukes or Earls of *England*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain Appenages, as in *France*, but only what the good Pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are by their Birth Counsellors of State, that so they may grow up in the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.



The Daughters of England are stiled *Princesses*, the Eldest of which to violate unmarried, is *High-Treason* at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highnesses*; all Subjects are to be uncovered in their Presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands; and at Table they are (out of the King's Presence) served on the *Knee*.

The *Children*, the *Brothers* and *Sisters* of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the *Summons* in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, as in Case of other Subjects.

All the King's *Sons*, *Grandsons*, *Brothers*, *Uncles*, and *Nephews* of the King, are by *Stat. 3 Hen. VIII.* to precede other in England. It is true, the Word *Grandson* is not there in *terminis*, but is understood (as Sir *Edward Coke* holds) by *Nephew*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly, a *Grandson*.

The *Natural* or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, bear what *Surname* the King pleaseth to give them; and for Arms, the Arms of England, with a *Baston*, or a *Bordure Garbonne*, or some other Mark of *Illegitimation*.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of the several Acts of Succession, by which the most Serene House of Hanover is called to the Succession of the Crown of Great-Britain, &c.*

UPON the Death of his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Anno 1700, his late Majesty King *William* having recommended in his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line in Case of the Death of his said Majesty, after the Decease of her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of Denmark without Issue of their Bodies; the Parliament thereupon, in the same Session, pass'd an Act, Entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*; whereby it is Enacted,

That the most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress, and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most Excellent Princess *Elizabeth* Queen of Bohemia, Eldest Daughter of King *James I.* of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declared to be the next in Succession in the Protestant Line, to the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of England, France, and Ireland, with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, after his Majesty and the Princess *Anne* of Denmark; and in Defaults of Issue of his Majesty and the said Princess *Anne* respectively, to the Crown and Regal Government of the said

*Kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, &c. shall be and remain, and continue to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, &c.*

Soon after her late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, she was pleased to order the Princess Sophia to be pray'd for in the Prayers for the Royal Family: And the more firmly to secure the Succession in the Protestant Line, did in the Parliament holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of her Reign, give the Royal Assent to Two farther Acts, viz. One, *For Naturalizing the said Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body*: And the other, *An Act for the greater Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line.*

And by the Treaty of Union between the Two Kingdoms, the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of Hanover, to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, &c. was made a Fundamental Part of our present most happy Constitution.

## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of Ecclesiastical Government.*

**T**HE Government of England, under the King, is Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; of which three great Heads of Government in their Order.

The Christian Faith being preach'd in England, Bishops were consecrated, and the number of them encreas'd by degrees in proportion to the growth of the Gospel. They had, like all other Bishops of the Christian Church, a Pre-eminence over the Clergy within certain Precincts, and in process of time, their Seats were all plac'd in the most considerable Towns within their Jurisdiction, pursuant to a Canon made for that Purpose.

Afterwards, the Bishops being necessitated to meet about Public Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations for Remedy of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Bishop should be call'd in Question, or Appeals from Bishops, our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches even before the first Nicene Council) had one to be the Chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus*, *Arch*, or *Chief Bishop*, whereof we have two in England, call'd *Primates*, *Metropolitans*, or *Arch-Bishops*, that is, *Chief Bishops*, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocese, a Province consist-

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ing of several Dioceses; and by Grants of several Kings, they have each certain *Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities*, in their own States.

Under these 2 Archbishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 21 are reckon'd in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *York*, (besides the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*) all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to the Bishopricks, and have Precedence immediately after Viscounts, both in Parliament, and in other Assemblies.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*; he may Dedicate *Churches* and *Burying-Places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; and without a Bishop none of these may be done. Of which Offices the Power of *Ordination* has been ever since the Apostles Times understood to be inseparable from the Office of a Bishop.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Diocese; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a Bishop, as a Bishop may be consider'd either the Jurisdiction it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of that Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction it self is established partly by Statute-Law, as to License *Physicians, Surgeons, and School-Masters*; to unite and consolidate small *Parishes*. [N. B. That no Bishop in England has this last Power now but the Bishop of *Norwich*, and that only within a certain Distance; and he alone has such a Power by virtue of which an Incumbent can take a third Living, by an *Archiepiscopal*, or *Royal Dispensation*; otherwise in any other Diocese, he that has two Livings, cum curâ Animarum; is a *Pluralist*, by the Statute of 21 Hen. VII.] to assist the *Civil Magistrates* in Execution of some Statutes concerning *Ecclesiastical Affairs*; to compel the Payment of *Tiths* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of smaller Benefices:

Partly by *Common Law*, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages:

And partly by *Common and Ecclesiastical Law together*; as, to cause *Wills* of the Deceas'd to be prov'd, to grant *Administration* of Goods of such as die intestate, to give Order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to Administer, to cause Account to be given of *Administrations*,

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to collate to *Benefices*, to grant Institutions to *Benefices* upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant *Benefices* for the Use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceses once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives, of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts, also of all others professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresy, Errors against the xxxix Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from Divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacrament, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any one's Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the Want of Parents Consent, the Want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private Place, in an undue Time, before 8 in the Morning, and after 12 of the Clock in the Day.

**Arch-Bishops.]** There are two Archiepiscopal Sees in *England*, *Canterbury* and *York*, to which all the Bishopricks in *England* and *Wales* are subject. Both were founded in the *Saxon* Times, in the Metropolis of the several Kingdoms; *Canterbury* in the Head City of *Kent*, and *York* in the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*. Their Rights, Powers and Privileges are now distinctly known, and the See of *Canterbury* has the undisputed Pre-eminence, which was long disputed by the Arch-Bishops of *York*.

**Canterbury.]** *Giraldus Cambrensis* writes, that the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Irish* Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Arch-Bishop until the Year 1152. He was therefore sometimes call'd *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britannici Pontifex*: He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Arch-Bishops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood.

He is *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family, to precede not only all Dukes, but all the Great Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England, and Metropolitan*.



At the solemn Coronation of King Charles II. it was expressly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede even the Duke of York, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*.

To Crown the King belongs to him; and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.*

The Bishop of London is his Provincial Dean, the Bishop of Winchester his Sub-Dean, the Bishop of Lincoln his Chancellor, and the Bishop of Rochester his Chaplain.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of Grace (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law, within his own Province, the Power of Probate of all Testaments, and granting Letters of Administration, where the Party dying had *bona Notabilia*, that is, five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of London, or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocese where he died. Also to grant Administration of the Goods and Chattels of all such as die intestate within his Province.

By Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of Rome, not repugnant to the Law of God or the King's Perogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified, to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to dispence with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by Defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a beneficed Clerk, for certain Causes, to be *Non-resident* for some time; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned *Licenses*, *Dispensations*, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all his Majesty's Dominions, except Scotland and Ireland. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas tutorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any Molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which soever he shall choose, which is therefore called the Archbishop's *Option*, upon every Creation there of a new Bishop.

He hath the Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the Presence, and with the Assistance of two other Bishops) to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be President of those Synods or Convocations, to visit the whole Province, to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rights of that Diocese belong to him, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie Eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

**York.]** The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high Repute in this Nation, and has under his Province several Bishopricks in the *North of England*, and the Bishoprick of *Sodor and Man*.

He hath still the Place and Precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the *Queen Consort*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and *Metropolitan*, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of *Sodor and Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also Eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers others of the fore-mentioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

**Bishops.]** The next in Place among the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek*, *ἐπίσκοπος*, which properly signifies an Overseer.

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are *Barons* by a threefold Manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and *Baronies* annexed to their Bishopricks; they are *Barons* by *Writ*, being

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ing summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Consecration is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts: In Parliament have Place in the *Upper-House*, in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops; they have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Father in God*.

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost Regal, as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Bishop's Courts (tho' held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and tho' all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Bishops sent out Writs in their own Names, *Teste* the Bishop, and not in the King's Name; as all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their Bishops *Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commissaries*, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay-Lords, *viz.* That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Lay-Baron, Viscount, Marquis, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

Upon severe Penalty by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials, where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one Knight at least be not return'd of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly Loyal, and true to the Crown, and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England*, unless we reckon Archbishop *Laud's* Case to be so, for their manner of Tryal for Life.

*Primo Eliz. Cap. 2.* It is expressly declared, that all Lords of Parliament (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tried in that particular by their Peers.

The Bishops of *England* enjoy at this Day many other Privileges, as Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitatem*, or in a Journey.

Every Bishop may by Statute-Law qualify as many Chaplains as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to a Bishop, that not only in the Trial of *Bastardy*, the Bishop's Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Trial of *Heresy*, which touches a Man's Life; and made the Offences of *Paricide* and *Episcopicide* equal, *viz.* Petty-Treason.

Next to the two Arch-bishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an antient Record) *speciali quadam dignitate ceteris anteposendus, quia ecclesia Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis.* Being Bishop over the Imperial and Capital City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later Times expressly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the Bishops of *England*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the Common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight* holding in one Hand a naked *Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

He hath also at this Day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the Bishoprick by the King.

In the fifth Place, by Virtue of the forementioned Statute, is the Bishop of *Winchester*, reputed anciently Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled in the Statutes of the *Honourable Order of the Garter*, by *Henry VIII*; though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is *Sub-Dean* of the Province of *Canterbury*, and in the Vacancy of the See of *London*, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convocation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as *Chancellor* of the Province, in the Vacancy of both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these five aforementioned, all the other Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecration.

Next follow *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*; to whom belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some Part of his Burthen, as the Number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocese was large, there was ordained in the primitive Times, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragans*, or *Subsidiary Bishops*.

*Suffragan Bishops*, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry VIII* still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.



The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocese of Canterbury, must be at Dover only; for York at Nottingham and Hull; for London, at Colchester; for Durham, at Berwick; for Winchester, at Guilford, Southampton, and in the Isle of Wight; for Lincoln, at Bedford, Leicester, Grantham, and Huntingdon; for Norwich, at Thetford and Ipswich; for Salisbury, at Shaftsbury, Melton, and Marlborough; for Bath and Wells, at Taunton; for Hereford, at Bridgnorth; for Coventry and Lichfield, at Shrewsbury; for Ely, at Cambridge; for Exeter, at St. Germans; for Carlisle, at Penrith. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many to each Diocese, as above-mentioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take Place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm.

In every Cathedral Church in England, there are a certain Number of *Prebendaries*, as *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latin *Decanus*, from *Δέκα*; because anciently set over ten *Canons* at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, (the other being the *Archdeacon*, who tho' a *Presbyter* himself, is so named, for his Charge over the *Deacons*) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

**Dean and Chapter.]** The Dean and some of the *Prebends*, are upon the Bishop's Summons, to assist him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivationis ab officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnations* of obstinate Hereticks, in the great *Excommunications*, and in such like weighty Affairs in the Church.

*Deans* of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Letter-Missive* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to instal him.

*Deans* of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of *Abbies*, or *Priories*, transformed by Hen. VIII. into *Dean and Chapter*) are by a shorter Course installed by Vertue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

In most of the old Foundations the *Prebendaries* are of two sorts; some are *Canons* or *Residentiaries*, who, with their own Dean make one Body or College, or Corporation; these are what they call the lesser Chapter: And some are *minor Prebendaries*, who have each his own separate Estate or Corpse: They are not oblig'd to Residence, only to Preach upon certain Days; they have a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the lesser Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the *Prebendaries* of all sorts.

Note, That the *Canons* in these old Foundations, cannot regularly be made so, unless they are first *minor Prebendaries*.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the Right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio prebenda*.

**Archdeacons.]** Next in the Government of the *English Church*, may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all *England*: Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese: Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon* is upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* and some *Prebendaries*, in old Foundations, have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as *Bishops* have: Whereof more hereafter.

**Rural Deans.]** After the *Archdeacons*, are the *Archipresbyteri*, or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their Over-sight of Ten Parish-Priests, but now seldom created or used.

**Parish-Priest or Rectors.]** Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the *Predial Tythes* are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls; to chastise the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Wavering, convince the Obstinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to Preach, if the Bishop shall think fit, to visit the Sick, to Marry, to Bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings, and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office was to take care of the Poor, is now to Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In *England* are two *Archbishops*, Twenty-four *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, Twenty six *Deans* of *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural Deans*, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the Care of more Churches than one.

*Note*, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as *Bishopricks* and most *Deanaries* are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and of several great, and very many small *Parsonages* and *Vicarages*, which are under the Visitation of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and *Free-Chappels*, which are subject to the Visitation only of the

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*Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any *Bishop*.

Next are the *Churchwardens*, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be sufficiently bounded or enclosed: That there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-Land*; to enquire after, to admonish and to present to the *Bishop* scandalous Livers; to collect the *Charity* of Parishioners; to declare and to execute the Orders of the *Bishop*: The *Churchwardens* are elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the *Parson* and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the *Parson*, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also, in greater Parishes, joined with the *Churchwardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Churchwardens* in Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly called the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write, and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, *Curate* and *Churchwardens*.

*Note*, Where the Office of the *Clerk* and *Sexton* are distinct, the Minister chuses the former, the People the latter.

## CHAP. IX.

### Of Ecclesiastical Courts of England, and first of the Convocation.

FOR the Church's *Legislative Power*, or the making of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his *Privy-Council*, as often as he calls a *Parliament*, convokes a *National Synod*, commonly called the *Convocation*, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his *Writ* to the *Archbishop* of each *Province*, requiring him to summon all *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches*, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said *Writ*; whereupon the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* directs his *Mandate* to the *Bishop* of *London*, as his *Dean Provincial*, first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in

like manner to cite all the *Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his Province, to such a Place and such a Day prefix'd in the Writ; but directing withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each *Cathedral and Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the Inferior Clergy of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishop of every Diocese of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the *Deans and Archdeacons* to appear personally; and the *Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches*, and Inferior Clergy of the Diocese, to send their *Proctors* to the Place, and at the Day appointed; to certify also to the Archbishop the Names of all so summoned by them.

The Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, is *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, from whence they have been of late, by the Archbishop, prorogued or adjourned to *Westminster*, where the Bishops assembled in the Chappel of *Henry VII.* and the Lower House in the *Jerusalem Chamber*.

The Higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all at the opening of a Convocation in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbishop's Hood furr'd with *Ermin*, the Bishops with *Minever*.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocese, in all 166 Persons, viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks presenting the Diocesan Clergy.

The first Day both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop presides at the Head of the Clergy of his Province; and the Lower Clergy being required by the Most Reverend, chuse them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper House by 1 or 2 of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the elected Person makes another Speech in *Latin*; Lastly, the Archbishop answers it in the same Language, and with the Consent of the Bishops approves of the Person.

The major Vote in each House prevails.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Privileges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time may hold at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner; and by constant Correspondence, debate and conclude of the same Matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

But



But the Northern Province is by no Means ty'd down by what the Southern Province does; nor are they oblig'd to debate upon nothing but what the Southern Province has before determin'd.

All *Suffragan Bishops* and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars* have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to sit and vote in the Lower-House of Convocation.

#### Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Jurisdiction whereof, it was provided, 25 Hen. VIII. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of England, in Case of Defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of Chancery; and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates; and beyond this to none other, except to the House of Lords.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next Day after the Prerogative.

The Citations and Decrees here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in the Common Course.

But the King, of his meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth grant a *Commission of Review* under the Broad-Seal.

In this College also usually resides the *Vicar-General*, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury: Who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the Vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-General*.

The Archbishop of York hath the like Power in his Province.

*Note*, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of Canterbury and York, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which, for the most Part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same; and that before the *Vicar-General*, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

*Note also*, That the *Vicar-Generals* and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters-  
Patents

Patents under their Seal, and confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like Manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

*Note*, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Westminster*, and in every *Term* there are several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which for the most Part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints-days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any Persons within his Province, may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided.

#### Court of Arches.

**A**mongst them, the highest Court is the *Court of Arches*, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of *St. Mary-le-Bow* in *London*, where this Court was wont to be held; the Judge whereof is call'd *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanery consisting of 13 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil-Law, 2 Registers, and 34 Proctors.

The Judge of this Court sitteth alone, without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The Office of the *Register* of the Court, is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, file all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil-Law in one of the Universities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtain'd, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon Condition not to Practice for one whole Year after such Admittance.

The Manner of their Admittance is thus: The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct



conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop; then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either à *Dextris*, or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court, always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Miniver Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge thus, *L. L. Dr. Alma Curia Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis, Principalis*, and returnable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

#### Court of Audience.

THE Court of Audience is where-ever the Archbishop avo-  
cates a Cause to his own Hearing, and meddleth with any Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecra-  
tions* of Bishops, Admission and Institution into *Benefices*, dis-  
pensing with *Banns* of *Matrimony*, &c.

#### Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is call'd the *Prerogative Court*, which judg-  
eth Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates, so called, be-  
cause the Archbishop, *Jura Prerogativa sua*, hath this Power  
throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the Time  
of Death had 5 *l*. or above, in several Dioceses: And these  
Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curia Prerogativa Cant.  
Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Arch-  
bishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the After-  
noon, next Day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in  
the Consistory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register, and his Deputy,  
who sets down the Decrees, and Acts of the Court, and keeps  
the

the Records: All Original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The Place is commonly called the *Prerogative-Office*, now kept in the *Dean's-Court* near *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat. Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several Places of *London* were then burnt and destroy'd. Under the Register are 6 Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court are likewise in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

#### Court of Peculiars,

Lastly, the *Court of Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain *Parishes* lying in several *Dioceses*, and exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those *Dioceses*, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such *Peculiars*.

#### Bishop's Court.

Besides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath a Chancellor, termed anciently *Ecclesiasticus*, or *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skill'd in *Civil* and *Canon-Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote Place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the Diocese, and some certain Causes limited to him, by the Bishop in his Commission; and these are called *Consistory-Courts*.

#### Archdeacon's Court.

Moreover, the *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in Places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, There are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to some certain *Parishes*, especially in some *Prebendal-Churches*, where the Corpses of some *Prebends* in old Foundations are situated, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the *Archdeacon's Jurisdiction*, and sometimes from the Bishop's, are subjected to their respective *Prebendaries*.

Causus



*Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.*

**C**Auses belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are Blasphemy, Apostacy from Christianity, Heresie, Schism, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Services, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, General Bastardy, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incest, Fornication, Adulteries, Sollicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, &c. the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are first General Canons made by General Councils; also the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of several Holy Bishops of Rome, in its purer Times, which the Kings of England, from Time to Time have admitted.

Next, our own Constitutions made anciently in several Provincial Synods, either by the Legates, Otho and Othobon, sent from Rome, or by several Archbishops of Canterbury; all which are by 25 Hen. VIII. of Force in England, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of England, or the King's Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocation, of later Times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs: And lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in Use beyond the Memory of Man: And where these fail, the Civil-Law takes Place.

The Manner of Trials by these Laws and Customs are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus; First goes forth a Citation, then a Libel and Answer, then by Proofs, Witnesses and Presumptions, the Matters are argued *pro* and *con*, and the Canon and Civil-Laws quoted; then without any Jury, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that, Execution. And this is the Manner of Trying Ecclesiastical Civil Causes; but Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are tried by way of Accusation or Denunciation: The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime; the second, when the Church-Wardens present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presum'd they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious.

Of Punishments inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities, See Book 3. Tit. Punishments.

Before William the Conqueror, there were no Ecclesiastical Courts, properly so called, in England; for anciently the Bishops sat in Judgment together with the Secular Judges on the same Tribunal.

## C H A P. VI.

## Of the Civil Government of England ; and first of the Great Officers of the Crown.

**N**Ext to the King and Princes of the Blood, are reckoned the Great Officers of the Crown, whereof there are Nine ; the Lord High-Steward of England, the Lord High-Chancellor, the Lord High-Treasurer, the Lord President of the King's Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High-Constable, the Earl-Marshal, and the Lord High-Admiral.

**High-Steward.]** The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the Lord High-Steward of England, or Vice-Roy, for so the Word Steward imports in the Saxon Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in French, *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichi Drosset*, that is, *Regni Vice Rex*, in Sweden, and the *Stadtholder* in Denmark, who is also call'd *Vice-Roy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Anglia Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit no longer to trust it in the Hands of any Subject ; for his Office was *Supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an ancient Record speaks) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was Henry of Bullingbrook, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt,) afterwards King of England ; since which Time they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a Coronation, by Virtue of which Office he sitteth Judicially, and keepeth his Court in the King's Palace at Westminster, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by Reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed ; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the Ancient High-Stewards were wont do ; which ended, his Commission expireth. During his Stewardship, he bears a White Staff in his Hand ; and the Trial being over, openly breaks it, and so his Office ends.

**Lord-Chancellor.]** Next is the Lord High-Chancellor, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all Patents, Commissions, Warrants coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if well ; or Cancell'd, where amiss ; that is, cross'd out with

Lines



Lines a-cross like cross-Bars or Lattices, call'd in *Latin Cancelli*; or else because anciently he sat *intra Cancellos*; that is, such a Partition as usually now separates the Church from the Chancel.

**Dignity.]** He is, after the King and Princes of the Blood, in Civil Affairs, (there being now no Lord High-Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of Canterbury is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

**Office.]** His Office is to keep the King's Great Seal, to judge not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to *Equity, Conscience, or Reason*; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 l. yearly in the King's Books; and for this and other Causes he was formerly often a Clergy-man.

**Oath.]** His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People, poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly to *counsel* the King; to keep secret the King's Counsel, nor suffer, so far as he may, the *Rights* of the Crown to be diminish'd, &c. This high Office is in *France, durante vita*; but here 'tis *durante bene placito Regis*.

**Salary.]** The Salary from the King was 848 l. *per Annum*, and when the Star-Chamber was up, 200 l. *per Annum* more for his Attendance there; the whole is now above 7000 l.

**Creation.]** The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Keeper are the same in Authority, Power, and Precedence, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; the Keepers are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath; only the Lord Chancellor hath besides a Patent.

**Lord-Treasurer.]** The third great Officer of the Crown is the Lord High-Treasurer of England, who receives this high Office by a Delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the Delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury.

**Oath.]** His Oath is little different from that of the Lord Chancellor.

**Office.]** He is *Præfectus Aerarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the Exchequer. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Imposts, Customs, Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the Officers of the Customs in all the Ports of England.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every County, and in some Cases, by Statute, is to appoint a Measurer for the Length and Breadth of Cloths.

He

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without, letteth *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their Wine *Custom-free*.

The ancient Annual Salary of the *Lord High-Treasurer* of England, was in all 383 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* but the late Salary was 3000 *l.* per Annum.

**Lord-President.]** The fourth great Officer named in the Statute 31 Hen. VIII. is the *Lord President* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King John's Time, and was usually call'd *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-Table, and then to report to the King several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal, *durante bene placito*.

**Lord Privy-Seal.]** The fifth great Officer is the *Lord Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of England; also divers other Matters, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass by the Great Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy-Council, and besides his Oath of *Privy-Councillor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary is 1500 *l.* per Annum.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord President* of the King's Council.

**Dignity.]** This great Officer is mentioned in the Statute 2 of Rich. II. and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

**Chamberlain.]** The sixth great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord Great-Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King he is to have 40 Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyf*, and *Wearing-Cloaths*; and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all the Furniture of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coyf*, *Gloves* and *Linnen* to be used by the King upon that Occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robes Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the *Balloon* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c.



Moreover, to this Great Officer belongs the Care of providing all Things in the *House of Lords* in the Time of *Parliament*; and to that End he hath an Apartment near the *Lords House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*. He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing, fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against *Coronations* and *Trials* of Peers in *Parliament-Time*. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black-Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher*, and *Door-Keepers* are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King, when he comes to the *Parliament*, and goes on the Right-hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, and the Keys of the *Court of Wards*, and *Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoy'd by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the Time of *Henry I.* by an *Estate Tayl*, or *Inheritance*; but in the two last *Coronations*, by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir-General claimed and controverted. But by a late Act he is not to have Precedence of Dukes, but according to his Creation.

**Constable.]** The seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High-Constable of England*, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, 1521. and the last *High-Constable of England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since upon Occasion of Coronation, and at solemn Trials by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsay*, 1631. was made *Robert Earl of Lindsey*) there is created *pro illa vice*, a *Lord High-Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl-Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshal's Court*, and takes place of the *Earl-Marshal*.

**Earl-Marshal.]** The eighth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Earl-Marshal of England*: In *French*, *Mareschal*, and used by them to signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymologies, according to the several Senses are different. *Mareschal*, when it signifies a General of an Army, is derived from *Mare*, a *Francic* Word, denoting *Great* and *Honourable*, and *Scale*, a *Servant*. When it signifies a Farrier, it comes from *Mare*, a *Horse*, and *Scale* as above. He is an *Earl*, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all Matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds of Arms* out of the Realm upon Land, and

Matters concerning Wars within the Realm; which cannot be determined by Common Law; and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law.

*Note*, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but hath now only the *Marshalsea*.

This Office is of great Antiquity in England, and anciently of greater Power than now; and has been long hereditary in the House of Norfolk: For the first Duke of Somerset of the present Family, was Earl-Marshal in 1553.

**Admiral.]** The ninth and last Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High-Admiral of England*.

The Learned *du Fresne* says, this Word was borrow'd from the *Saracens* first by the *Sicillians*, and afterwards by other Christian Nations.

The Patent of the *Lord Admiral* did anciently run thus: *Anglie, Hibernie, & Aquitania Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Magna Britannia, & Hibernia, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Ville Gallesie & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandie, Gasconie, & Aquitania Magnus Admirallus & Prefectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum regnorum*.

To the *Lord High-Admiral of England*, is by the King entrusted the Management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. He is that High Officer, or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all *Cases Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all Things done upon or beyond the Sea in any part of the World; all Things done upon the Sea-Coast, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord Admiral* hath a Power to commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rear-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular *Coasts*; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, or at Sea; *Commissioners* or *Judges* for exercising Justice in the Court of *Admiralty*, to imprison, release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow Knighthood on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High-Admiral* belongs by Law and Custom, all *Penalties* and *Amerciaments* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, *Condemn'd*, *Out-lawed*, or *Horned*. Moreover, all *Ways*, *Stray-Goods*, *Wrecks of Sea*, *Deadlands*, a Share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Floison*, and *Ferison*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary Bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.



## C H A P. XII.

*Of the Privy-Council.*

**T**HE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of *England*, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called the *Privy-Council*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

The primitive and ordinary Way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his *Privy-Council*, and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Precedents; and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment until they had first consulted the King or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oftentimes left Matters of high Moment to the King and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience, better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition, better able to transact some State-Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King and his *Privy-Council* take Cognizance of few or no Matters that may well be determined by the known Laws and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, nor meddling with Matters that concern Free-holds, but Matters of Complaint, and sudden Emergencies.

A *Privy-Counsellor*, tho' but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath is, That they shall according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly, and evenly counsel and advise the King, in all Matters to be treated in his Majesty's Council; That they shall keep secret the King's Counsel, &c.

By Force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a *Privy-Counsellor* is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long unless the King pleaseth.

The King, with the Advice of his *Privy-Council*, doth publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute, or Common Law, but in Execution of them.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such as the King of his own free Will and meer Motion shall

Please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter of Debate.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

**Secretaries of State.]** The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the End of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharg'd by two Persons both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. And since the happy Union of both Kingdoms, there is a Third added, whose Province was at first, that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*; but of late, by Agreement among themselves, all Domestick Affairs are indifferently transacted by the three Secretaries, who are likewise each of 'em stiled *Principal*, &c. In those Days, and some while after, they sat not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either Hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most Part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to his Majesty's Answers and Directions.

The Correspondence with all Parts of *Great-Britain* is, without Distinction, managed by either of the Secretaries, relating to the Church, the Army, the Militia, Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. But as for Foreign Affairs, all the Nations which have Intercourse of Business with *Great-Britain*, are by them divided into two Provinces, the *Northern* and *Southern*; of which the *Northern* is usually under the Junior Secretary, and contains *Scandinavia*, &c. The

*Sou-*



*Southern* under the Senior, and contains *Flanders, France, &c.*

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh Place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, tho' otherwise by their Creation some of them might have Right to precede him; and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also Board-Wages.

Their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is 2000 *l. Sterling per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own Choice, and have no Dependence upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are 4 Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the *Privy-Seal* or *Great-Seal*.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 *l.* yearly: Their Office is in *White-Hall*: They wait by Month, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcript is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord *Privy-Seal*, and is his Warrant for issuing out a *Privy-Seal* upon it; yet *Privy-Seals* for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-sign'd by the Lord Treasurer: But when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the *Great-Seal*; then the *Privy-Seal* is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the *Great-Seal*, as the *Signet* was to the Lord *Privy-Seal*, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all three Offices, *viz.* *Signet*, *Privy-Seal*, and *Great-Seal*, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several Ways of being considered, before perfected.

There are also 4 Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27 of Hen. VII.* worthy to be noted.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State is an ancient Office call'd the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are, or ought to be from Time to Time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within his Majesty's Palace of *White-Hall*.

### CHAP. XIII.

*Of the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND, and therein of the Person summoning, the Manner of the Summons, the Person summoned, their Privileges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the Passing of Bills in either House, the Passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments, &c.*

**B**Efore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Convēntus*, or else *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Witten-Gemot*, the Council or Assembly of the Sages, and *Micel-Gemot*, the Great Assembly: After the Conquest, about the beginning of King *Edward I.* some say, in the Time of *Henry I.* it was called by the French Word, *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Hen. III.* the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors presume to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bare Date 49. *Hen. III.* above 400 Years ago. Yet some Antiquaries are of Opinion, that long before, nothing of Moment, wherein the Lives or Estates of the Common People of *England* were concern'd, ever passed without their common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament; in the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*, in the King's Name, doth summon a Parliament; and



and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Pro-  
tector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, ei-  
ther in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of England is with his Parliament in Time  
of Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal  
Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in  
Time of War: There is then scarce any Thing that the King  
cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons  
within any Bounds.

A Parliament is summoned in Manner following: 30 Days  
at least before the Parliament doth assemble, the King issues  
out his Writ, *cum Advifamento Confilii fui*; and the Warrant  
is, *Per ipsum Regem & Confilium*.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is di-  
rected and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spi-  
ritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual *in Fide  
& Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*,  
to appear at a certain Time and Place, to treat, and give  
their Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the  
Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to sum-  
mon the People to elect 2 Knights for each County, 2 Citizens  
for each City, and 1 or 2 Burgesses for each Borough, accord-  
ing to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes,  
and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and  
Trouble, it was Enacted by Hen. VI. That none should have  
any Suffrages in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such  
as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly  
Revenue 40 s. (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and Sil-  
ver in America, was more than 10 l. is now) Yet there was  
then, as now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all  
*Englishmen*, who have considerable Estates, ought not to be  
taxed without their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves,  
or by their Representatives; Copyholders in England, where-  
of there are some who have 1000 l. a Year, have no Voice in  
the Election of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons Elected for each County, are to be *Milites No-  
tabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights,  
as it is in the Statute of Henry VI. They ought to be Native  
*Englishmen*, or at least such as have been Naturalized by Act of  
Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the 12 Judges, no  
Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be chosen  
a Parliament-Man, to serve for any County, City, or Bo-  
rough.

To the Legality of Sitting in either House of Parliament, it is absolutely necessary, That a Man should be of full Age, that is, 21 Years old at least.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the Publick Service of their Country, are privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the Time that they are on the Way to the Place of Parliament, all the Time of the Session, and all the Time they are on their Way home again, *Eundo Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old Words,) but they are not privileg'd from Arrest for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The Place of Meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House the King pleaseth; but of later Times it hath usually been held at the King's Ancient Palace at *Westminster*, all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

*The Manner of Sitting in the Lords House is thus:*

The King as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the Opening of Parliaments, or at the Passing of Bills, or at Solemn Debates, as some Kings, and particularly Her late Majesty, have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right-Hand is a Seat for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left-Hand is a Seat for the *Duke of York*.

On the King's Right-Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ecclesiastick, in case his Majesty shall (as *Henry VIII.* did) create any such; and then next to him on the same Form, the Two Archbishops; below these on another Form, the Bishops of *London, Durham* and *Winchester*; then all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left-Hand, upon Forms are placed the *Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Presidents of the King's Council*, and *Lord Privy-Seal*; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same Side sit the *Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls*, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form a-cross the House, below the *Wool-Sacks*, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Form the *Barons*, all in Order.

The



The *Great Chamberlain*, the *Constable*, the *Marshal*, the *Lord Admiral*, the *Great Master*, or *Lord Steward*, the *King's Chamberlain*, sit above all other of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3 *Henry VIII.* N. 10. and the *Chief Secretary*, being a *Baron*, shall sit above all *Barons*, who have none of the aforementioned Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, above all other *Bishops*, not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the *Peers* sit according to the Order of their Creation.

Of late the *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper* (if the King be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great-Seal and Mace by him: He is *Lord Speaker* of the Lords House. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the *Judges*, the *King's Council at Law*, and the *Masters of Chancery*: These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these *Sages* are placed upon Wool-Sacks may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation.

The *Clerk of the Crown*, and *Clerk of the Parliament*, whereof the former is concern'd in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other records all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same, sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the *Lords House* sits the King's first *Gentleman-Usher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a *Yeoman-Usher*, that waits at the Door within, a *Cryer* without, and a *Sergeant at Mace* always attending the *Lord Chancellor*.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the *Lords* at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done, by all that enter into the *King's Presence Chamber*.

The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper signify to them the Leave of the *Lords*.

The *King's Council*, and *Masters of Chancery*, sit also, but may not be cover'd at all.

The *Commons* sit in their House promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair or Seat fix'd towards the upper-end thereof; and the *Clerk*, with his Assistant, sits near him at the Table, just below the *Speaker's Chair*. The Members of the *House of Commons* never had any Robes, as the *Lords* ever had, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*, who always in the House wear Gowns, as Professors of the Law in Term-Time do; and the four Members of the City of *London*, the first Day of every New Parliament wear Scarlet Gowns, and sit all together on the Right-Hand of the Chair, next to the *Speaker*. The

The Time of Sitting in Parliament is upon any Day in the Morning, only upon some high Festivals, or Fast-Days, and Sundays, it hath not been usual to assemble but upon the most urgent Occasions. The *Speaker* always adjourns the House to Nine of the Clock in the Morning of such Day as the House agrees to adjourn to.

Upon the Day prefix'd by the King in the Writ of Summons, the King comes in Person, if to *Westminster*, where Parliaments of late Years have constantly been held: At his Arrival there, twenty-one Great Guns on the other side of the River of *Thames* are discharged, as they are again at his Majesty's Return from the House of Lords; in the Room next to which, called the Prince's Chamber, the King puts on his Crown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the House of Lords by the *Lord Great-Chamberlain*; where being seated with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed in his Royal Robes, he sends for the Commons by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, who at the Bar of the House makes a Bow, and advancing a few Steps, a Second and a Third, saying, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the King commands this Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers*; and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws, and the Commons forthwith attending his Majesty in the House of Lords, are in the King's Name, by the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, commanded to chuse them a Speaker. Whereupon they returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards upon another Day appointed, they present to the King; and if approved of by his Majesty, sitting on the Throne, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he petitions his Majesty, That the Commons may have, during their Sitting, *free Access to his Majesty, freedom of Speech in their own House, and Freedom from Arrests*; After which the King makes his Speech to both Houses, the whole House of Commons being presumed to be at the Bar of the House of Lords.

The Manner of chusing the Speaker is, That any Member of the House standing up in his Place, and making a short introductory Speech, moves, That such a Member of the House as he then names, may take the Chair; and being seconded in that Motion by some other Member of the House, if no Contest happen, they lead the Person so named from his Seat to the Bar of the House, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, up the House to the Chair; where being placed, he stands up, and returns his Thanks to the House for the Honour they have done him, and modestly acknowledges his Inability to perform such a Trust, desires the House would make choice of some more able Person; which being disapproved, he submits to their Pleasure; and after receiving the Directions of the House, about the usual Requests to be made at his appearing

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pearing before the King, adjourns to the Day appointed for that Purpose; which being come, the Usher of the *Black-Rod* being sent again for the Commons, alters his Stile, and addresses himself to the Speaker: But if a Contest happens about the Choice of a Speaker, some other Persons being moved for, and seconded as before, it is determined by a Question, as in a Committee of the whole House, by changing Sides: The Clerk of the House of Commons putting the Question.

Before any Affair be meddled with, even before the Choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the Presence of an Officer appointed by the King, who is usually the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household: If the Parliament sit at *Westminster*, the said Oaths are taken in the Room, call'd the *Court of Wards*; and since the Revolution, they take the New ones appointed by Act of Parliament, the 1st of *William and Mary*; and after the Choice of the Speaker, do in the House, at the Table, take the said Oaths again, and declare and subscribe their Opinions against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass; which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take, before they can sit and debate upon any Affair whatsoever.

Note also, That all the Members are oblig'd, besides the other Oaths and Tests, to abjure the *Defender* in the House, before they can give any Vote therein, except for the Choice of the Speaker.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament are divers and distinct one from another.

The *Lords House*, not only jointly with the King and the Commons, hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but also judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*.

The *Lords* that conform not to the *Protestant Religion*, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords House*, by Stat. 30 Car. II.

All the *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal have this Priviledge, That if by reason of Sickness, or other Business, they cannot appear, they make their *Proxies* to Vote in their stead. But at the beginning of every Parliament, such *Lords* as would make their *Proxies*, are obliged to enter them in Person.

The *Commons* also have the same Power in making and repealing Laws. And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons House*, because from them doth arise the greater part of the Monies; neither will they allow the *Lords* to make any Alteration in a Money Bill.

The Commons have the Privilege to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present Publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatures; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House, (which yet the Commons of late have refus'd to do,) produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons House be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the United Netherlands are obliged to do in many Cases.

Altho' the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are,) that is, such Allowance as the King, considering the Prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17th of Edw. II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgesses; but not long after it was Four Shillings a Day for Dubb'd Knights, and Two Shillings for all other; which in those Days, as appear by the Prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, in Comparison to what it is now.

The Manner of Debates, of Passing of Bills, and Acts, is thus:

Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in, which being agreed to by the House, the Person making the Motion, together with some others, who second that Motion, are order'd to prepare and bring in the same; which when ready, some one of those Members so order'd, presents the Bill, reading the Order at the Side-Bar of the House, desiring Leave to bring the Bill to the Table; which upon the Question being agreed to, it has a first Reading by the Clerk at Table; after whom the Speaker taking the Bill in his Hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of the said Bill; which done, after Debate upon the Bill, if any happens, he puts the Question, whether it shall have a Second Reading, and sometimes, upon Motion, appoints a Day for it: When the Bill is read a Second time, the Question is, whether it shall be Committed, which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of Importance, or other-

wife



wife to a private Committee, any Member at pleasure naming the Persons to be of that Committee; whose Names being read by the Clerk at the Table, is ordered, that they meet in the Speaker's Chamber, and Report their Opinion to the House; who accordingly meeting, chuse their Chairman, and either adjourn to some other Time, or then proceed upon the Bill; after which the Chairman first causes a Clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill, then takes the Bill himself, and reads it Paragraph by Paragraph, putting every Clause thereof to the Question, filling up the Blanks, and making Amendments according to the Opinion of the Majority of the Committee, of whom there must be eight of the Persons named, regularly to proceed, tho' five may adjourn: When the Committee have gone through the Bill, the Chairman, by Directions of the Committee, makes his Report at the Side-Bar of the House, reading all the Alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these Amendments have changed the Scope of the Bill, and what Connexion they have therewith, the Clerk having at the Committee writ down what Folio and Line of the Bill those Amendments are to be found; and if any Clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked alphabetically, and read by the Chairman, and deliver'd to the Clerk, who reads all the Amendments and Clauses, the Speaker putting the Question, whether they shall be read a Second Time; and if agreed to, reads them himself; and as many of them as the House agrees to, the Question is put, Whether the Bill so amended shall be ingross'd, that is to say, written fair in Parchment, and read the Third Time some other Day. And then the Speaker holding the Bill in his Hand, puts the Question, whether the Bill should pass: If the Major-part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit Baille aux Seigneurs*; or if in the House of Lords, there is writ thereon, *Soit Baille aux Communes*, retaining still in this and some other things about making Laws, the Custom of our Ancestors, who after the Norman Conquest, were generally skill'd in the French Tongue. When an Ingrossed Bill is read, and any Clauses refer'd to be added to it, they must be in Parchment ingrossed like the Bill, which are then call'd *Riders*; and if agreed to, are accordingly added to the Bill.

Petitions are offered after the manner of Bills at the Bar of the House, and brought up by the Member who presents them, and are deliver'd at the Table.

All Messages from the Lords, as likewise all Persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are introduced by the Sergeant attending the House, with his Mace upon his Shoulder.

The Mace, while the Speaker is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into *Westminster-Hall*, and *Court of Requests*, to summon the Members to attend: But when the House resolves it self into a Committee of the whole House, the Mace is laid under the Table, and the Chairman to that Committee takes the Chair where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

Forty Members are requisite to make a House in the *House of Commons*, and Eight a Committee: The House generally begins with reading some Bill unperfected the Sessions before.

After the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, the standing Orders of the House are read, and Grand Committees appointed to sit on usual Days; but of late Years, (tho' they are appointed by every new Parliament,) they have not done so, except the Committee of Elections and Privileges, which being no Committee of the whole House, is first called in the Speaker's Chamber, and adjourns into the House, because usually very numerous, every one of the House having a Vote therein, tho' not nam'd of the Committee, of whom there must be Eight to empower the Committee to act. When any Member in the House or Committee stands up to speak, he must be uncover'd.

If a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during the same Sessions.

A Bill sent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords*, is usually to (shew their Respect) attended with a certain number of the Members of the House: As they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Member that hath the Bill makes three profound Reverences, saying, *The Commons have Passed an Act, intituled, &c. to which they desire your Lordships Concurrence*, delivers it to the *Lord Chancellor* or *Keeper*, who for that Purpose comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent down by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is usually sent by some of the Masters of *Chancery*, or other Person whose Place is on the *Wool-Sacks*, (and by none of the Members of the House;) and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration: If afterwards it pass the House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les communes ont assentez*. All Messages from the *Commons* to the *Lords*, are introduc'd by the *Black Rod*. All Messengers from the *Lords*, are introduc'd by the *Sergeant*, who with his Mace on his Shoulder going on their Right-hand, they with him make three Bows, as they draw near to the *Speaker*, and then deliver their Message: they do the same as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Messages of great Importance, the *Lords* make use of one or two of the Judges to go to the *House of Commons*.

When



When any one in the *Commons House* will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncover'd, and directs his Speech only to the *Speaker*; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same Day, (unless personally reflected on.) Also, if a Bill be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one Day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a *Committee*, and then every Member may reply as oft as he, or the *Chairman*, judges it expedient.

If any one in either House speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is call'd to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the *Speaker*; but if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the Tower, and sometimes to other Prisons.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to persuade or dissuade in Passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor Vote, except the House be equally divided.

In the *Lords House* they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Priside*, or lowest, Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not content*.] And if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being now allowed a Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

In the *House of Commons* they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater Number, then the House divides; and if the Question be to bring any thing into the House, as a Bill, Petition, &c. then the *Ay's* go out; but if it be upon any thing the House is once possess'd of, the *No's* go out. Upon all Questions where the House divides, the *Speaker* appoints four Tellers, two of each Opinion, who, after they have told those within, place themselves in the Passage betwixt the Bar and Door of the House, and tell the others who went out, and who, till then, are not permitted to come in; which being done, the two Tellers that have the Majority, take the Right Hand, and placing themselves within the Bar, all four make their Reverences as they advance, three times, and then at the Table deliver the Numbers, saying, The *Ay's* that went out are so many; the *No's* that stay'd in, so many, and *vice versâ*: Which the *Speaker* repeats, and declares the Majority.

In a Committee of the whole House, the Way of dividing is changing Sides, the *Ay's* taking the Right, the *No's* the Left Hand of the Chair; and then there are but two Tellers.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the *Lords* sitting cover'd at a Table, the *Commons* standing bare, where the Business is debated: If they agree, not that Business is null'd; but if they agree, then

then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have Passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who hath before maturely consider'd each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a Publick Bill, the Answer is, *le Roy le veut*, which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an Embryo. If a Private Bill, the Answer is, *Soit fait comme il est desire*.

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera*, which is taken for an absolute Denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

The King, without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Monies given to His Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*.

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it as the King will please to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is pass'd by the King, the Answer is thus, *Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longue*.

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry VII. were Passed and Enrolled in Latin, or French, now in English only.

The Adjournments are usually made in the Lords House by the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, in the King's Name, to what other Day the King pleaseth, and also to what other Place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting, in the same State they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed. Note, That this is to be understood only of such Adjournments as are in order to a Recess for some time; for in all other Cases 'tis the undoubted Privilege of each House to adjourn themselves, &c.

In like manner the Parliament is Prorogued; but by a Prorogation there is a Session ended, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the Re-assembling of the Parliament, begin a-new.

When the King's Pleasure is to Prorogue or Dissolve the Parliament, His Majesty commonly comes in Person, with his Crown on his Head, sends the Black-Rod for all the House of Commons to come to the Bar of the Lords House, and then the

Lord



*Lord Chancellor*, by the special Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

*The King being the Head of the Parliament, if his Death happen'd during the Sitting of the Parliament, it was formerly, ipso facto, Dissolved. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, That a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue; and if not sitting, shall meet expressly, for keeping the Peace of the Realm, and preserving the Succession.*

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one have Notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: Of later Times, since *Printing* became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

#### C H A P. XIV.

*Of particular Governments; and first, of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.*

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chappel-Royal*, who is usually some Grave, Learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior *Temporal Jurisdiction*, so is his Chappel from all *Spiritual*: It is call'd *Capella Domini*, the *Domain Chappel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but as a Regal Peculiar, exempt and reserv'd to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King, who is supreme Ordinary, as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, namely, a *Sub-Dean*, or *Precentor Capella*; thirty-two Gentlemen of the Chappel, whereof twelve are Priests, and one of them is Confessor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire Advice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, &c.

The other twenty Gentlemen, commonly call'd *Clerks of the Chappel*, are with the aforesaid Priests, to perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skill'd in Musick, is chosen Master of the

H

Children,

Children, whereof there are twelve in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chappel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists.

There are moreover four Officers, a *Sergeant*, two *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chappel.

In the King's Chappel, thrice every Day, Prayers are read, and God's Service and Worship perform'd with great Decency, Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chappels in *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to his Majesty on Working-Days, Morning and Evening.

The Lord Almoner disposes of the King's Alms, and for that Use receives (besides other Monies allow'd by the King) all *Deodands*, & *Bona Felonum de se*, to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the Lord Almoner hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof 4 *d. per Diem*. Next he distributes to twenty-four poor Men, nominated by the Parishoners of the Parish adjacent to the King's Palace of Residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer, or instead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, to be equally divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every poor Man before he receives the Alms, to repeat the Creed and the Lord's Prayer in the Presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the Lord Almoner to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who is also to scatter new-coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension, either because they are so Old, that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widows of such of his Majesty's Household Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Lifetimes: Every one of these hath a Competency duly paid them.

Under the Lord *High-Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a Clerk of the Closet, who is some Reverend Divine, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c.

[*Chaplains.*] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity; whereof four every Month wait at Court, to preach in the Chappels on *Sundays*



*Days* and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chappel daily (as afore-mentioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closter's Absence, &c.

In time of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Custom, Divine Service and Preaching is perform'd in a more solemn manner.

**Lent-Sermons.]** Anciently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only preached by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ash-Wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the Dean of the Chappel to preach; on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Majesty's more eloquent Chaplains; every *Friday* the Dean of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good-Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster* is always to preach; on ever *Sunday* in *Lent*, some Bishop preaches; on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, an Archbishop; and upon *Easter-Day*, the Lord High-Almoner.

**Collar and Offering-Days.]** Twelve Days in the Year, being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty, after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn Manner at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God.

All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King and Queen, belong to the Dean of the Chappel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days, are *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Household-days*, upon which the *Byzant*, or Gold, to be offer'd, is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or some other of the principal Officers: Then *New-Years-Day*, *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, in several Purses, are offer'd by the King. Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John-Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offer'd. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family communicating with him.

The Gold offer'd by the King at the Altar, when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzant*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold, supposed to be coin'd by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, which City was formerly call'd *Byzantium*. That which was used by King *James the First*, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one side the Portrait of the King kneeling before an Altar, with four

Crowns before him, and circumscrib'd with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus que tribuit mihi?* And on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus.*

### Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

#### Lord Steward of the King's Household.

**F**OR the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Officer is *Lord Steward*, called also in the Time of Henry the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the French Mode; but *primo Maria*, and ever since called, *The Lord Steward of the King's Household*.

The State of the King's Household is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obey'd and observ'd. And as his Power is great, so is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasurer within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *represent the State of an Earl*.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chappel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

*Note*, That to the Lord Steward belongs at the Beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* to all the several Members of the *House of Commons*, and at the End of Parliaments to adjust the *Parliamentary Expences*, &c.

The Lord Steward is a *White Staff Officer*, for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White Staff*, and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White Staff* is taken for a Commission; At the Death of the King, over the Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

**Lord Chamberlain.** The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the Oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to the *Gentlemen Ushers*) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe* at all his Majesty's Houses, and of the removing *Wardrobes*, or of *Beds*, *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, *Messengers*, *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, *Handicrafts* and *Artisans* retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the *Serjeant at Arms*, of all the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To him also belongeth the Oversight of the *Chaplains*, though he himself is a *Layman*.

Master



*Master of the Horse.*] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court, is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently called *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the Ordering and Disposal of all the King's Stables, and Races, or Breed of Horses, and had heretofore, of all the Posts of England. He hath also the Power of *Escuirs* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders of the Great Horses*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avenor*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all *Lands* and *Revenues* appointed for the King's Breed of Horses, and for Charge of the *Stable*, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make Use of any *Horses*, *Pages*, or *Footmen*, belonging to the King's Stables.

At any solemn *Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *Led Horse of State*.

The Accounts of the Stables for *Horse-meat*, *Livery*, *Wages*, and *Board-Wages*, are brought by the *Avenor*, being Chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be pass'd and allow'd by the Board of *Green-Cloth*.

Under these three Principal Officers of his Majesty's Household, are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, Under the *Lord Steward*, in the *Compting-House*, are the

*Treasurer of the Household,*  
*Comptroller,*  
*Cofferer,*

*Master of the Household,*  
*Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth,*  
*Two Clerks Comptrollers,*

It is called the *Compting-House*, because the *Accompts* for all *Expences* of the King's Household are there taken daily by the *Lord Steward*, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Household*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloths*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make *Provision* for the Household, and make *Payments* and *Orders* for the well governing the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of the Persons last mention'd; whereof the three first are usually of the King's *Privy-Council*. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the *Peace* within the *Verge*, wheresoever the Court shall reside, and the Power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth*, where they sit, over whom are the Arms of the Compting-House, bearing *Vert*, a Key, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct.

**Treasurer of the King's House.]** The Treasurer of the King's House, in the Absence of the Lord Steward, hath Power, with the Comptroller, and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the Steward of the *Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the *Verge*, and that by Verdict of the King's Household.

**Comptroller.]** The Comptroller's Office is to control the Accompts and Reckonings of the *Green-Cloth*.

**Cofferer.]** The Cofferer is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanour, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by Direction and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

**Master of the Household.]** The next is the Master of the Household, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

All Bills of Comptrollment, Parcels and Brieuements, are allotted and allowed by the Clerks-Comptrollers, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The Cofferer, Master of the Household, the two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, and two Clerks Comptrollers, sit in Judgment with the Lord Steward, Treasurer and Comptroller, in the Court of *Verge*.

The Clerks of the Kitchen wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets every other Month, and wait upon Foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The Chief Clerk keeps all the Records, Ledger-Books, and Papers relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, Parcels, and Debentures for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar; keeps Account of, and makes up the Remains; with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as abovesaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*.

#### *The Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs.*

**T**HE Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, both which are always Privy-Counsellors.

The next are the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, of whom these things are worthy to be noted, viz.

King



King Henry the Seventh was the first *English* Monarch that instituted and establish'd this Society of Gentlemen, limited their Number to forty-eight, and gave them the Title of *Honourable*; which Establishment has successively continued in every King and Queen's Reign to this present Time. The chief End of their Institution, was to wait and attend on the King and Queen at Court, in their Diversion, Progresses, and on all emergent Occasions: Six of these Gentlemen are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman, and the Master of the Ceremonies, to accompany all Foreign Ambassadors from Crown'd Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences. At every Coronation, two of these Gentlemen, in Ducal Robes, personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*. At all publick Solemnities, they are appointed their Stations by the Heralds, to go next to the Privy-Councillors (not Peers,) and whenever the King is pleas'd to go to the Parliament by Water, two of this Society have place in the same Barge, and likewise kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to interpose before them. As a particular Mark of Royal Favour and Trust, these Gentlemen are empower'd to execute the King's Verbal Commands, without producing any written Orders; their Persons and Characters being sufficient Authority: For example, in King Henry the Eighth's Time, Cardinal *Wolsey* was arrested for High-Treason by a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber without any written Order; the Cardinal obey'd, saying, His Person was a sufficient Warrant, after the said Cardinal had refus'd to submit to the Arrest by a great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

Gentlemen Cup-Bearers, four.

Gentlemen Carvers, four.

Gentlemen Sewers, four.

These were very ancient Officers of the Crown, and their Places honourable, and for that Reason they precede many other Officers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with considerable Perquisites.

At all Coronations three Earls put in their Claims to officiate in their Places of Cup-Bearer, Carver, and Sewer; there is likewise one of each Office who are Assistants to the Noblemen for that Day, and also have Rank in the Cavalcade, &c.

Gentlemen Ushers of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber, were also four.

They have the Power of commanding all Officers under them in the Privy-Lodgings (the Bed-Chamber excepted) and the Honour of leading the Queen in the Absence of the Lord-Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. They also attend in the Closet at the Chappel, where no other Gentleman-Usher waits.

In the *Presence-Chamber* there are *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters in Ordinary, four; of whom the first hath that considerable Office of *Black-Rod*; and in Time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lord's House, and is also *Usher* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black-Rod*, who is so called from a *Black Staff* which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employed in fitting up the Lords House, before the sitting of the Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House. The Fees of this Officer are very considerable, a Particular of which, the Reader will find among the Lists of the King's Servants under the Lord Chamberlain.

The Office of these *Gentle-Ushers* is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to order all Affairs, and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey them.

Next are *Gentlemen-Ushers* Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, in number eight.

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers* Daily Waiters (to whom they are subordinate, and as it were *Deputies*) to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the said Quarter-Waiters.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven; whereof the first is Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in Greek, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) *Groom* or *Servant* of the *Long-Robe* or *Vestment*; he having the Office and Honour to present and put on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the Things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary 966 l. 13. s. 4 d.

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallat Bed all Night; and in the Absence of the Groom of the *Stole*, to supply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private: for then the Cup-Bearers, Carvers and Sewers do not wait. This High Office, in the Reign of a Queen, as in her late Majesty's, is perform'd by Ladies, as also that of the Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber*, who are called *Bed-Chamber-Women*, and were five in Number.

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six,  
Master of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

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Next is the Master of the Robes, whose Office is to order all his Majesty's Robes, as those of his Coronation, of St. George's Feast, and of Parliament also, of all his Majesty's Wearing-Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, George and Garter, be set with Diamonds and Pearls.

The King hath (besides the Great Wardrobe) divers standing Wardrobes at *White-Hall, Kensington, Windsor, Hampton-Court, the Tower of London, &c.* whereof there are divers Officers.

The Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also upon Ambassadors, upon Christnings, Masques, Plays, &c. and is at the Command of the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the disposing of vacant Places. Here are six Officers:

One Yeoman of the *Removing Wardrobe.*

Two Grooms of the *Wardrobe.*

Three Pages of the *Wardrobe.*

Under the Master of the Robes is,

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| One Clerk of the Robes and | Keeper of the Wardrobe at    |
| <i>Wardrobes.</i>          | <i>White-Hall.</i>           |
| One Yeoman.                | Keeper of the Standing Ward- |
| Three Grooms.              | robe at <i>Kensington.</i>   |
| One Page.                  | Necessary Women.             |
| One Brusher.               | Treasurer of the Chamber.    |
| One Sempstress.            | Comptroller of the Chamber.  |
| Body Laundress.            | Auditor of the Chamber.      |
| Starcher.                  | Master of the Jewel-House.   |
|                            | Other Officers, Four.        |

**Master of the Ceremonies.]** The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies* was instituted by K. James I. for the more honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality. The Badge of his Office is a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one side, under the Crown of *England*, an Emblem of Peace, with K. James's Motto, *Beati Pacisfiei*; and on the other an Emblem of War, with *Dieu & Mon Droit.*

Under the said *Master of the Ceremonies*, is an Assistant or Deputy; which Office is held during the King's Pleasure.

**Heralds.]** Amongst his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are to be reckoned, *The Heralds.*

[See more concerning these in the College of Heralds, in the Supplement about the City of London.]

**Groom-Porter.]** The Office of *Groom-Porter*, is to see the King's Lodging furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

**Master of the Revels.]** Whose Office is to order all Things concerning Comedies and Masques at Court.

The

Next

The rest of the Menial Servants under the several Great Officers of his Majesty's Household, are found in their respective Lists at the End of the Book.

Some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the like.

In the Court of K. James I. there was many more Officers; and to several Offices there belong'd many more Persons, which K. Charles I. K. Charles II. and K. James II. much lessened, and the late King much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, Masters of Chancery, the Learned College of Civilians, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, &c.

### Of the Military Government of the King's Court.

#### Of the Gentlemen-Pensioners.

**A**T Home, within the King's House, it is thought fit, that the King's Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the *Presence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen-Pensioners*, first instituted by K. Henry VII.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes to and from his Chappel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy Lodgings; as also at all Great Solemnities, as Coronations, St. George's Feast, Publick Audiences of Ambassadors, at the King's going to Parliament, and at their Funerals.

They are 40 in Number, and each obliged to keep three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers; but this last part of the Duty to which they are sworn, the King doth dispense withal during Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; they have a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman-Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and to assist the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Absence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 L. 10 s.

The Band wait half at a Time quarterly, but on Christmas-day, Easter-day, Whitsunday, All-Saints, St. George's Feast, the

Coro-



*Coronation-days*, and on Extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged to give their Attendance under the Penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at *St. George's Feast*, at which Times his Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knight-hood on two such Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are gilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in Time of War, are Curassiers Arms, with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born in Time of War is, *A Cross Gules, in a Field Argent.*

### *Of the Yeomen of the Guard.*

**A**gain, in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen of the Guard of his Majesty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be 250 Men of the best Quality under the Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six Foot high.) There are at present 100 Yeomen in daily Waiting, and 70 more not in Waiting; and as any one of the Hundred shall die, his Place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet-Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with Black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, Black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps, (according to the Mode used in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*) with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd 'em. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, 40 by Day, and 20 to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water, or Land.

### *Of the Troops of the Household.*

**T**HE Guards of Horse, which the Spaniards call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the French, *Gardes du Corps*; the Germans, *Leibgardy*; and we *Life-Guard*, that is, the Guards of the King's Body, consist of 800 Horsemen, well arm'd and equip'd; they are divided into three Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there is now added by Establishment a Troop of Grenadiers, consisting of 64 Men, besides Officers,

Each

Each of these 3 Troops are divided into 4 Squadrons or Divisions: Two of which consisting of 100 Gentlemen, and commanded by one principal Commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the King, wheresoever he goes near Home; but if out of Town, he is attended by Detachments out of the 4 Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance, weekly on the King's Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from his rising to his going to Bed; and this is perform'd by one of the three Captains, who always waits immediately next to the King's own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an *Ebony Staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown. Near him also attends another principal Commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on Occasions, and at the same Time also two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Division of Grenadiers mounts with a Division of the Troops to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centinel-Duty on Foot, and attend the King also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

*The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth;*  
*Viz.*

**T**HE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards is 1 l. 10 s. per diem.

The other 2 Captains, their Pay is, to each, 1 l. per diem.

A Lieutenant's Pay of the Guards is 15 s. per diem.

A Cornet's Pay of the King's Troops is 14 s. per diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 s. per diem.

A Guidon's Pay is 12 s. per diem.

A Quarter-Master's Pay is 9 s. per diem.

A Chaplain's Pay 6 s. 8 d. per diem.

A Surgeon's Pay is 6 s. and his Chest-Horse 2 s. in all 8 s. per diem.

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop, is 17 s. per diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 s. per diem.

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 s. per diem.

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, viz. 4 s. per diem.

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*The Pay of the Granadiers of Horse, is as followeth.*

**A** Lieutenant's Pay is 8 s. per diem.

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 s. per diem.

A Corporal's Pay is 3 s. per diem.

A Hautboy's and Drummer's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per diem.

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per diem.

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of the King's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions the Captains always command as Eldest Colonels of Horse; the Lieutenants, as Eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons, as Eldest Majors of Horse; the Quarter-Masters, as Youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as Eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves, every Officer according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the Eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards his Majesty's Regiment of Horse takes Place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel; and all the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take Place according to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards take place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The *Coldstream* Regiment takes the next place, and then all other Colonels, according to the Dates of their Commissions.

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards, taking place according to their respective Seniorities from the Time they were first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

*Of Offences committed within the Verge of the King's Court.*

**T**HE King's Palace Royal is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the Lord Steward, and in his Absence, of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the King's Household, with the Steward of the Marshalsea, who may, by Virtue of their Office, without Com-

Commission, hear and determine all *Treasons, Misprision of Treasons, Murders, Manslaughters, Breaches of the Peace, &c.* committed within the King's Court or Palace, or within 200 Foot of the outward Gate.

If any Man presume to strike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right Hand shall be struck off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fined. By the Ancient Laws of *England*, only striking in the King's Court, was punished with Death and Loss of Goods.

To make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds for striking in the King's Court, it hath been order'd, That the Punishment for striking should be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony; in brief thus:

### Punishment for Striking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* of the King's Wood-Yard brings to the Place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to fasten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the Scullery provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, where the *Searing-irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Surgeon* to use; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery*; the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of Red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer the Criminal. The *Sergeant* of the *Ewry* is to bring Linnen to wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* a Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery* seared Cloths; the *Master-Cook* a sharp Dresser-Knife, which at the Place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* of the *Larder*, till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and fin'd and ransom'd at the King's Will.

## CHAP. XV.

Of the Civil Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature: And first, of the Court of Justice call'd the KING'S-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the Highest Court in *England* at Common-Law is the *King's-Bench*, so call'd, because anciently the Sovereign sometimes sat there in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature



ture belongs in his Absence, or perhaps, because this Court determines Pleas between the Crown and the Subject.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all Things that concern the Loss of Life or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concern'd, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belongs only to the King. Here are handled all *Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c.* This Court moreover hath Power to examine and correct Errors in *Facto*, and in *Jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas, real, personal, and mix'd, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly four grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled the *Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ thus; *A. B. Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu te bene gesseris. Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* did formerly hold their Places by Letters-Patents in these Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos presentes litera pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem. A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste, &c.* But since the Revolution, their Tenure is like the former.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the Chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the Great Wardrobe.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*; (for the Law presumes, that the Sovereign is always there in Person.)

None may be Judges in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Sergeant at Law, who upon taking this high Degree, is oblig'd to wear a Lawn-Coif under his Cap always at the Bar.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief Justice* is very great over all *England*; and even in Parliament-Time, the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

## Secondly, Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NEXT to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High-Court, to mitigate the Rigour of the other: It is *Curia Cancellaria*; because, as some think, the Judge of this

this Court sate anciently *intra Cancellor*, or *Latices*, as the East End of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellor* from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence call'd *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiae*, the Womb of all our fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the *Civility* of the Nation, tho' perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin* granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial; Writs of Grace, or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: So that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one; the equitable Part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trust, secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors; to relieve a Man especially in three Things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs or Summons for Parliaments and Convocations, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable Part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: Here are sealed and enrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Majesterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold *Pleas* without it.

For the *Latin* Part of this Court, are the 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English* Part, are the 6 *Clerks*.

The *Court of Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

**Chancellor.]** The Judge of this Court is the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge; whereas in other Courts, there are 3 or 4 Judges: But he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater Weight and Difficulty, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no profess'd Lawyer, as it was almost always antiently.

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Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly call'd *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but since Queen Elizabeth's Time they hardly differ in any Thing but Name.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum Equum & Bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *ancient* Rigour, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied.

The Manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

**Masters of Chancery.**] The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, hath twelve Assistants, anciently call'd *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellaria*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctor were anciently the same, as at this Day a Doctor in the Arts is call'd *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were call'd *Coadjutores*.

**Master of the Rolls.**] The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls*; in *Latin*, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister*, or *Rotularum Custos*, *sive Prefectus*, so call'd from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now call'd the *Rolls*, and in the Absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by Virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When he sits in the Lord's House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-Sack.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-Time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprison'd in the Vacation-Time, out of the Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice, according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in Time of Vacation, as well as in Term-Time.

The Salary of the Masters in Chancery is 100 l. to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* Quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall*, with the Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper, three at a time in Term-Time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord-Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord-Keeper does often refer the further Hearing of many

many Causes; they have also a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits.

The House founded at first for the *Converted Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all the Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard III.* The rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the *Six-Clerks-Office*, the Offices of the *Examiners*, three Clerks of the *Petty-Bag*, and the six Clerks of the *Rolls-Chappel*, where the Rolls are kept.

**Clerk of the Crown.]** Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer and Terminer*, *Goal-Delivery*, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to the King's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

**Protonotary of this Court.** This Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

**Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper,** sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*, whose Office is to receive all the Money due for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-Time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now, (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all Sealed Charters, Patents, and the like, and then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

**Six Clerks,** are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are pass'd the Great-Seal. They were anciently *Clarici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, 'till by Act of Parliament, in the Time of *Henry VIII.* they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

Under the fore-nam'd Six Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, *viz.* ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who, with their Under-Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office.

**Examiners in Chancery,** There are Two. Their Office is to examine Persons on their Oaths, in any Suit on both Sides.

Clerks



*Clerks of the Petty-Bag* in *Chancery* are three. They are under the Master of the *Rolls*: Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d'Esire's*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office*, is to issue out Writs to summon Persons to appear in *Chancery*.

*Clerk of the Patents*, or Letters-Patent, under the Great-Seal of England.

The principal Register of the Court of *Chancery*.

*Clerk of the Reports*, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books.

The Office for Filing all *Affidavits* in the same Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters-Patent.

*Cursitors-Office* in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs; They were anciently called *Clerici Brevium de Cursu*: Of these there are twenty-four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out such Original Writs as are requir'd. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputy.

From this High Court are also issued out Commissions for Charitable Uses throughout *England*, where there is Occasion to enquire of any Abuses or Frauds in what has been given for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free-Schools, or Scholars in Universities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, Cause-Ways, Churches, Sea-Banks, or High-ways; Education or Preferment of Orphans; Relief, Stock, or Maintenance of Houses of Correction; Marriage of poor Maids; Supportation, Aid or Help of young Tradesmen, Handicrafts-men, or Persons decay'd; Relief or Redemption of Prisoners or Captives.

### *Alienation-Office.*

There is also an Office call'd the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levy'd, and Recoveries suffer'd, are carry'd to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commissioners.

In all are counted seventy-two Officers under the Lord-Chancellor or Lord-Keeper.

### Thirdly, Of the Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so call'd, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject: By the Statute of *Magna Charta* it was ordain'd, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain Place; and that hath been ever since in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court; and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court is call'd *The Lord Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*: He holdeth his Place by Letters-Patent, *quam diu se bene gesserit*; and so do the other Inferiour Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually Tried, according to the strict Rules of Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levy'd, or Recoveries suffer'd, but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tuns of Wine, as is done to the *Lord Chief Justice* of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four *Sergeants* is allow'd Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, these and the rest of the twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, or in Coaches, as they now do in great State, at the Beginning of the Term.

Then there is an Officer call'd *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the *Protonotaries* all Records of *Nisi prius*, call'd *Posseas*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second *Protonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, and signify the *first Notaries*: They are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiscuously do) Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs, &c. for all *English Counties* except *Monmouth*. These considerable Offices are in the Hands of three



Persons, in whose Offices all the *Attorneys* of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes; each of the said *Protonotaries* hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Business of the Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer* is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledg'd, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent.

In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levy'd of Lands in their respective Divisions.

The *Register* of the *Fine-Office*; which Office is the only proper Place for searching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

A Clerk of the *Proclamations*.

All these *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* aforementioned, sit in the Court, cover'd with black round Caps, according to the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*.

1. One Clerk of the *Treasury*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and divers other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court.

2. The Clerk of the *Inrollments* of Fines and Recoveries, is by Statute, under the three *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure. Note, That the Inrollment of the Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat. 23 Eliz. cap. 3.* is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purposes, for so much of any of them so inroll'd, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd, in process of Time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs of *Capius ut legatum* (after the Parties are return'd *Outlaw'd*) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the King's Silver, unto whom every Fine or final Agreement upon Sale of Land is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevirum*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use, executed by a Deputy.

2. *Clerk of the Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who entreteth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds acknowledg'd before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. *Clerk of the Juries*, who makes out the Writs call'd *Habeas Corpus*, and *Disfringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country, by his Deputy.

4. *Clerk of the Effoins*, or Excuses for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. *Clerk of the Supersedeas*, which is held by Patent. But before King James the First's Time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties of England, so call'd from the French, *Fil*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, and do many other Things too long to be here set down: Of these there are fourteen; the last of which, is *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the rest are in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also four *Exigentes*, whose Office is to make all *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Proceſs of Outlawry do lie. This Writ is call'd an *Exigent*, because it exacteth the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several County-Courts, if he appears not, he is *Outlaw'd*.

These are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice of this Court; and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court four *Criers* and a *Porter*.

#### Fourthly, Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*, so call'd, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought Carpet*, covering the great Table in that Court, (as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's House, is so call'd from the *Green-Carpet*) or else from the French Word *Eschiquier*, a *Chess-Board*; because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are try'd all Causes which belong to the King's Treasury or Revenue, as touching *Accompts*, *Disbursements*, *Customs*, and all *Fines* imposed upon any Man.

In



In this Court may sit,

The Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Baron, and three other learned Judges, call'd Barons of the Exchequer; also one other Cursitor Baron.

The first of the five is the principal Judge of this Court, and answers the Bar of the Barristers, who direct their Speech to him; takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit; He is stil'd Lord Chief-Baron; is created by Letters-Patent, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu se bene gesserit*: He alone, without the other Barons, sits at Guild-Hall in the Afternoon in Term-Time, upon *Nisi prius* in London; takes Audits, Accompts, Recognizances, Presentations of Offices, and many other Things of Importance. In the Absence of the Lord Chief-Baron, the other three Barons supply his Place, according to their Seniority; but the fifth is said to be the Cursitor of the Court, and administers the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-House; but is no Judge.

In the Exchequer are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are *Coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity held in the Exchequer-Chamber, is *Coram Thesaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its Beginning *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, That all the other fore-mention'd Courts were not instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the Ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long Time after the Conquest there sate in the Exchequer both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later Times there sate in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, because Barons used to sit there.

All the twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals sit in Robes and Caps like Doctors.

### Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

#### The King's Remembrancer's Office.

AFTER the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons of the Exchequer afore-mention'd, the next Officer is the King's Remembrancer; in whose Office are eight sworn Clerks, whereof two are Secondaries.

In this Office are enter'd the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts: and also Accompts for Monies imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accomptants* and *Officers*, for faithful Exercising of their Offices, and many of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by *Officers* appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of England, and transmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence issueth forth Process, to cause all *Accomptants* to come in and accompt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of *Equity*, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office, with many other Things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

#### The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the *Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancer*; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment, as *Estate Rules*, &c. All *Charters* and *Letters-Patent*, whereupon any *Rents* are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the *Clerk of the Petty-Bag*, to the End such Monies as are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the *Clerk of the Pipe*; and Process made to recover the same by the *Comptroller of the Pipe*. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the 20 *l.* per Month due from *Popish Recusants*, when convicted; and also to seize the Two Thirds of their Lands, when *Schedules* thereof are made by the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm-Rents*, &c.

When the *Auditors of the Revenue* have made *Schedules* of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the States of all *Imprest Accompts*, and other great Accompts, and all other Accompts whatsoever, are also enter'd in this Office, as well as in the Office of the *King's Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn *Clerks*, whereof the two first were call'd *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's Office*, are brought to the Office of the *Clerk of the Pipe*, and remain there, to the End that if there be any determin'd Debt due by



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by any Accomptant, or any other Perſon in any ſuch Accompt, the ſame may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll ; and Proceſs may be made by him, for the Recovery thereof by a Writ, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe* ; which is in the nature of a *Levare facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be return'd by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of ſuch Debts as are *Nichil'd*, and ſent to the *Treafurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the ſame to it ; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri Facias* & *extendi Facias*.

All Tallies which vouch the Payments contain'd in ſuch Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomptants before-mentioned, their *Quietus eſt*, in caſe their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leaſes of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted ſo to do by the *Lord Treafurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer*, or *Lords Commiſſioners of the Treafury*. And theſe Leaſes are ſometimes directed to be made under the Great-Seal, but for the moſt part paſs the *Exchequer*. He hath under him eight *Attornies*, whereof the two firſt are Secondaries.

**Comptroller of the Pipe.]** He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll ; and nothing entred in the great Roll, can be diſcharg'd without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be return'd, ſuch *Schedules* are made to the *Treafurer's Remembrancer*, as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

**Clerk of the Pleas.]** In his Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other priviledg'd Perſons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all Matters at the Common Law : And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common Law, becauſe they ſhould not be drawn out of their own Court, where Attendance is requir'd. In this Office there are four ſworn Attorneys.

**Foreign Oppoſer.]** His Office is to oppoſe all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green-Wax.

**Clerk of the Eſtreats.]** His Office is to receive every Term the *Eſtreats*, or Extracts, out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the *Lord Treafurer*, and to write them out, to be levied for the King ; alſo to make *Schedules* for ſuch Sums as are to be diſcharg'd.

**Auditors**

**Auditors of the Imprest,]** Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits and Tenth, Naval and Military Expence, Monies imprested, &c.

**Auditors of the Revenue,]** Are Seven.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenue, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

**Remembrancer of the First-Fruits,]** Takes all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenth, and makes Process against such as pay not the same.

**Auditor of the First-Fruits.**

**Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits.** The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenth, and accompt annually for the same; but this is altered by Act of Parliament, and an Officer appointed, with the Title of Collector-General.

**Deputy-Chamberlains.]** There are also two other considerable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserv'd all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) so exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joined with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto requir'd; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allowed in the great Roll: But in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punish'd by Fine and Imprisonment.

**Other Officers.]** There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the *Marshal*, the chief *Usher* of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, four *Under-Ushers*, and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief *Usher*. He is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the *Ushers* also.

*Of the other Part of the Exchequer, call'd by some, the Lower Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is receiv'd and disburs'd.*

THE Principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer. *Supremus Aerarii, Anglici Quaestor: Or, Tribunus Aerarius Maximus.*

There is one Secretary.

Next Officer is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the *Exchequer Seal*. He sits in the Court above

all



all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and has a Comptrolment over the *Lord Treasurer's Rolls*.

He hath the Gift of the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, and of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, also of the *Clerk of the Nichils*, and of the *Seal of the Court*.

He is moreover an *Under-Treasurer*, and hath the Gift of the two *Praisers of the Court*.

Then there are two *Chamberlains of the Exchequer*, in whose Custody are many antient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, those antient famous Books call'd *Dooms-day Book* (which is in two Volumes) and the *Black Book of the Exchequer*; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliae*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William the Conqueror*, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which might probably have been entred in a third Volume, (now lost) with a true Value, and their Owners Names: It was six Years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and call'd at first *Rodulus Wintonie*, but since named *Dooms-day Book*; because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Wood, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possess'd: And when any one was cited, or any Difference arose about those Things, and Taxes, &c. there was no Place for denying or deceiving the King when this Book was opened. This Book is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcrib'd, is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor of the Receipts of the Exchequer*; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be sign'd by the *Lord High Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the *Clerk of the Pells*, and entred in the Office of the said *Auditor*, and lodg'd in his Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer* makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receives every Day the State of the Accompt of each Teller; and also weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord High Treasurer*, or *Lords Commissioners*, who immediately present the Estimate or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, a Book call'd a *Declaration*, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts

compts and Payments made in the preceding half Year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Monies receiv'd, disburs'd, and remaining.

Next these are four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is receiv'd by the *Auditor's Clerk*, who there attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, and then delivers the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pellis*, or his *Under-Clerk*, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the *Tally* is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals, and while the Senior-Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

**Clerk of the Pellis.]** His Office is to enter the *Teller's* Bill on a Parchment Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office has its Name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever, and is in nature of a Comptroller; hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each piece a-part; also the *Tally-cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb *Tailler*, and the Italian, *Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and most certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where else in *Christendom*: And is after this manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Monies, receives for his Acquittance or Acknowledgment a *Tally*, which is a Stick with Words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Monies received is for; which being cloven asunder by the Deputy Chamberlains, one part thereof, called the *Stock*, is deliver'd to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, called *Counter Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the *Stock*; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of striking of *Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsify or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoining it with the *Counterfoil*, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the



the Cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Ushers* of the *Receipt*, a *Tally-cutter*, and four *Messengers* of the *Receipt*. The *Usher's* Duty is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Papers, &c.

*The Court of the Duchy-Chamber of Lancaster, at Westminster.*

**T**HIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Duchy, which hath been annexed to the Crown ever since *Hen. IVth's* Time.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Duchy*, who is assisted by the *Attorney of the Duchy*.

There are divers other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a Year, called the *Four Terms*, viz.

*Terms.*] *Easter-Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth Day after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty-seven Days.

*Trinity-Term*, beginning the 5th Day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth twenty Days.

*Michaelmas Term* began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and lasteth thirty-seven Days.

Lastly, *Hilary-Term* begins now ten Day after *St. Hilary*, or the 23d of *January*, and lasteth twenty-one Days.

*Affizes* are held twice a Year, namely, after the End of *Hilary Term*, and after the End of *Trinity-Term*; the twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser Moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry II. Anno 1176.* who at first divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are assigned in like manner two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in two or three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the fore-mentioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men,

*ex vicinato*, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the Business lies; so that twice a Year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred even at our own Doors.

### Of the Government of Counties, &c.

**H**AVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, we shall next describe the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

**Justices of the Peace.]** For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stiled *Wardens of the Peace*; and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*; from these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the King made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace, is from the fourth Year of *Edward the Third*.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison, all Thieves, Murderers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents*, that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects; to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed, that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a Place and Time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

**Quarter-Sessions.]** Every Quarter, or three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*, and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County, is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traytors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be try'd at the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits afore-mentioned.

Sheriffs.]



**Sheriffs.]** For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas-Term* nominates for each County a *Sheriff*, so called from the *Saxon Scyre-Gerefa, Prapostus, or Praefectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.* and he is properly *Quaestor Provincia*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the Shire that come to the *Exchequer*, but call'd in our Law-Latin *Viccomes*.

The *Sheriff's Office* is to execute the King's *Mandates*, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Court, to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendour, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the *Sheriff* hath Attendant his *Under-Sheriff*, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants, or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 *Edward II.* he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and twelve Judges, assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and make choice of three, of which the King himself after chuseth one to be *Sheriff* for that Year only, though heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes Hereditary; as the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, were *Sheriffs Hereditary* of the County of *Westmoreland*, by Charter from King *John*, as the Earl of *Thanet* is at this Day.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff's Office* is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint: To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, &c.

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First, *Ministerial*, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the same: Secondly, *Judicial*, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all criminal Offences

**Sheriffs.]**

Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute : The other, called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which antiently was a considerable Sum ; so that by the great Fall of Monies now, the Sheriff's Authority in that part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served, but by him ; no Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

**Bailiffs.]** Every County being sub-divided into Hundreds (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so call'd from touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance, as the manner at this Day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their Hands upon a Launce or Pipe : Every such Wapentake or Hundred, hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority.

**High-Constable.]** Also Officers, call'd *High Constables*, *Custodes Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw. I.* for the Conservation of Peace, and View of Armour ; they disperse Warrants, and Orders of the Justices of the Peace, to each Petty-Constable.

**Coroners.]** There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by Virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were antiently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour ; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward III.* a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner*, was removed *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

**Clerk of the Market.]** Every County also hath an Officer, called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none other be used in the same County ; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

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*Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate and Villages.*

*Mayor and Aldermen.*

**E**Very City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Common-wealth apart, govern'd not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They chuse among themselves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is chosen commonly out of twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain Number of Burgesses.

Citizens are not taxed but by the Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne, & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, That all Civil Causes may be remov'd from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, call'd *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his Time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

**Boroughs.]** The Government of *Boroughs* (that is to say, such of them as are incorporated, for many of them are not) is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others one or two Bailiffs, in others, the chief Magistrate goes by other Names, as *Aldermen, Portreeve, &c.* who have equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriff; and during their Offices, they are *Justices of the Peace* within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

Those Towns that send Burgesses to Parliament are what they strictly call *Boroughs*, without any regard to their Incorporation, which is not essential to them; and also there are several Corporations which are not *Boroughs*, such as *Kingston* in *Surry*, *Southwold* in *Suffolk*, *Deal* in *Kent*, and others.

**Villages.]** For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called *Barons*, as

they still are in Scotland; or else Court Baron (i. e.) Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of Germany, are call'd *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in England are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

**Petty-Constables.]** Also for the Government of Towns and Parishes, there is another very useful Officer, call'd a *Petty-Constable*. This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace; to raise the *Hue and Cry* after Robbers fled away; to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison, till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within itself; which if duly maintain'd, would render us a very happy People.

## CHAP. XVI.

### *Of the Military Government of ENGLAND.*

**O**F the Military Power of England, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Disposition; and neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive and Defensive, as they have at large declar'd in Parliament, *Anno 14 Car. II.* but by the same Act the King is oblig'd to repay a Month's Pay formerly advanc'd, before he can raise the Militia; for which reason it has ever since been rais'd by Act of Parliament.

Besides his Majesty's Guards aforementioned of Horse, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the first consisting of Twenty-eight Companies, of Seventy private Soldiers in each Company; Second, called the *Coldstream* Regiment, consisting of Eighteen Companies, of Seventy private Men in each Company.

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master-General* of all the Land-Forces, who is also *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The next is the *Commissary-General*, who has under him a *Deputy* commissioned by the King.



There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the Commissary-General; and the several Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit: Immediately after each Muster is taken, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the Deputy-Commissary-General, who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office; and another Roll is deliver'd to the Pay-Master-General upon Oath, and sign'd by the Commissary who musters them; and sign'd also by two Commission-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or Chief Magistrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garrisons.

The next is the Secretary of War, who has two chief Clerks; the last of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

The next is the Judge-Advocate.

The *Chirurgeon-General* of all his Majesty's Forces.

### *Of the Standing Militia, or Train'd-Bands.*

**B**ESIDES the forementioned Forces, there is a *Standing Militia* by Land of all *England*, settled in the King, to be govern'd, and order'd, and enlarg'd from time to time as his Majesty shall see Occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200,000 Horse and Foot.

For the Management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*; with Power to arm, array, and form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct and employ (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) the Men so arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, or in any other County, as the King shall give order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other Commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County;) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horse-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, on Condition, that no Person be charged with a Horse unless he hath 500 Pounds Yearly Revenue, or 6000 Pounds personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 Pounds Yearly Revenue, or 600 Pounds Personal Estate; those

those that have meaner Estates are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The fore-mention'd Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the Time of the Muster, to be allow'd him, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 d. a Day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant may levy every Year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 l. a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another Month's Pay.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the Security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenant, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all Occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High-Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

**Beacons.**] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there were upon certain eminent Places of all Parts of England, high Poles erected, whereon were fastned *Pitch-Barrels*, to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give Notice in a few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the Saxon Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to *Beckon*, or shew by a Sign.

### *Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of GREAT-BRITAIN.*

THE Kingdom of *Great-Britain* being on all sides surrounded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Maritime Forces; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings of this Nation will be necessitated to augment their Maritime Forces proportionably.

To the Crown of *Great-Britain* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great-Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all Times. First, the *Aborigines*, or Ancient *Britains*, were possess'd thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of England, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, call'd himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

After-



Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claim'd, and quietly possess'd the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licenses to fish therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King, as oft as they pass by any of them, thereby to express that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty* of the *British Seas* to belong to this Nation, according to an *Ordinance* made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John King of England*, about four Hundred and Fifty Years ago.

*Henry VIII.* in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James I.* was built by the *Londons*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trades Increase*; which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caus'd another to be built of 1400 Tuns; which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him nam'd *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any other Nation: See the List of the Royal Navy.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 60000 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the prodigious Size of a First Rate *British* Man of War, let him take the following Account as we receiv'd it from the Gentleman that built the *Royal Sovereign*, viz.

The *Royal Sovereign*, built at *Woolwich* by Mr. *Fisher Harding*, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was Launch'd the 25th of *July*, 1701, and is of the following Dimensions, &c.

|                                        |                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| The Length of the Taffarel to the Head | 210 Foot.       |
| The Guns                               | 110.            |
| The Men, full Compliment               | 1250.           |
| The Breadth                            | 50 Foot.        |
| The Tuns                               | 2000.           |
| The full Tread                         | 158 Foot.       |
| The Draught of Water                   | 22 Foot.        |
| The Cloaths                            | 10544 Yards.    |
| The Main-Sail in Length                | 54 Yards.       |
| Ditto in Depth                         | 19 Foot 6 Inch. |
| The Main-Mast in Length                | 39 Foot.        |

|                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i> _____ | 38 Inch.          |
| The Weight of the Anchor _____     | 82 C. 1 Q. 14 lb. |
| The Cable in Length _____          | 200 Yards.        |
| The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i> _____ | 22 Inch.          |

To Man the Navy Royal of Great-Britain requires about Thirty-six thousand Mariners (*of late Years the Parliament has allow'd his Majesty about 10,000 Men every Summer's Expedition*) which is not half this Nation could upon Occasion number; whereas according to a judicious Computation, all the Seamen of France do not amount to above one and twenty Thousand.

The Lord High-Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom* apart; and the Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of Great-Britain.

The Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers Parts of the Kingdom his several Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These Vice-Admirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits; and in case any Person be aggriev'd by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that has the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

### Court of Admiralty.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the Lord High-Admiral hath Courts of his own, whereof that at London is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the Court of Admiralty, he hath a Lieutenant, call'd Judge of the Admiralty, who is commonly some learned Doctor of the Civil Law.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admiral's Jurisdiction; therefore the Civil Law only is made use of.

King Edward the Third, who first erected this Court of Admiralty, as (some hold) made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Messina*.



The Customs and former Decrees of the *English Court of Admiralty* are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the Civil Law, by a Man's own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemn'd; but that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Hen. VIII.* that Criminal Affairs should be try'd by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Trial according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England* and the Admiralty, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observ'd, that is counted *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water Mark, and the Land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constable's Case*, 5 *Report Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat. 13 Car. II. cap. 9.*

**Of the NAVY-OFFICE, where the whole Business concerning the King's NAVY-ROYAL is managed.**

**THE** Management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of Great-Britain, is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

*The Principal Officers for South-Britain are Four.*

**[Treasurer.]** Whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he formerly had a Salary of 220 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, besides 3 d. per Pound out of all Monies paid by him: but hath now an honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 2000 l. per Annum, and 800 l. per Annum more for his Instruments.

K 4

**Comptroller.]**

**Comptroller.]** The second is the *Comptroller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers Victuals and Store-keepers Accompts, &c. His Salary is 500 l. yearly.

**Surveyor.]** The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

**Clerk of the Acts.]** The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 l. per Annum. In time of War there is an extraordinary Clerk of this kind, by reason of the Multiplicity of Business.

### The Commissioners of the Navy.

The First executes that Part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the comptrolling of the Victualers Accompts. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Second executes another Part of the said Comptroller's Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same Charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there. His Salary is 500 l. per Annum.

A Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employ there.

There are other Commissioners at large, the number more or less, according to the Exigencies of Publick Affairs.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great-Seal: And since the great Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allow'd by the King, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

**Commissioners.**



## Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

The Victualling of his Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commissioners, who keep their Office on Tower-Hill, within the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate; and these have their Agents also at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other convenient Ports in Great Britain and Ireland.

**Yards.]** There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy, six great Yards, viz. Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Shyreness and Plymouth, where his Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving-places, for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of his Majesty's Ships; and therein are lodg'd great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-Houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores needful for his Majesty's Navy Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at Harwich, which is chiefly made use of in the Times of some great Sea-War, and there are also Officers to take care of the Store-Houses there.

In the aforementioned Yards his Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all Sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are govern'd by the Lord High-Admiral.

All the other Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High-Admiral, *durante bene placito*.

## A Bears Charge of the Navy.

The Ordinary Charge of his Majesty's Navy for a Year in Time of Peace continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130,000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the Time when we had only a War with Algiers amounted at least to 300,000 *l. per Ann.* as may be easily computed by the Number of Men at Sea in pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

THE



THE  
Present State  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN.

PART I. Book III.

Of the Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.  
of that Part of Great-Britain call'd  
ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

*Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy; their Names,  
Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence, &c.*

**Names.**

THE Clergy were so called, because they are God's  $\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\epsilon$ , or *Portion*; for altho' all Christians may be stiled God's *Portion*, as well as God's *Servants*; yet among Christians, those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his Service, to be as it were his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the Lord's *Portion*: And therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been call'd *Clerici*, *Clerks*, or *Clergy*.

**Orders.]**



Book III. OF GREAT-BRITAIN. 139

**Orders.]** The Clergy of the Church of England are compos'd of three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Bishops in England are made in this manner.

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving Notice thereof to the King, and humbly requesting, that His Majesty will give them Leave to chuse another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Congé d'Esire*, which in French (wherein it was anciently penn'd) signifies, *Leave to elect*. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly of the *Prebendaries*, who are bound to elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, under Pain of a *Premunire*. The Election is then certify'd to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certify'd to the King and the Archbishop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his *Royal Assent* under the Great Seal of England, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with Command to Confirm and Consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts requir'd for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Bishop.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election, or Person Elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the *Archies*, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, London, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation to the Church-Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the Day and Place assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits; then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the *Royal Assent*, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which being read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly call'd three Times; which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy; and for Penalty thereof, desires that the Business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a *Schedule* by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deduc'd the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a Time to be assign'd to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the *Royal Assent*, with the Elected Bishop's Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a Term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should

should again be called, which being thrice publicly done, and none appearing, or opposing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscrib'd by the said Vicar-General. Then the Elect Person takes the Oaths of Supremacy, Simony and Canonical Obedience.

Next, the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence; after which usually there is an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there present.

After the Confirmation, then according to the King's Mandate, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of two other Bishops.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Diocese, to Instal the Bishop Elected, and Confirm'd, and Consecrated: Which Instalment is almost after the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Presence of a Publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is most usual, is introduc'd into the Cathedral-Church, by the Archdeacon of Canterbury; by whom, or his Proxy, all the Bishops of that Province are Install'd; and first he declares his Assent to the King's Supremacy, and swears, That unless he be otherwise dispens'd with, he will be Resident according to Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Choir; and there place him in the Seat prepar'd for the Bishops, between the Altar and the right-side of the Choir; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in Latin, *Ego, autoritate mihi commissa, induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N.N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum. Amen.*

Then the Sub-Dean and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there in Token of taking real Possession he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord, save this thy Servant N. our Bishop,* (the People answering) *and send him Health from thy Holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prebendaries and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then



Then the said Bishop is introduc'd into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by Kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath, *To be True and Faithful to his Majesty* (which Oath is read to him by one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*) and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the New Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Years Profits, to be paid to the *Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the poor Clergy* within three Years.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the Manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty, to four or more Bishops to confirm him.

None may by the Canons be admitted a Bishop till he is full thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four Times a Year; upon the several Sundays in the *Ember-Weeks*, or the *Quatuor Tempora*, as the Cononists call them, in which the Church puts up Solemn Prayers with Fasting, to implore a Blessing from God upon the Bishops in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be perform'd but by a Bishop lawfully Consecrated by another Bishop.

None is to be Ordain'd Priest, till he be twenty-four Years of Age; nor a Deacon, till he is at least twenty-three current.

*How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.*

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, having obtain'd the Consent of the Patron lawfully and honourably, he must get a *Presentation* Sign'd and Seal'd by him in this or some such like Form.

**Form of a Presentation to a LIVING.**

**R** Everendo in Christo Patri & Domino H. Divina Permissione, I. Episcopo ejusque vicario in Spiritualibus generali, A. B. Armiger indubitatus Patronus Ecclesia Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. predictam vestra Dioceseos modo per mortem, [it void by the Death of the last Incumbent; or modo per resignationem, if by Resignation; or, per Cessionem, if by taking a second Living without Qualification; or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation] E. F. ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam Donationem pleno

pleno jure spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo, G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestrae presento humiliter Supplicans quatenus prefatum, G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admitti, eumque Rectorem, [if it be a Rector, or Vicarium, if a Vicarage] ejusdem Ecclesiae instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, ceteraque expedire, & peragere qua vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastoralis, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum die . . . . . Annoque Regni Domini nostri Georgii, Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Regi, Fidei Defensoris, &c. . . . . Annoque Domini. . . . .

Which Presentation the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General: Or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him and exhibit, if requir'd, Letters Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Vertue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this, or some such like Form.

### Form of a Testimonial.

**C**UM antiquus & probatus Ecclesiae Anglicanae mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitae probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis in Christo, A. B. in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proxime elapsam assiduam Officio suo operam dedisse, vitamque, & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse; dignumque judicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Ecclesia promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere profitemur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra presentibus apposuimus. Dat. die . . . Anno Dom. . .

Such a Testimonial as this, is always indispensably required before Holy Orders are conferr'd; and the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

*Note,* That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have *Letters Demissory* from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; and so he ought to have, if he goes for a Living.

*Note also,* That the Presentation must be tendered to the Bishop within 182 Days, after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then doth not collate,



late in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues so, till the King (if the Living be 20 l. *per Annum* in the Valuation-Book; or the Lord Chancellor, if under 20 l.) presents, be it when it will; for *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*. After this, the Person to be admitted is examin'd, and if he be found duly qualify'd, the Bishop or his Surrogate institutes him in these, or other Words: *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesie Parochialis de . . . & habere Curam Animarum & accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

And before he be Instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following:

**I** A. B. Do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm; And that I will Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England; as it is now by Law Establish'd.

Then a Mandate is issu'd out under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place; who himself, or by some Clergyman whom he shall appoint, is to Induct the Clerk into his Living, which is done by Delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the new Instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he Tolls the Bell; and now he is inducted.

Within two Months after this, he must in the said Church during Divine Service (*i. e.* after some Part of the Church-Service, and before the whole is finish'd) read the XXXIX Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all that is therein contain'd, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishoners reading along with him, who may testify he omitted no Part. Likewise within two Months after his Induction, he must read the Book of Common-Prayer, upon some Lord's-Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, and likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein contained in these Words;

**I** A. B. Do declare my unfeigned Assent and Consent to all and every Thing contain'd and prescrib'd in, and by the Book, intitled, The Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said

*Said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.*

After he hath subscrib'd the Declaration afore-mention'd, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his having so done.

So likewise within three Months after his Institution, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, he must publickly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same Time read the said Declaration itself.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the foresaid Things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And when-ever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Dili-dations, Tythes, or any Thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these Things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And two credible Parishoners having read along with him the XXXIX Articles, should indorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book so attested, the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intelligent Parishoners must attest under their Hands, That such an One, on such a Day, read the *Common-Prayer* and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserv'd.

See more in the *Acts of Uniformity*, printed before the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

### Privileges of the Clergy.

Of Privileges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them, and the Inferior Clergy, as they are Ecclesiasticks or Church-men,

Clergy-mens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergy-man may be compell'd to undergo any personal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c.) or Services of the Common-wealth.

All Clergy-men are free from the King's Purveyers, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, &c. for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *Cum Clausula nolumus*.

If a Clergy-man acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus sit*, &c.

Clergy-men are not oblig'd to appear at Sheriff's Turns, or Views of Frank-Pledge, there to take their Oath of Allegiance



ance; the ancient Laws presuming, That those whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturb'd, vex'd, or molested, while he is Preaching or Officiating.

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergy-man is to be Fin'd or Amerc'd according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergy-men are discharg'd by the Common Law of England from Tolls and Customs, (*Si non exerceant Merchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

If a Clergy-man have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bailiff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be chosen into any such Office by Reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the *Chancery* to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise, and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergy-man is not bound to the *Leet*, nor to follow the *Hue and Cry*.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not, upon the producing his Orders, be Burnt in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this Day, shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from Time to Time; which no Layman can have above once.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum feodem in Baliva mea*. And this Privilege is confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta*.

For general Words do not affect them; therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Gentes demorantes*. So they are not to be assels'd for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, &c.

### Revenues of the Clergy.

The first Kings of England had all the Lands of England in Demesne. The second sole Monarch among the Saxon Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, Anno 855, by the Advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tythe of all Goods,

and the Tenth part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all Secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. The Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram Donationem* (as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero mutare vel minuire presumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.* He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God increase his happy Days; but if any one shall presume to Change or Diminish it, let him know, that he must give an Account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This Solemn Sanction was afterwards confirm'd by divers Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund, Edgar, Ethelred, Alfred*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergy of *England*, (whether they have *Jus Divinum* or no) have an ancient Right by Common-Law to their Tythes, than any Lay-Subject can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

*William the Conqueror*, at his Coming into *England*, found the Bishopricks then in being, so richly endow'd with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of thirteen Knights Fees at least.

The Revenues of the Bishopricks are very much impair'd since the Reformation; for the Great Men in the Beginning of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, forc'd the Bishops of many Sees to surrender many of their best Mannors, and in lieu of them to accept appropriate Tythes, and in some Places no Compensation at all. By this means some Sees were exceedingly impoverish'd, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others very much hurt.

Whenever Bishops go through Dioceses upon Episcopal Visitations, all the Clergy are oblig'd to pay them certain Procurations, to enable them to bear that Expence: But then those Procurations are never paid, unless a Bishop Visits, either by himself or his Proxy.

Tenths and First-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is believ'd) to the several Diocesans, as was continu'd to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Henry VIII.* depriv'd him thereof, and the Pope of all the rest; moreover, all Cathedral Churches were by divers Kings and Nobles richly furnish'd with Lands, for the plentiful Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the Inferior Clergy in *England*, are generally very small, and insufficient; near a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to *Monasteries* towards their Maintenance, were, upon the Dissolution of *Monasteries*, made Lay Fees. Besides what hath been taken by secret or indirect Means, thro' Corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many Parishes; there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from paying



paying Tythes; as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of which about 190 were dissolv'd in *Henry VIIIth's* Time; of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* Value a-piece; which at a *Medium* of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285,000 *l. per Annum* Tythe-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and Monasteries.

Such has been the unhappy Condition of the *English* Clergy, from the Reformation down to these present Times; till it pleas'd the late Queen *ANNE* of Blessed Memory to take the same into her Princely Consideration; and having in the first Place remitted all the Arrears of Tenths due from small Livings, not exceeding 30 *l. per Annum*, to signify to the Commons in Parliament assembled; That to the End a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, She would make a Grant of Her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths: Of which see more in Chap. IX. concerning *Societies for Advancement of Religion*, &c.

During the Vacancy of a *See*, or when the Bishop is employ'd by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Presentations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given; which Officer is call'd *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes executed by the Archbishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean and Chapter of the Vacant *See*.

**Papists.]** The *Papists* are not very numerous. They abound chiefly in *Lancashire*, *Staffordshire* and *Sussex*. In the Trading Towns (if we except *London*) there are very few, and their Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party, who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Fore-Fathers. They are generally very zealous in their Way, and very intent upon gaining Proselytes; for which Reason it has been thought adviseable to check their Progress by several *Penal Laws*, some made formerly, others since the *Revolution*. And yet, though they are not openly and directly Tolerated, they enjoy, thro' the Gentleness of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allow'd to any Protestants in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in *Europe*, tho' those Protestants have never been Convicted of Practices tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have liv'd, which has been but too often experienc'd of the *Papists* amongst our selves.

The other *Dissenters*, who are tolerated by Law in *England*, may be reduc'd into four Classes, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Anabaptists*, (or as they call themselves, *Baptists*) and *Quakers*.

**Presbyterians and Independents.]** How widely soever these formerly differ'd among themselves, yet there is now very little Difference between them. In the Doctrinal Parts of

Christianity they agree with the Church of *England*, as her Doctrines are set down in the XXXIX Articles. The Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who shall appoint the Governours of the Church, and what Sub-ordination there shall be or not be between them. The *Presbyterians* allow of no Sub-ordination in the Persons of their Ministers; but then they Teach, That every Minister ought also to be obedient to the *Class* under which he lives, and that *Class* to a *Synod Provincial, National* or *Oecumenical*; and that the Power of Ordination ought to reside in the *Class*; and that none ought to administer the Sacraments that are not Ordain'd by the Imposition of Hands of other Ministers. In the Government of the Church they call in Lay-Elders, and for the taking Care of the Poor, they make use of Deacons. This, which is the Discipline of the *Kirk of Scotland*, where also a fuller Account shall be given of it, has been very little us'd since the Restoration of *King Charles II.* in *England*.

**Anabaptists.**] The great constituent Doctrine of these Men, is their intire disallowing of *Infant-Baptism*; and in the *Baptism* of *Adults*, they constantly making use of Dipping. In appointing Pastors, some of them use Imposition of Hands. Some, though not many of them, scruple the Lawfulness of paying Tythes, and some observe the *Jewish Sabbath*. The Number of these, as distinct from the former, is comparatively very small, most of them being listed under the former Denominations.

**Quakers.**] These are a distinct Body from all the other Dissenters, disagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all alike, and teaching in truth, a distinct Religion from every other Body of the Christians throughout the World. Their Adversaries have of late Years charg'd them with a Denial of all the Fundamentals of Christianity. They are a distinct Political Body, govern'd with great Regularity by Laws and Rules of their own making: And in their outward Deportment, they study to appear as contrary to the rest of Mankind as they possibly can.

For their *Faith*, the fairest Account we can take of it, will be from an *Apology*, which *Robert Barclay*, one of their own Body, presented to *King Charles II.*

In this there is no mention of a *Trinity of Persons in the God-head*; nothing of the *Incarnation of Jesus Christ*, and of his being actually thereupon *God-Man*, of the *Plenary Satisfaction* which he gave to the *Divine Justice* for the Sins of Men by his Death, of his *Ascension into Heaven* with the same Body with which he appear'd to *St. Thomas* after his Resurrection, of his constant *Intercession at the Right-Hand of the Father* for all Mankind, nor of the *Resurrection of the Body*.

These



These Articles the *Quakers* have been charg'd with denying, before the Writing of *Robert Barclay's Apology*, and more vigorously since. In Defence for *Themselves* they say, That they own the *Three* that bear record in Heaven, 1 *Joh. v. 7.* But the *Terms, Person* and *Trinity* they reject, as not Spiritual; and they say farther, That the Word *Person* is too gross to express such an Union. They refuse therefore to subscribe the *Nicene* and *Athanasian Creeds*, and they seem to accuse the Doctrines therein contain'd of *Polytheism*. As to the Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, as the Church of England holdeth it, they are not clear. They keep to no Scripture-Phrases, and own, that the God-head dwelt Bodily in *Jesus*: But whether they mean any more thereby, than that the *Light*, which they call the *Christ within*, dwelt in the Man *Christ Jesus* fully, and was given to him without Measure, is uncertain: For when they have been charg'd with affirming, *That there is no other Christ but what is within them*, they reply thus: "When we say, there is no other Christ than what is within us, we say true, because Christ, as God, cannot be divided; and the Measure or Manifestation of the Spirit of Christ in us, is not another, but a Manifestation of the *same Christ*, which did in fulness and bodily dwell in the Man *Jesus*." They never speak of the Hypostatical Union of the Two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Person of *Jesus Christ*. Some of them have been charg'd with allegorizing away the whole History of the Crucifixion of *Jesus Christ* at *Jerusalem*, and of his Resurrection and Ascension; but this their Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in their Acknowledgment of the Reality of that History; though they utterly deny, "That the Outward Person who suffer'd his Body to be Crucified by the *Jews* without the Gates of *Jerusalem*, is properly the Son of God:" It will not be difficult to collect how far they agree with the Church of England in the Doctrine of the full and sufficient Oblation and Satisfaction which *Jesus Christ* made for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to the Resurrection of the Body, what they positively mean by it, they have never yet explain'd; Negatively they assert, That the same *Natural and Fleishly Body*, which was here upon Earth, shall not rise, and in that they are very explicit, and pretend to prove their Assertion from *St. Paul's* Account of the Resurrection, 1 *Cor. xv.*

A Famous Leader of this *Sett* was one *George Fox*, a Journeyman Shoe-maker of *Manchester*, who first preach'd up these Doctrines at *Derby*, in the Year 1650. He was a very Illiterate Man, and so continu'd to his dying Day. At first he was follow'd by several Mechanicks and Women in the North of England, who were accus'd of Blasphemy, and himself was Try'd for it at *Lancaster*, and Acquitted. By Degrees they got Southward; and they are now reckon'd to be above 50,000 in

*Great-Britain.* For the first ten Years after their Appearance, many of them in their *Meetings* were seiz'd with such strange Shakings and Convulsions, that they appear'd to be Possess'd; but these Motions have been long disus'd: but from thence they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they have never taken to themselves, but have assum'd the Title of *The People of God*; and when they speak one of another, they use the Word *Friend*. At first they had no such Thing as *Church-Government*, and every Man Spake, and Acted, and Directed, and Admonish'd all Things, as he apprehended himself to be directed by the *Light within*; but as they grew numerous, they found this would not keep them sufficiently together; and so under the Direction of their first Founder, *George Fox*, they form'd themselves into a Regular Body, and observ'd a stated Discipline, in which (though without pretending to any Thing like Coercion) they are as united, and understand the State of one another, as well as any Society of Men whatsoever, Civil or Ecclesiastical, in *Christendom*.

Their *Meetings*, by which they act as a *Society*, are of several Sorts, *Monthly*, *Quarterly*, *Yearly*, *Second-Days Meetings*, and *Meeting of Sufferings*.

Their *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* are held in the several Countries in which they live, and according as their *Settlements* are more numerous and thick, so more or fewer Towns send *Deputies* to these *Assemblies*. In their *Meetings*, they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they dwell; they enquire who stand fast to their Rules and Orders, and who backslide from them; who write against them; who pays Tythes and Church-Wardens Rates; who suffer for Nonpayment of either; and who are marry'd by Priests; and accordingly they Censure or Encourage. There they Excommunicate, and there upon Occasion they receive into Communion again: And of all this they keep exact Registers in Books provided for that Purpose.

From these *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings*, Appeals lie to their *Yearly Ones*. These *Yearly Meetings* are always held in *London*, which is the Centre of Communion of all the *Quakers* throughout the World: Thither *Deputies* come from all Parts of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Plantations*, in which last they have many numerous *Settlements*. This *Meeting* is usually held in *White-Hart-Court* in *Grace-Church-Street*, in a Commodious Room built on Purpose: Thither are transmitted Accounts of whatsoever has been in all *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* all the World over: There Directions are given concerning Friends Behaviour relating to Tythes and Rates, and using Guns in Ships; concerning dispersing of Books: There the Publick Accompts are Audited, and proper *Instruments* are given to their respective *Deputies*, for them to ob-



serve at their Return home : They send also a *Yearly Epistle* to all their *Settlements*, giving Instructions and Admonitions proper to the Occasion, to be read in the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meeting of Friends* throughout the World.

The *Second Days Meeting*, is a standing Committee, residing at *London*, which meets every *Monday* in the Year ; its Members are their principal Teachers residing in, or near the City ; their Business is to attend every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may happen from one *Yearly Meeting* to another ; but more particularly they are to Examine, Approve and License all Books Printed or Re-printed for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The *Meeting of Sufferings*, is one of the Ancientest Assemblies they have : Its regular Time of meeting is every six Weeks ; its Business is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of *England* and *Wales*, from those who have suffer'd for *Non-Payment of Tythes and Rates*, and to take Care how to procure them Relief, either by sending them Money, or by soliciting their Causes above, or both. This *Meeting* has a Fund on Purpose to carry on this Affair : Sometimes they receive Directions from the *Yearly Meetings*, to send down Directions to the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* concerning *Friends Books*, in which Matter the *Quakers* are particularly careful and exact.

## CHAP. II.

### Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

#### English Computation.

THE *English Nation*, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome's Usurp'd Authority* before the Year 1582. did, till lately, still observe the Ancient Account made by *Julius Caesar*, 43 Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore call'd the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account* ; the other observ'd at present by most *European Nations*, is call'd the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account* ; and is, by Reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissextile* the last Year, now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all Fixed Festivals ; but various for all Moveable Feasts.

*Easter*, and the other Meveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found : *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation-Sunday*, and the Thursday following, being forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension-day*, ten Days after which, or fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday* : Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the *Eastern Christian Churches*, but with none of the *Western*. Yet it cannot be deny'd, but that this Old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient : For the Year beginning the 25th of *March*, according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, two *Easters* may happen in the Year ; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second, the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatise observ'd formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England's Wants*.

*Advent-Sunday* hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the four Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's-Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to the Almanacks, begins on the first of *January* ; but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of *Christ's Incarnation*, on the 25th of *March* ; which is also observ'd in *Spain* ; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August* ; the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epaët* ; the *Grecians* on the longest Day, as the Old *Romans* did on the shortest Day ; which two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The natural Day, consisting of Twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and Ancient *Romans* at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night ; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting ; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the Old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the first Hour after Sun-rising to count One of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting ; but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians* and some others.



**English Numbering.]** There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, And sometimes of both Hands, to things whereof they desired to keep Account: (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*.) And thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem, Undecem, Duodecem, &c.*

Things that are sold by Tale, and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber, other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, twelve Skins make a Dozen; and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

**Weights and Measures.]** By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Measures ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Measures, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, call'd the *Clerk* or *Comptroller* of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts used at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight* and *Averdupois*. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight *Sterling*; 20 Penny-Weight, make one Ounce; twelve Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight*, we weigh *Bread, Corn, Gold, Silver, Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains [Gr.] make a Scruple [ʒ]; 3 Scruples 1 Dram [ʒ]; 8 Drams 1 Ounce [℥]; 12 Ounces 1 Pound [℔]; so that there is in

| ℔ | ʒ  | ʒ | ʒ   | Gr.  |
|---|----|---|-----|------|
| 1 | 12 | 6 | 288 | 9760 |
|   | 1  | 8 | 24  | 480  |
|   |    | 1 | 3   | 60   |
|   |    |   | 1   | 20   |

Note,

*Note*, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois Weight*.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So that there is in

| ℥ | ʒ  | P. W. | Gr.  |
|---|----|-------|------|
| 1 | 12 | 240   | 5760 |
|   | 1  | 20    | 480  |
|   |    | 1     | 24   |

By *Avoirdupois Weight* are all other things weighed, as Mercury and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wool, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, 20 Hundred a Ton : So that there is in

| Tun. | Hun. | Quar. | Pound. | Ounces. | Drachms. |
|------|------|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1    | 20   | 80    | 2240   | 35840   | 573440   |
|      | 1    | 4     | 112    | 1792    | 28072    |
|      |      | 1     | 28     | 448     | 7168     |
|      |      |       | 1      | 16      | 256      |
|      |      |       |        | 1       | 16       |

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois Ounce* ; for 51 Ounces *Troy*, are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound* ; for 14 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 Pounds *Troy Weight*.

*Note*, That Bakers, who live in Corporation Towns, make their Bread by *Troy Weight* ; but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it *Avoirdupois Weight* ; for Freemen are allow'd 3 *d.* in the Bushel more for Profit than those that are not Free.

For Instance, When the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 *s.* per Bushel, a Freeman Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy Weight*, and three Half-peeny White-loaves the like Weight ; but they that are not Free-men, must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 *s. 9 d.* per Bushel, and when it is 5 *s.* per Bushel, they must outweigh the Freemens Penny-loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny-loaf a Pound, or sixteen Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

Measures.]



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**Measures.]** Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest Applicative Measure, is a *Barley-Corn*, where-  
of three in length make a *Finger's Breadth*, or *Inch*, four *Inches*  
make a *Hand*, three *Hands* a *Foot*, one *Foot* and a half makes a  
*Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are sixteen *Nails*; one *Yard*  
and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which  
*Tapestry* is measured, is but  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a *Yard*, five *Foot* make a  
*Geometrical Pace*, six *Foot* a *Fathom*, sixteen *Foot* and a half  
make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other customary  
*Perches* or *Poles*, viz. Eighteen Feet for *Fens* and *Woodland*,  
twenty-one for *Forest*, *Lancashire* and *Irish* Measure, and  $18\frac{3}{4}$   
*Scotch*, forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*, eight *Furlong*, or 320  
*Perch*, make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute  
of 11 H. VII. ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot*, that is 280  
*Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more exactly sixty-  
nine *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such  
*Degrees*, or 24840 *Miles*, compass the whole *Globe* of the  
*Earth*.

Horses are measured by the *Hand*, which is 4 *Inches*.

For measuring of *Land* in *England*, forty *Perches* in length,  
and four in breadth, make an *Acre* of *Land*, so call'd from  
the *German Word Acker*, and that from the *Latin Word Ager*.  
Thirty *Acres* ordinary make a *Yard-Land*, an hundred *Acres*  
are accounted an *Hide* of *Land*, and six hundred and forty  
*Acres* a *Mile square*.

*A Table*

**Measures.]**

## A Table of Long-Measure.

|         |        |                |                 |                |                |                |                |               |     |   |          |
|---------|--------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----|---|----------|
| 63360   | 21120  | 7040           | 5280            | 3520           | 1760           | 1408           | 1056           | 880           | 320 | 8 | Mile.    |
| 7920    | 2640   | 280            | 660             | 440            | 220            | 176            | 132            | 110           | 40  |   | Furlong. |
| 198     | 60     | 82             | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | 11             | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ |     |   | Pole.    |
| 72      | 24     | 8              | 6               | 4              | 2              | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ |     |   | Fath.    |
| 60      | 20     | $6\frac{2}{3}$ | 5               | $3\frac{2}{3}$ | $1\frac{2}{3}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | Pace.          |               |     |   |          |
| 45      | 15     | 5              | $3\frac{3}{4}$  | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | Ell.           |                |               |     |   |          |
| 36      | 12     | 4              | 3               | 2              | Yard.          |                |                |               |     |   |          |
| 18      | 6      | 2              | $1\frac{1}{2}$  | Cub.           |                |                |                |               |     |   |          |
| 12      | 4      | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$  |                |                |                |                |               |     |   |          |
| 9       | 3      | Span.          |                 |                |                |                |                |               |     |   |          |
| 3       | Palms. |                |                 |                |                |                |                |               |     |   |          |
| Inches. |        |                |                 |                |                |                |                |               |     |   |          |

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, about Paris, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Ton, and 53 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is two-fold; first of Liquid or Moist Things; secondly of dry Things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a Pint; 2 Pints make a Quart, 2 Quarts make a Pottle; 2 Pottles make a Gallon, a Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces  $\frac{240}{8000}$  Averdupois; 8 Gallons a Firkin of Ale, 2 such Firkins make a Kilderkin; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons, make a Barrel

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rel of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons, make a *Kilderkin*; two such *Kilderkins*, or thirty-six Gallons, make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons, make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap, is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer-Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine-Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons; a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing  $272\frac{1}{2}$  Cubical Inches, and 9 Pounds, 13 Ounces, 12 Drachms and half of *Avoirdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four *Bushels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two *Curnocks* make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* Weight; so that in a Garrison 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will consume near a *Last*, or 80 *Bushels* every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a *Tun* of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a *Pottle per Diem*.

Meal is weigh'd as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny-weight *Troy*; so a *Bushel* 36 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is call'd *Winchester-Measure*. But note, that where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this *Bushel*, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked *Pecks* to the *Bushel*, and this is called *Water-Measure*, 36 *Bushels* are a *Chaldron* of Coals; and on Shipboard they allow 21 *Chaldron* to the *Score*.

**Money.]** At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another; but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all Civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and beautiful, and less subject to Rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in Process of time, the way of *Coining* or *Stamping* Money was found out.

When *Julius Caesar* first entred this Island, the *Britains* used Brass Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious: Not to mention the Roman Money, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the East Parts of *Germany*, being for its Purity highly esteem'd, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling*, Money, as some think, (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florentines*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) though others say of the Saxon Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran*, to steer, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the Saxon Pennies. *Vid. Chron. Pretios. p. 42. and 47.*

**Silver.]** King *Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, established a certain Standard for Silver Coin in this manner: 24 Grains make one Penny *Sterling*, 20 Penny-weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces or 5660 Grains make a Pound *Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two Penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine Silver, and the Weight of 18 d. *Sterling* in Alloy the Minter added; so that anciently a Pound *Sterling* was a Pound Troy Weight; whereas now a Pound *Sterling* is but the third Part of a Pound Troy.

We had no Silver Money in the Saxon Times bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conquest till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351, Coin'd *Grosses*, i. e. *Gröats* or great Pieces, which went for 4 d. a-piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504, first Coin'd Silver Pieces of 12 d. Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight Troy of Silver, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been current at 62 s. and the several Silver Coins now current in *England*, are the Crowns or 5 s. which is almost the Ounce Troy, the Half-Crown, Shillings, Sixpence, Fourpence, Threepence, Twopence, and one Penny.

For the Coinage, there was allow'd 2 s. in the Pound Troy of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, receiv'd only 60 s. for each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 s. But by an Act of Parliament 1665, for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 s. for every Pound Troy of Bullion.

Of later time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of Copper call'd a *Farthing*,



*Farthing*, or fourth Part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coin'd; and so likewise an Half-penny or Piece of two Farthings; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling, which can't be affirm'd of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as current with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or Silver.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold, is divided into twenty-four Parts, which are call'd *Carrats*; So that each *Carrat* is ten-penny Weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce, and this *Carrat* is divided into four Parts, which are call'd *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 *d.* Weight and an half, or Sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty-two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Alloy in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins some more white, some more yellow.

In *England* at present, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into forty-four Parts and a half, each Part is to pass for 20 *s.* and the half Part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40 *s.* and some 100 *s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20 *s.* Piece.

The Standard of *Sterling Silver* in *England* is Eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* Weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* ob. but with Alloy is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French* and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the *English*.

The *English Silver* Money hath less of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The *Monyers* divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces *Troy*.

|     |   |              |      |   |                  |
|-----|---|--------------|------|---|------------------|
| The | { | Ounce        | into | { | 20 Penny-Weight. |
|     |   | Penny-Weight |      |   | 24 Grains.       |
|     |   | Grain        |      |   | 20 Mites.        |
|     |   | Mite         |      |   | 24 Droites.      |
|     |   | Droite       |      |   | 20 Perits.       |
|     |   | Perit        |      |   | 24 Blanks.       |

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *English* Money.

Since the Restoration of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our new Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the Romans, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget, that since the late Happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation.

"It will (says the Excellent Author of the *Chronical Precisum*) be much for the Honour of the late King William's Reign, to have remedied the greatest Abuse of Money that was ever known in England, at a time of the greatest Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance of the People. But, sure, 'tis better to prevent a moderate Mischief, than to redress a very great one; and perhaps a Proclamation of Three or Four Lines, forbidding any Clipp'd Money to be received into the King's Exchequer in 1690, would have prevented the Clipping and Spoiling Five Millions.

### CHAP. III.

#### Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

##### English Names.

**N**omina quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed on Men for Distinction sake by the Jews at their Circumcision, by the Romans at the Ninth Day after their Birth, and by the Christians at their Baptism, of such Signification for the most Part, that might denote the future good Hope or good Wishes of Parents towards their Children.

The English Names at Baptism, are generally either Saxon and Norman, as Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmond, Edwin, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c. which are all very significative; or else (especially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, &c. or sometimes the Mother's Surname, especially if she has been an Heiress, or of Superior Birth or Quality to her Husband, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in Germany.

Sur:



**Sur-names.]** Names superadded to the Christian Names, the French call *Sur-noms* (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The Hebrews, Greeks, and most other Nations, had no Sur-names fix'd to their Families, as in these Days, but counted thus: For Example among the Hebrews, *Melchi Ben Addi*, *Addi Ben Casam*, &c. So the Britains, *Hugh ap owen*, *Owen ap Rhese*. So the Irish, *Neal mac Con*, *Con mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Christian Names were first given for Distinction of Persons, so Sur-names for Distinction of Families.

About Anno 1000, the French Nation began to take Sur-names with *De* prefix'd of a Place, and *Le* prefix'd for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual manner. The English also took to themselves Sur-names, but not generally among the common People, till after the Reign of Edward the First.

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Sur-names, as *Edward Fitz Theobald* being long ago made Butler of Ireland, the Duke of Ormond and his Ancestors descending from him, took the Sur-name of *Butler*. So *John Count Tankerville* of Normandy, being made Chamberlain to the King of England, above 400 Years ago, his Descendants of *Sherborn-Castle* in Oxfordshire, lately extinct, and of *Preßbury*, *Maugerbury*, and *Oddington* in Gloucestershire, from whom the Author of this Book was descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Sur-names the English Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas of Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John of Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry of Wootton*, or *Wood-Town*; and as they alter'd their Habitation, so they alter'd their Sur-name. After, when they became Lords of Places, they call'd themselves *Thomas Aston of Aston*, *John Sutton of Sutton*, *Henry Wotton of Wotton*.

The Saxons Common People (as do the Generality of the Dutch, Germans, Danes, Islanders, and Swedes, to this Day) for Sur-names, added their Father's Name with *son* at the end thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*, and sometimes their Mother's Name in like manner, as *Bettison*, *Nelson*, and *Margetson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name or Abbreviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Samson*, *Hodson*, *Saunderson*, and *Hutchenson*, &c. Many were also sur-named from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, (that is *Fuller* in Old English) and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in Welsh, &c. Or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer*, (that is, *Steward*) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, (that is, in Old English, *Soldier*) or from the Place of Abode, as *Underwood*, *Under-*

hill; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which three last are shrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is *Fairlocks*; *Pigot*, that is *Speckled*; *Blunt* or *Blund*, that is *Flaxenhair*: So from Birds, as *Arundel*, that is, *Swallow*; *Corbet*, that is *Raven*; *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from Beasts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is *Mule*: From Colours, as *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*, from the Winds, as *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*: Sometimes from Saints, as *St. John*, *St. George*, *St. Leger*, *St. Amand*, *Seymour* (i. e. *St. Maur*) &c.

The Normans at their first coming into England, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as the French do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally Scandic, they being originally descended from Norway, inhabited by the Progeny of the Old Scandians; and some for about 200 Years after the Conquest took for Surnames their Father's Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz-Williams*, *Henry Fitz-Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The Britains, or Welsh, more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years, and that for the most part, only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, as annexing to *p* their Father's Christian Name; as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hugh*, *Pugh*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most Ancient Families, and of best Account for Surnames in England, are either those that are taken from Places in Normandy, and thereabouts in France, and from some other Transmarine Countries; or else from Places in England and Scotland, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Nevil*, *Montague*, *Mobun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkely*, *Anvers*, *Arcy*, *Sturton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, but of latter Times generally neglected, or made one Word, as *Devereux*, *Danvers*, *Darcy*, &c. unless we should more esteem those whose Ancestors were of great Account here before the Norman Conquest, and their Posterity have still flourished ever since, as *Arden*, *Ashburnham*, &c.

### *Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.*

**Name.]** The Nobility of England is called the *Peerage* of England; because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, tho' *gradu Impares*.

**Degrees.]** The Degrees of the English Nobility was only five: *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Viscount*, and *Baron*.

**Duke.]** A *Duke* in Latin, *Dux à ducendū* (in High-Dutch, *Hersog*, which also signifies the Leader of an Army) Noblemen being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies, in

Time



Time of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governours of Provinces in time of Peace, afterwards made so for Term of Life; then held by Lands and Fees, at length Hereditary and titular.

A Duke is at this Day created by Patent, anciently by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

His Title is *Grace*.

His Coronet hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearls*.

**[Marquis.]** *Marchio*, a *Marquis*, was first so call'd from the Government of Marches and frontier Countries.

A Marquis is created by Patent; anciently by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermin, three Doublings and an half.

His Title is *Most Noble*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry-Leaves*, intermix'd round of equal Height.

**[Earls.]** *Earls*, anciently call'd *Comites*, because they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counsel and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Graves*, as *Landgrave*, *Margrave*, *Palsgrave*, *Rheingrave*; the *Saxons*, *Ealdormen*, unless that Title might be more properly apply'd to our Dukes; the *Danes*, *Eorlas*, and the *English*, *Earls*. They had anciently for the Support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court issuing out of all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title; but now it is otherwise: For whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes* or *Earl*, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom; of latter Years the Number of the Earls increasing, and no more Counties left, divers made choice of some eminent Part of a County, as *Lindsey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; some of a lesser Part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkshire*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Marlborough*, *Exeter*, *Bridgwater*, *Bristol*, &c. And some of late have taken for their Title the Name of a small Village, their own Seat or Park, &c. as *Godolphin*, *Bolton*, *Clarendon*, *Mulgrave*, *Danby*, *Wharion*, *Cholmondeley*.

An Earl is created by Patent.

All the Earls of *England* are Local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place; except three, whereof one is Personal, as the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also Officiary. The others are Nominal, viz. *Earl Rivers*, and *Earl Poulet*, who take their Denomination from illustrious Families, as the rest do from some noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three Doublings of *Ermin*.

His Title is, *Right Honourable*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* railed upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

**Miscounts.]** *Viccomes, quasi Vice Comitis gubernaturus Comitatum.*

*Viscounts* are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cousins; and his Title is *Right Honourable*.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two Doublings and an half of plain white Fur; his Coronet only *pearl'd* with a Row of *Pearls*, without certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

**Baron.]** In the Laws of the *Longabards*, and of the *Normans*, this Word was used for *Var*, as at this Day *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish* Tongue is used for the same; so that *Baron* is *Vir*, *κατ' ἔξοχον*, *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*: So the chief Burgeesses of *London* anciently, and still those of the *Cinque-Ports* are called *Barons*.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry III.* were not of so much Repute as afterwards, when that King, after that great Rebellion was suppress'd, call'd by Writ unto Parliament only such great Men as had continued Loyal.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently also their Barons under them: in *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: But as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm, for the Bishop of *Sodor* and *Man* holding immediately of the Earl of *Darby*, is no Peer of *England*; so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

A Baron's Title is *Right Honourable*.

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles II.*

All the forementioned Degrees have Title of Lord, from the Saxon Word *Hlaford Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudataries* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift



Gift of any Foreign Prince or Emperor, without the Consent of their own Sovereign.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family, can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, nor then neither if the Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth, or else by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

The Nobility of *England* have in all Times enjoyed many considerable Privileges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament time are priviledg'd (as others in Parliament-Time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or Breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicative* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespas; no *Essoin* lies against any Peer of the Realm; In Criminal Causes, Treason or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as other Juries to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in upon their Honour sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impannell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a Matter between two Peers. In Case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge.

They are upon no case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise it upon their Honour, which was ever accounted so Sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. Every Peer of the Realm call'd to Parliament hath the Privilege in his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none other besides Bishops, and some Great Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesy the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and to the eldest Sons of Earls, and none under.

All Barons of *England* are exempted from all Attendance at Sheriff's Tourns, or any Leets, where others are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be Arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same Reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Trial, shall be convict, but not prest to Death, as a Commoner is; and when under Sentence of Death, it has long been customary only to behead them.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him;

yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be return'd of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise the Array may be quash'd by *Challenge*.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Person of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby any Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debase and Discord between them and the Commons: And because it is to defend not only Lay-Lords, but Bishops, and all Great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The Houses of Peers can't in some Cases, as in Search for prohibited Books, &c. be entred by Officers of Justice, without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of Six of his Privy-Council, whereof four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the *Standing-Militia*, but by six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being Arraigned for Felony or Treason, *in favorem vite*, to challenge thirty-five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falshood*, *Favour* or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain Number of *Chaplains*, who after a Dispensation from the Archbishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the Great Seal of *England*, may hold Plurality of Benefices within such a Distance, with Cure of Souls. In this manner every Duke may qualify six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five a-piece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

In Case of *Amercements* of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-Suits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under, only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*; altho' it is often done now by the King's Justice, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, because formerly there sat no other in that Court but Barons of *England*; and now the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron, not less than 5 Pounds.

Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the First, for some eminent Services perform'd by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Sussex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence; but perhaps in Imitation of the like Liberty allow'd

by



by King *Philip* her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain*, at this Day to some of the principal Nobility there, called *Grandees of Spain*.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common Person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Fines Lord Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

**Precedence.**] Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, that after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther, and after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first Place; then Marquises, Dukes Eldest Sons, Earls, Marquises eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Viscounts elder Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter *Quatenus tales*, Privy-Counsellors, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellor of the Duchy, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, other Judges and Barons of the Degree of the *Coif* of the said Courts, Bannerets made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present; Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the *Bath*, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Sergeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c.

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same Degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal; these being Barons, or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High-Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath Place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household; These shall sit after the Lord Privy-Seal, above all of their Degree only. And if the King's Principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mention'd; but if he be a Viscount, or higher Decree, he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes place next to the

Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

**State.]** There are certain Marks of State belonging to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at Pleasure.

**Duke.]** The first Duke in *England*, after the entrance of the *Norman* Race, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwall* in the 11th of *Edward* III. A Duke may have, in all Places out of the King's Presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; so may his Duchess, and her Train born up by a Baroness; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke, without the Duke's Permission.

**Marquis.]** *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the 8th of *Richard* the Second, was created Marquis of *Dublin*; and was the first Marquis that any of our Kings created. A Marquis may have a Cloth of State reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that in all Places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquis, but at his Pleasure.

**Earl.]** Earl was the most eminent Dignity in *England*, from *William* I. till *Edward* III. when the Black Prince was created Duke of *Cornwall*. And those which in ancient times were created Counts, or Earls, were of the Blood Royal; for which reason our Monarchs, even to this Day, call them in all publick Writings, our most dear Cousin. They anciently did, and still may use the Stile of Nos. *Hugh Lupus*, Son of the Viscount *Averanches* in *Normandy*, by his Wife, *William* the First's Sister, was the first Hereditary Earl of *England*, created by his Uncle *William* I. Earl of *Chester*. An Earl may also have a Cloth of State without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train born by an Esquire's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentleman.

**Viscount.]** Viscount is a Title of Honour, never heard of in *England* till *Henry* VI. Days; for the first Viscount that ever sat in Parliament by that Name, was *John Beaumont*, who in the 18th of *Henry* VI. was created Viscount. A Viscount may have a Cover of Essay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Essay taken as Dukes, Marquises, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own House; and a Viscountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Man.

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**Baron.]** Barons include the whole Nobility of *England*, and were call'd by Writ of *Summons* to Parliament; before they were created by *Letters Patents*. *Rich. II.* created *John Beaumont* of *Holt-Castle*, Baron of *Kidderminster*; who was the first Baron made by *Letters Patents*. A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinks; and a Baroneſs may have her Gown born up by a Man in the Preſence of a Viſcounteſs.

All Nephews and Grandſons of a King are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highneſs*; their Caps of State indented.

All Dukes Eldeſt Sons are born and have Title of Marquiſes, and the younger as Lords, with the Addition of their *Chriſtian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquis's Eldeſt Son is call'd Lord of a Place, and by the Courteſy of *England*, Earl, and is to go as an Earl, but ſhall give Place to an Earl; and the younger Sons, Lords, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's Eldeſt Son is born as a Viſcount, and ſhall go as a Viſcount, ſo their younger Sons ſhall go before all Baronets: And an Earl's Eldeſt Son is call'd Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngeſt Sons not Lords.

A Viſcount's Eldeſt Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; and therefore the Eldeſt Son and the Eldeſt Daughter of the firſt Viſcount of *England*, is ſaid to be the firſt Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*; yet a Viſcount's Eldeſt Son is ſaid to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *English* or *Foreign*, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a foreign Monarch or State, tho' he comes into *England* by the King's ſafe Conduct, and tho' the King ſtile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law Proceedings no Notice is taken of his Nobility.

*Note alſo*, That the higheſt and loweſt Degrees of Nobility are univerſally acknowledged; for a *Knight, English* or *Foreigner*, is a Knight in all Nations. Alſo, if the Emperor, or any Foreign King come into this Realm by ſafe Conduct, as he ought; (for a King or Abſolute Prince, though he be in League, may not enter his Land without Licence) in this Caſe he ſhall here ſue, and be ſued by the Name of *Emperor* or *King*, or elſe the Writ ſhall abate. *Guillim*, P. 17.

**Revenue.]** The Weight and intrinſick Value of a Pound *Sterling* was anciently Three Pounds of our preſent Money, (*Vide p. 156*) and it appears from the then Price of all Things, that a Pound *Sterling* then was equivalent to Nine or Ten Pounds *Sterling* now. (*Vide Chron. Pret.*) So that twenty Pounds a Year in Land, which was a Knight's Fee, would be about Two Hundred now. A Baron was to have Thirteen Knights Fees, and one Third, which amounted to about 267 Pounds then,

then, or 2670 Pounds now: And an Earl Twenty Knights Fees; a Duke Forty; and in Case of Decay of their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintain'd; (as the *Roman* Senators were in such Cases remov'd from the Senate) so sometimes some *English* Barons have not been admitted to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, tho' they kept the Name, and Title, or Dignity still.

The *English* Nobility, for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Christendom*.

#### CHAP. IV.

*Of the Commons of England, and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.*

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none Noble under a Baron; so that not only all Baronets, all Sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckon'd amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, inter *Senatores* & *Plebem*, namely, the *Ordo Equestris*; so in other *Christian Kingdoms* they are stil'd, *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England*, consists of *Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*.

**Baronets.]** The next Degree to *Barons*, are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the Room of the ancient *Valvasors*, between the *Barons of England*, and the Orders of *Knights*. Now this Honour was first instituted by King *James I.* Anno 1611. given by Patent to a Man and his Heirs Males of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the Exchequer as much as will for three Years, at 8 *d. per diem*, pay 30 Foot-Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which is now always remitted.

*Baronets* have Precedence before all *Knights*, except *Knights of the Garter*, *Knights* who are Privy Counsellors, or *Knights Bannerets*, made under the King's Banner or Standard display'd in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

*Baronets* and their Eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim *Knighthood*.

*Baronets,*



Baronets have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*; viz. in a *Field Argent*, a *Hand Gules*. Also in the King's Armies to have Place in the Grofs near the King's Standard, with some Particulars for their Funerals.

The whole Number of Baronets in *England* were not to exceed Two Hundred at one and the same time; but now their Number is without Limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's Side, that bore Arms, and have also a yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro*. They take Place according to their Priority of the Date of their Patents. The Title is *Sir*, granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clause in their Patent of Creation, tho' they be not dubb'd Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created was *Sir Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stil'd *Primus Baronettorum Anglie*.

[Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a *Lusty Servitor*; afterwards, commonly us'd for a *Soldier*, or *Man of War*.

A Knight is at this Day express'd in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in the High and Low *Dutch* Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies an *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve on Horseback: Yet our Common Law stiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

[Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are several Sorts of Knights, whereof the chieftest are those of the Order of *St. George*, commonly call'd *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteem'd the most Honourable, and most Ancient of any Lay-Order now in Use in Christendom. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order, in 1350, 50 Years before the Institution of the *French* Order of *St. Michael* by *Lewis II.* 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was instituted by *Philip the Good* of *Burgundy*; 190 Years before King *James V.* refin'd the Order of *St. Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*, and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward III.* who triumph'd several Times over *France* and *Scotland*; who kept Prisoners at one Time in *England*, King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; and who, by his Son *Edward the Black Prince*, expell'd the Rebels

of *Castile*, and inthron'd *Don Pedro* their lawful King. He that did these Mighty and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the *Most Noble Order of the Garter*.

It was since commonly call'd *The Order of the Garter*, because this only Part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn.

The Motto of the Order is, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Shame be to him who thinks ill of it.

The Reason why this Motto was put in *French*, was because then the King of *England* being possess'd of a great Part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by Ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a College or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal: It consists of the Sovereign, who is always the King of *England*, and of twenty-five Companions, call'd *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and of twenty-six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the Allowance of this College, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The Society is intitul'd to *St. George*, who hath been accounted (as *St. Dennis* is of *France*, *St. Andrew* of *Scotland*, *St. Patrick* of *Ireland*, *St. James* of *Spain*, &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of *England*, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Winchester*, which Office is settl'd on that Bishoprick: A *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and was by King *Charles II.* re-annex'd to that See: A *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; which Office belongs to the Deanry: The principal King at Arms, call'd *Garter*; whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their Installation and Feasts: Lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, Usher of the *Black Rod*.

The College is seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of *St. George*, there erected by King *Edward III.* and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestow'd upon the most Excellent and Renown'd Persons for Honour and Vertue, and with it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls, and Precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the Left Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's, compos'd of Roses enamell'd Red, with a Garter enamell'd

Blue,



Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other Stately and Magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their Left Leg, upon Pain of paying 6 s. 8 d. to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

On the Left Side of the Breast, upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassock in all Places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now worn, and call'd the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. George enamell'd upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the End of a Blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the Left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been inroll'd, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, eight Emperors; twenty-seven, or twenty-eight Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, &c.

None can be of this most Honourable Order, that have been convicted of Heresy, of Treason, or of Cowardise.

*Note*, That anciently Kings and Princes were plac'd according to their Creation, but now those only are plac'd according to their Degrees.

See more of this Noble Order in the Institution, Laws and Ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter, written by Elias Ashmole, Esq; Folio.

**Knights-Bannerets.**] In the next Place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Esquires Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in Time of War; an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this Time none of this Order in England.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

**Knights of the Bath.**] *Knights of the Bath*, so call'd of their *Bathing*, us'd before they were created. The first of this Sort were made by Hen. IV. Anno 1399. who preparing for his Coronation, made forty-six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, though Bathing was us'd in making Knights Batchelors long before that Time in France, and probably in England. See Selden's *Tit. of Hon.* p. 2. c. 5. §. 34 and 45. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Coronation of a Prince of Wales, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise. They were made with much Ceremony, too long to be describ'd here. See at large in *Dugdale's Description of Warwick-shire*.

**Knights**

**Knights Batchelors.]** Other Knights, call'd *Equites auroreii*, for the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Batchelors*: These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and Gilt Spurs; and this Honour was bestow'd only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors.

This was reputed an Excellent and Glorious Degree, and a Noble Reward for Courageous Persons: But of late being made more common, and bestow'd upon Gown-men, contrary to the Nature of the Thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestow'd on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, altho' it be still accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gown-men, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Physicians; and sometimes to Artists, as *Painters, Mathematicians, &c.*

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly touches them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in *French*, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then, *Advance Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is very ancient.

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms revers'd.

**Esquires.]** Next among the lower Nobility are *Esquires*, so call'd from the *French* Word *Escuiers, Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better Sort of Nobility, a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon, and therefore they are call'd *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquises and Dukes are *Esquires*, and no more. Next are the *Esquires* of the King's Body, mention'd among the Officers of the King's Court; after these are reckon'd the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Next, *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, Divers that are in Superior Publick Office for King or State, are reputed *Esquires*, or equal to *Esquires*, as Sergeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, altho' none of them are really so.

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In the last Place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the *Gentry of England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of Ancient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is deriv'd from the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Nations to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

A *Gentleman* is properly one whose Ancestors have been Freemen, and have ow'd no Obedience to any Man besides their natural Prince; so that in Propriety of Speech no Man is a *Gentleman* who is not born so: But in *England*, the King being properly the Fountain of all Honour, he can make a *Gentleman* by Charter, or by bestowing an Honourable Employment upon him.

The Title of *Gentleman* in *England* (as of *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdain'd by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

*Guillim* is of Opinion, that if a *Gentleman* be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his Degree of Gentility.

And therefore the *Gentry* and Nobility of *England* have not disdain'd so to dispose of their younger Children.

### *Privileges to the Lower Nobility.*

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer and less Privileges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belongs to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excus'd from Attendance at *Court-Leets*. Knights by *Magna Charta*, Cap. 21. are so freed, that no *Demesn Cart* of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with Cure of Souls.

Some Privileges also belong to Gentlemen.

If at *Capias* go against *A. B. Yeoman*, and if the Sheriff take *A. B. Gentleman*, an Action of false Imprisonment lieth against the Sheriff.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master of the Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

All higher Officers in the King's Court or State, and all Sergeants at Law precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, all Doctors in Arts, commonly call'd Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the

Inns

*Inns of Court*, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Household, &c. may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England*, Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without Difference, which the younger may not.

Of the lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is so great, that there are reckon'd at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended Number; that is, in all above 700, who are possess'd one with another of about 1000 *l.* a Year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* in Lands a Year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one possess'd one with another, of about 400 *l.* a Year in Lands, amounting in all to about a third Part of the Yearly Revenue of all *England*: Besides younger Brothers, whose Number may amount to above 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up in Divinity, Law, Physick, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without manual Labour, and then well may those (be their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10,000 *l.* a Year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100,000 *l.* or 200,000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

**Yeomen.**] Next to the lower Nobility, and the first Degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, usually call'd *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon Gemane*, in *English*, *Common*. In the King's Court it signifies an Officer, which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceiv'd a better Opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age render'd a Gentleman ignoble, nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in Number and richer than in any Country, of the like Extent, in *Europe*; 40 or 50 *l.* a Year a-piece is very ordinary, 100 *l.* and 200 *l.* a Year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in *Kent* and the Wild of *Sussex*, 5 or 600 *l.* per Annum, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statute of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat. 1 Jac. I. cap. 27. & alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders, which are so call'd, because they hold Lands and Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them



them and their Heirs for ever, there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Manors, only by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Manor, &c. and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improperly be said to have; for properly none in *England* but the King hath.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom Merchants of Foreign Traffick have, for their great Benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Reputation in *England*; where, as well as in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first place are Wholesale men, then Retailers, lastly, Mechanicks, or Handicrafts-men. These are capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lower Members, the Feet of the Body politick, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages and Cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in most other Countries.

### *Liberties and Privileges.*

As the Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* can be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd, without Cause shewn, for which by the Law he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired, which brings them speedily to their Tryal.

Thirdly, If no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quarter'd in the House of any Freeman (unless he be a Victualler, or sell Brandy and other strong Liquors by Retail) in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters, nor in time of War, unless the Enemy be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences

ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. Moreover, they have such an absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without shewing any Cause; which other Nations govern'd by the Civil-Law can't do.

Sixthly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence; always *Salvo sibi contumemento suo*, in such manner that he may continue, and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto; their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations.

## CHAP. V.

### *Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.*

**T**ouching the Women of England, there are divers things considerable in the English Laws and Customs: Women in England, with all their Moveable Goods so soon as they are married, are wholly in *potestate Viri*, at the Will and Disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Femme Couvert* (i. e.) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not her's in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, are so much her Husband's, that after his Death, they shall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *Præter Dotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which with the Consent of her Husband, she may devise by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Property and Possession, even of the *Parapherna* are in him.



The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent, and in all Law Matters *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* supposes in the Husband the Power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault; if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespass, he must make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master; and that is Petit-Treason, to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observ'd in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes herself by her Paternal Name, as if *Susannah* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes herself *Susannah Clifford*, or else *Susannah Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which, their Condition *de facto* is the best of the World; for such is the good Nature of *Englishmen* towards their Wives, such is the Tenderness and Respect, giving them the uppermost Place at Table and elsewhere, the Right-hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardship; that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

Besides, in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Husband's long Absence, though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first-born Son, he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if intail'd, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Joynture settled before Marriage, may challenge the third part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever.

As the Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Duchess; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he of an Alien be made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-

woman, she is also free during the Coverture; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in England are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble Women are so three manner of Ways; by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Duchesses, and the like.

As by Richard the Second's Creation, Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, was made Duchess of Norfolk for Life; so Anne Boleyn, afterwards Wife to Henry VIII. was made Marchioness of Pembroke; the Lady Mary Compton in King James the First's Time, was made Countess of Buckingham for Life; the said King James made the Lady Finch Viscountess of Maidstone, and afterwards Countess of Winchelsea, to her and her Heirs Male of her Body with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Male should have Voice and Place in Parliament, & *inter alios Vicecomites & anti Barones, ut Vicecomites Maidstone*.

By Descent all those Women are Noble, to whom Lands holden by such Dignity, do descend as Heirs.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the Sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband; for *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur*. But Women Noble by Creation or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, tho' they marry Husbands under their Degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelibilis*. Here note, that by the Courtesy of England, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth by Courtesy, the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesy.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, or to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesy, place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband's.

Noble Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Privileges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only they can't in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute *de Scandalo Magnarum*; the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the



the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if the like Conspiracy be against a Nobleman.

None of the Wife's Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Wife's Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next Heir: Yet it is the Courtesy of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dowry hath the third Part of her Husband's Lands during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands for his Dowry (if it may be so call'd) during his Life: But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she herself be not denized, she is barr'd all Privileges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produced as Witness for or against her Husband; unless in Criminal Cases, where herself is concern'd, as in Assaults, Rapes, &c.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreign Duke, tho' he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and Dignity in legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry an *Irish* Peer, by reason such an one's Husband is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

### Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates unentail'd from their own Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest.

Children by the Common Law of *England*, are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son, at the Age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may consent to Marriage.

At 21 he is said to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of Age to sit in either House of Parliament; which in other Countries may not be done, till the *Annus Consistentie*, the Age of twenty-five,

A Daughter at 12 is able to consent to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever.

At 21 she is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Lands by Will or otherwise.

The eldest Son commonly inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Charrels, and besides, they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters; yet in some Mannors, as that of *Bray* in *Berkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the eldest Son, to the whole Inheritance.

### Of Servants.

**S**ervants in the *Saxon* Times were properly *Slaves*, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant, with the Forms by which their Masters set them free. Now Slavery is entirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or Woman, excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Years, are properly hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one Year, at the end whereof they may be free, giving Warning three Months before, and may place themselves with other Masters; only it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Man's Servant, before leave given by his former Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pounds) to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service to his former.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses: And Resistance in a Servant is punished with a severe Penalty; but for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and call'd *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar Capital Punishment.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevail'd. A foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing, *ipso facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service.

Some Lands in *England* were holden in Villenage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Manour; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants; but this kind of Tenure is in a manner out of use.



CHAP. VI.

Of the Laws of ENGLAND.

THE particular Laws now in use, are, the

**Civil-Law.]** Of this Law and the Canon-Law, use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries. So this Law is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. Moreover, use is made of the *Civil Law* in the Court of the Earl-Marshal. Of this Law much use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the Direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law; and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skill'd in the *Civil-Law*; and this Policy was heretofore duly observ'd by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, The two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the *Civil-Law*; for by their Privileges, no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for Debts, Accompts, Injuries, &c.

**Canon-Law.]** The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she always proceeded in the exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Virtue of the Statute 25 *Hen. VIII.* so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm.

**Common-Law.]** The Common-Law of *England* is a Compendium of the best and most ancient *Saxon* Laws, first made by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King. Venerable *Bede* says these Laws were made according to the Example of the *Romans* *Μὴ σνοῦπεα γεγεατε*, with the Thought or Advice of his Wise Men, and the King commanded them to be wrote and publish'd in *English*.

King *Alfred* indeed is called *Magnus Juris Anglicani Conditor*, the great Founder of the *English* Laws; but not that they were first made in his Reign, for there were *Saxon* Laws then in being, which had been made for above three hundred Years before his Reign; but the meaning was this only, that he being the First sole Monarch after the *Heptarchy*, collected the Sub-

stance of the Laws of all the former *Saxon* Kings, from King *Ethelbert* to his Time, who were Kings only of part of the Land, into one Body) and so form'd one entire *Codex*, or Book of Laws. Now this *Codex* being made up of such Variety of different Laws, enacted by the several *Saxon* Kings reigning over distinct Parts of the Kingdom, being now reduced into one Body, and made to extend equally to the whole Nation, it was very proper to call it the Common-Law of *England*: Which *jus Commune, jus Publicum*, or *Common-Law*, was soon after called in *Saxon* the *Folc-right*, or Peoples Right; and it is not very unlikely, but that this Collection of Laws, thus made by King *Alfred*, and set down in one *Codex*, might be the same with the *Dom-bee*, or Dome-Book, which is referr'd to in all the subsequent Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, and was the Book of Laws or Statute Books, that they determin'd Causes by; for before the King's Reign, that is King *Alfred's*, I no where find any mention made either of *Folc-Right* or *Dome-Book*; but in the next Reign, you find King *Edward* the Eldest, commanding all his Judges to give right *Domar*, right or just Judgment to all the People of *England*, to the best of their Skill and Understanding, *spahit on pape Dom-bee* and, as it stands in the *Dome-Book*, or Book of Laws; and further commands, that nothing make them afraid to declare and administer *Folc-Right*, that is, the *Common-Law* of *England* to all his loving Subjects.

These Laws indeed were not much observ'd in the Reigns of *Harold* the First, and *Hardicanute*, because they were Usurpers of the *Danish* Race, and their Reigns very short, both of them not exceeding seven Years. But in the time of *Edward* the Confessor, he being of the *Saxon* Race, all these Laws were again received and restored: And out of those Laws then extant, *Edward* the Confessor made a Collection, as *Alfred* did before him, and then ordering those to be observed which were neglected in the short Reigns of *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, he may well enough be call'd the Restorer of the *English* Laws. And as those Laws were then called the *Folc-Right*, and really were the *Common Law* of *England*, so the present *Common-Law* is in Substance the same, tho' it hath undergone divers Alterations.

The *Normans*, who invaded the *Saxons*, did not so much alter the Substance, as the Names of things: And notwithstanding the pretended Conquest of *William* I. these Laws of good King *Edward* were not abolish'd by him; for when King *William* publish'd those Laws, he expressly mentions them to be *Edward* the Confessor's Laws, publish'd them as such, confirms and proclaims them to be the Laws of *England*, and took an Oath to keep them inviolable, as the holy and pious Kings of *England* his Ancestors had done before him.

From



From this Original it is, that our Common-Law came, and from it our Common-Law Judges fetch that excellent Usage of determining Causes according to the settled and establish'd Rules of Law, and have acted up to this Rule for above Eight hundred Years together, and to their great Honour continue so to do to this every Day.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough-English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons, the youngest Brother is to Inherit; being presumed that in Boroughs or Trading Towns, the eldest Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself. *Gavel-kind*; of which see Page 13, in *Kent*, &c.

**Statute-Law.]** Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England* by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request, and yet too much neglect them.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a *Jury of twelve Men*, which is thus: The Sherff summons Twenty-four Men, Householders, out of the Neighbourhood of that Place where the Matter contested lies; Twelve of whom are chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyers on both Sides plead in open Court before the Judges; these *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examin'd, and all Pleadings are over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has pass'd, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what has been alledged, and defended on either Side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which, these *Jury of Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charg'd with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Foreman* (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for them, he declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the *Jury*, all being of one Mind, or else to be remanded back to their Confinement, and according to their Judgment, the Sentence pass'd finally. Note, the Returns of Verdict are bound up to Forms, adapted to the Nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, Finding for the

the Plaintiff, or for the Defendant, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every free-born Subject of England, to be tryed by his Peers, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit.

**Peculiar and By-Laws.]** By the King's Royal Charter, granted to divers Cities in England, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of that Place, unless such Laws are for general Good, or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

**Forest-Law.]** The Forest-Laws are peculiar Laws, different from the Common-Law of England. Forests in England are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the Pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner, (as still in Germany) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniencies and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assisas Forestæ*. Yet in the time of Edward the Third, and also at this Day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken Hunting a Deer, he may be Arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Foresters may take and Arrest a Man, if he be taken either at Dog-Draw, Stable-stand, Back-bear, or Bloody-hand, for in these four a Man is said to be taken in the Manner, tho' three of them may be but Presumptions.

**Martial-Law.]** *Lex Castrænsis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of actual War; for altho' in time of Peace, the King for the more equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament; Yet in time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; insomuch as his Word goes for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in Time of Peace, but only in Times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on foot. But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law.

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## C H A P. VII.

*Of Humours, Manners, Diet, Attire, Recreations,  
and Buildings.*

**T**HE *English* differ from one another in their Humours as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and chief Tradesmen, are extremely well polished in their Behaviour; but the common Sort are rude and even barbarous, as the Effects of popular Tumults shew: For when the Rabble are got together, they commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them. And in Truth at such times there is no way without Bloodshed to quiet them.

The *English* are a People that are extremely taken with Oratory, and they have the best sort of it, in the greatest Perfection, that of the Pulpit.

**Manners.]** The *English* according to their Climate are of a middle Temper; Graceful, and yet Easy; Cheerful, yet well Compos'd.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the Cheat, but they are subject in that point rather to take than give; and supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them whom they over-match'd in Arms and true Valour, in which they have been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation, are so much given to Literature, that all sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World: Men and Women, Children and Servants cannot only read, but write Letters, to the greatest encrease of Commerce, and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in Proportion beyond any other Post-Office of Europe. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in France to be four times as great as the Revenues of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this Inequality must arise from the Situation of France, that makes it in effect the Post-Road of all Europe.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much License or Connivance, that according the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there were during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published  
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in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, the Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*, and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed, and few equal'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastime, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Country.

**Diet.]** The *English* are generally great Flesh-Eaters, although by the nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all sorts of excellent Fish, as is before-mentioned.

*England* abounds in Variety of Drinks above any other Nation in *Europe*: Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Greece*, there are sold in *London* above twenty sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Rattafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh, Mum, Cider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbet, Beer, Ale; many sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stichback, Hull, Derby, Northdown, Nottingham, Sandbach, Betony, Scurvy-grass, Sage-Ale, College-Ale, China-Ale, Butler's Ale, &c.

**Attire.]** For Apparel or Cloathing, the *French* Mode hath been generally used in *England* of late Years; in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* sometimes the *High-Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morocco* Habits were by the *English* worn in *England*.

**Recreations.]** For Variety of Divertisements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation excels the *English*.

The King hath abroad, his Forests, Chases, and Parks, full of Variety of Game; Red and Fallow Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawking; his Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, Ballats, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Courfing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Lowbels, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarterstaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion, these mostly practised by those who stile themselves Masters of the Noble Science of Defence; Stage-plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Football, Cricket, Skittles or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Gome, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting,

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Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttlecock, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation used in no other Country in the World.

**Buildings.]** Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edifices are generally of solid Stone cover'd with Lead; Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the most Part Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market-Towns and Opulent Villages spacious and solid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers; Houses in the City that were heretofore usually of Wood, are now built with Brick, and covered with Slate or Tile; the Rooms within wainscotted, or hung with Tapistry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Ceiled with Plaister, excellent against the Rage of Fire, against Cold, and to hinder the Passage of all Dust and Noise; of late Years Deal-Wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The Houses of the Noble and Rich, are abundantly furnish'd with fine Linnen, China Ware, and Plate; the meanest Mechanicks and Husbandmen want not Silver Spoons, and some Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is usually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chimnies in most Places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

## CH A P. VIII.

### Of Vices and Punishments.

**Vices.]** THE *English* National Vices were anciently *Glu-rony*, and the Effects thereof *Lasciviousness*; so likewise Pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant, foolish and superfluous, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against that Excess; and an *Englishman* was wont to be pictur'd naked, with a Pair of Taylor's Sheers in his Hand, a Piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verses annex'd, intimating, that he knew not what Fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet:

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,*

*Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The

The *Danes*, in the Time of King *Edgar*, first brought in, but it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet are ancient, yet those against Drunkenness are but of late Date: For till *quarto* of King *James* the First, there was no Law to restrain that voluntary Madness.

However, it may be truly affirm'd, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, and less Excess in Diet than heretofore.

*Impositions*, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 H. VIII. 'twas made High-Treason, tho' since repealed; after which the Punishment, for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At present it is only Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

*Stabbing* in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge; the true well-bred *English* have more Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* call *Philanthropia*, than any other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry delighting to be Gracious and Courteous to Strangers, compassionate to the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them leave to remember them.

### Of Punishments, and first Ecclesiastical.

AND First of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious and Contumacious Offenders, proceeds in this manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished; then if he refuses to answer, or otherwise to satisfy the Court, he is excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, or

This Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Besides the general Censure of the Church, which respects Church Communion, there is another which touches the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, bare-head and bare-foot, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the

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the Church, falling down and kissing the Ground; then in the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the Sight of all the People, and over-against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, &c.

*Note*, That it is ordain'd by the Canons of the Church of England, that in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious Uses, which is more usually done.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure, which touches the Body, and that is Denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interr'd. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of England to Persons dying Excommunicate, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates and Hereticks.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject: But besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ad Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depositio* or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like Offence.

### Secondly, Of Punishments relating to Civil Discipline.

Because the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of England much different from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable, to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in England that touch the Life of a Man, are either High-Treason, Petit-Treason, Rape, Buggery, Murder, or Felony.

Altho' some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all sorts, (except Clipping and Coining Money) and that is, that the Traitor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hang'd by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their Right of Inheriting from him, or any other Ancestors.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudg'd High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 *Edw. III.* it remains so still; but *Hovedon* saith, that before his time the Punishment for falsifying Money, was loss of Eyes and Genitals.

*Petit-Treason* is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hang'd by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or *Petit-Treason*, is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other Capital Crimes, there were anciently several sorts of Punishment, till *Henry I.* ordained, that the Punishment for all Felonies, should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, *Petit-Treason*, or Felony, altho' his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Favour to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal indicted of *Petit-Treason*, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or put himself upon a Legal Tryal; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Primo forte et dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked besides his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; and then shall be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next Day he shall have three Morsels of Barley Bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next

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to the Prison Door, except it be running Water; without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But tho' the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be so over-charg'd with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently.

But in Case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him, as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading and Hanging, the Criminal's Friends usually interre the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his Right-Hand is first cut off, and then he is hanged.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron with an *M* for Manslaughter, on the Left Hand; or with a *T* for Thief; and wandring Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an *R*.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or small Theft, that is under the value of 12 *d.* the Punishment anciently was sometimes loss of an Ear, sometimes Cudgelling; but since *Edward III.* only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeits all his Goods.

*Perjury*, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*; the Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a *P*, his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Good's confiscated.

*Forgery*, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *false Weights and Measures*, *Fore-stalling the Market*, *Offences in Baking and Brewing*, are commonly punished with standing on the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes by nailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting off, or boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron. But of late we have left off the Cruelty of cutting off Ears; severe Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, Boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprision of High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court*, whereby Blood is drawn, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a sad and solemn manner.

For striking in Westminster-Hall whilst the Court of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all one's Estate.

For one found in a *Pramunire*, that is one who incurs the same Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 R. II. *cap. 5.* commonly call'd the Statute of *Pramunire facias*, the Punishment is forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe: They are condemn'd to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become infamous, and of no Credit, incapable of being Witnesses, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods are seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows plowed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*: But indeed there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

*Felo de se*, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be interr'd without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

*Drunkards, Vagabonds, prophane Swearers, loose, idle, disorderly Persons, Night-walkers, and the like* are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts, *The Execution of these wholesome Laws against Prophaneness and Immorality, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no less Discretion by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.*

*Scolding Women*, are to be set in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called a *Cucking-Stool*, probably from the *French Coquine*, and the *German Stull*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to cool their Choler and Heat.

Other *Misdemeanors* are commonly punished with Imprisonments or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.



## C H A P. IX.

*Of Societies instituted in England, for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.*

**I**N the former Chapters, the coercive Methods used by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, besides those, some voluntary ones, a brief Account whereof seems proper to be added in this Place; and that is of the several *Societies* that have been set up of late Years for the more effectual promoting of God's *Worship*, the Reformation of Manners, and the Propagating of Christian Knowledge both in this Nation, and in Foreign Parts: which are known by the Names of, *Religious Societies*, *The Societies for Reformation of Manners*, *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, and *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*.

1. The *Religious Societies* are so called, because the particular End and Design of them is to improve themselves and others in the Knowledge of our most Holy Religion, and to animate one another in the serious Practice of it.

They were begun in *London*, about the Year 1678, by a few serious young Men of the Communion of the Church of *England*, who by the Advice and Direction of their *Spiritual Guides*, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, and by Prayer and Psalmody to edify one another. The Experience they hereby gained of the Blessedness of Religion, and Value of Souls, soon animated their Endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and increased, and new Societies were formed by the Pattern of the Old: So that there are now above *Forty* distinct Bodies of them within the Compass of the Bills of Mortality, besides divers others in distant Parts of the Nation.

Those that compose these *Societies*, are Members of the Church of *England*, and in all Matters of Doubt and Difficulty, oblige themselves to consult the *establish'd Ministry*. They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take all convenient Opportunities of attending the Service of God in publick; have set up publick Prayers in many Churches of the City, procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Holy Day, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, almost every Lord's Day Evening, in some one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, visiting

and comforting those that are sick and in Prison, and reclaiming the vicious and dissolute; in promoting *Christian Conference*, Decency in God's Worship, *Family Religion*, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in bringing several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to *Baptism*, and a sober Mind: Reconciling several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of England, and preserving many unsteady and wavering Persons from *Popery*.

2. *Societies for Reformation of Manners*, so called from the particular End and Design of them, which is to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in execution the Laws against *Immorality* and *Prophaneness*.

They were begun in *London*, about the time of the Revolution, by five or six private Gentlemen of the Communion of the Church of England; and by the Accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestants* among us, are now become considerable both for their Number and Interest. Of these,

1. There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consult of the best Methods for carrying on the Business of *Reformation*, according to the *Establish'd Laws*, and to advise and assist others that are already engag'd, or willing to join in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members; by their Endeavours several thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkennes* and *Prophanation of the Lord's Day*, and punished accordingly.

A second Body, consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen and others, have more especially applied themselves to the Suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to legal Punishment; and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Houses, and convicted some thousands of lewd Persons, besides *Swearers*, *Drunkards*, and *Profaners of the Lord's Day*, &c. as appears by their several printed Lists of Offenders.

A Third is of Constables, of which Sort of Officers care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*, who meet to consider of the most effectual way to discharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to consult of proper Remedies. These divide themselves in the several Parts of the City, for the more regular Inspection of disorderly Houses, seizing of *Drunkards* and *Swearers* in the Streets and Markets, and carrying them before the Magistrates.

A Fourth is such as give Informations to the Magistrate of such Breach of the Laws as above-mentioned.

There



There are eight other regulated and mix'd Bodies of House-keepers and Officers in the several Quarters of *London, Westminster, and Southwark*, who differ in their Constitution from these before-mentioned; but generally agree in the Methods of inspecting the Behaviour of Constables and other Officers; whom they also assist in searching disorderly Houses, seizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several Societies of this kind are set up at *Bristol, Canterbury, Hull, Nottingham*, and other distant Parts of the Kingdom, and of late Years the like Designs have been carried on in *Ireland* and in several of his Majesty's Provinces in *America*.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.* That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be secured, and other Provision made for the Propagation of the Gospel in the *Plantations, Colonies, and Factories* beyond the Seas, the late King by his Letters-Patent dated *June 16, 1701.* did incorporate the Most Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, and *John Lord Archbishop of York*, the Right Reverend Father in God *Henry Lord Bishop of London*, and several others of the Lords the Bishops, of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, to the Number of about Ninety, therein particularly named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, who by that Name were to plead and be impleaded; to have perpetual Succession, with Privilege to purchase *Two Thousand Pounds per Annum* Inheritance and Estates for Lives or Years, Goods and Chattels of any Value, to have a common Seal, and to meet yearly on the third Friday in *February*, to choose a President, Vice-Presidents, and Officers for the Year ensuing, and on the third Friday in every Month or oftner, if need be, to transact Business, and to depute fit Persons to take Subscriptions, and collect Money contributed for the Purposes aforesaid; and of all Moneys received and laid out, to give account Yearly to the *Lord Chancellor or Keeper*, the two Lord Chief Justices, or any two of them.

This Society ordinarily meets every Month, according to the Direction of the *Charter*, and hath a standing Committee, to prepare Business for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *St. Martin's Library*, the latter at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*.

Of the above-mentioned Society, there has been a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their Proceedings and Success, &c.*

4. *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, whose Original Designs were, to propagate Religion in the *Plantations*, to secure the pious and useful Education of the Poor here at Home, and to reclaim those that err in the Fundamentals of Christianity.

It was begun in *London* in *March* 1698-9. by some Persons of Honour and Quality, who held their stated Meetings for these Purposes, regulating themselves by the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church.

In the Year 1701. a Reverend Member of the Society by his indefatigable Endeavours for promoting that Branch of the Society's Designs which concern'd the *Plantations*, procured above eight hundred Pounds among his Acquaintance, as well out of the Society, as in it, and transmitted the same to the Plantations, in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechisms, and other Books proper to cultivate a Sense of Religion among the *British* Subjects in *America*: And by his Interest and great Application, secured a tolerable Maintenance for several Ministers to be employ'd in the Plantations, when by the earnest Solicitations of the same Divine, at the Request of the Society, the late King *William* was pleas'd by Royal Charter to establish the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, incorporating by Name all the then Members of the Society, for Propagating, since call'd, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, with divers others, of the first Rank for Quality both in Church and State; thereby discharging this Society from the further pursuit of this Branch of their Original Design.

Upon this Establishment, the Society, in their voluntary Capacity of doing Good, were so successfully engag'd in setting up Charity-Schools, and dispersing Religious Books and Catechisms, &c. among the Poor at home, that they did not think fit to dissolve themselves, but appointing new Officers to supply the Place of those that were taken into the Service of the Corporation Society, continued to subsist.

The Religious Societies in and about *London*, at that Time did very much assist the Society in erecting Charity-Schools, by procuring Subscriptions and Charitable Collections at the Church-Doors of the several Parishes, where such Schools were most wanted, and even in several of the richer Parishes of the City, where there were no Schools, they obtain'd both Subscriptions and Collections to be apply'd towards maintaining Schools in the Out-Parishes, where the Poor were most numerous. And this was done with so great Success, that in the Year 1704. there were erected in *London* and *Westminster*, and within ten Miles thereof, 54 Charity-Schools for the Instruction of 1386 Boys, and 745 Girls; and the better to dispose the Parents of these Children to send them constantly to School, above half of them were compleatly cloath'd.

The Success of this Example in the Metropolis, soon animated many other Parts of the Kingdom to follow it; and the Society inviting to their Correspondence many of the most active, well-dispos'd Gentlemen that they could hear of in

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in every County, were enabled by them to publish in all Parts of the Kingdom, the great Usefulness of the Institution of Charity-Schools; and in order to it, presented them from time to time, with printed Accounts of the Rules for erecting and better governing these Schools, after the manner practised in London, and also the Sermons preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity-Schools within the Bills of Mortality, by some of the most learned Divines in the Nation, all highly approving the Design: So that in the Compass of about Twenty-two Years past, the Society have given away above Two hundred thousand of these Sermons and Accounts, &c. besides several Hundred Bibles, New Testaments, Common-Prayers, *Whole Duties of Man*, Expositions of the Church Catechism, with other good Books, which the Society, or their Correspondents in the Country, have given to the Charity-Schools, and to poor Families, to Prisons, to the Fleet and Army, and *British Garrisons* abroad. And in Consequence of these Endeavours of the Society, and the united Labours of good Men in all Parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, it has pleased God so far to bless them, that in the Year 1721, there were 1492 Charity-Schools, wherein above Thirty-two thousand poor Children of both Sexes, were taught to read, write, and say the Catechism; and if those are taken into the Account that have been educated in these Schools, and dispos'd of to Services and Apprenticeships during the last Twenty-one Years, it is very probable, that at least One hundred thousand poor Children have had their Education, or are now taught in them; by which prodigious Effect of Charity, it is certain that the Nation is deliver'd from many Thousands that would have been common Beggars, had they not come through these Schools into the World: And it may well be hop'd, if it please God to bless the Instruction given them, that they will be instrumental to lessen the Prevalence of Profaneness, Vice, and Idleness among the lower Sort of People, in the next and succeeding Generations.

In 1710, this Society engaged themselves to assist the Protestant Missionaries at *Tranquebar*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the *East-Indies*, and to promote Charity-Schools at the *English* Settlements in those Parts, the Success of which may be best learned from a Collection of Letters from the Missionaries and others in *India*, relating to the Mission, printed by *Joseph Downing*.

In 1720, this Society published a Proposal for Printing the *New-Testament* and *Psalter* in *Arabick*, for the use of the poor Christians of the Eastern Nations, in *Palestine*, *Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*, and the Design goes on very successfully for the time they have taken Subscriptions and Contributions towards the Advancement of it.

This Society meets weekly at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*, and now consists of between Four and Five hundred Persons, distinguished by the Names of Residing and Corresponding Members, the former of whom generally residing in *London*, take that Name, and are annual Contributors to the Expence, of Books, &c. But the latter, call'd Corresponding Members, are exempted from any Contributions but what they please to send in to their common Treasury, in regard of the Expence they are suppos'd to be at in their respective Countries where they live. But when ever they come to *London*, they have the Liberty of attending the weekly Meetings of the Society, and to ask their Advice and Assistance in any Difficulty that occurs in promoting their Designs.

See a more particular Account of this Society, and all the Branches of their Designs, in a Letter from a Residing Member at *London*, to a Corresponding Member in the Country, printed by *Joseph Downing*.

5. **The Corporation for an Augmentation to poor Livings.**] was founded about the latter end of the Year 1703. Her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, being then pleased to inform Her Parliament by a Message, of Her gracious Intentions of granting Her whole Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths to the poor Clergy; whereupon an Act was passed in the Second and Third Year of her Reign, entituled, *An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling Her Majesty to grant in Perpetuity the Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Person to make Grants for the same purpose*: After which, Her Majesty, by Letters-Patent under Her Great Seal, bearing Date the Third Day of November, 1704, was pleas'd to establish a Corporation, by the Name and Title of **The Governours of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy**, the greatest and most considerable that ever was known in *England*; being composed of all the Lords, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, for the time being; all the Lords Lieutenants and *Custos Rotulorum* in *England*; all the Lords the Bishops; all the Deans of Collegiate Churches; all the Judges; the Queen's Sergeants; the Attorney and Solicitor General; the Advocate General; the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the Universities; the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; and all Mayors of Cities for the time being; And by new Letters-Patent dated the 5th of March 1713, for preventing the Delay and Obstruction of the Business of the said Corporation, Her late Majesty was pleased to encrease the Number of the said Governours, by adding all the Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth; all the Queen's Sergeants and Council learned in the Law; and the Four Clerks in Ordinary



Ordinary of the Privy-Council. The first thing the Governours did, after opening their Commission, was to consider the State of the Revenue of First-Fruits and Tenths, and of the Conditions and Numbers of poor Livings to which the Royal Bounty was to extend, *viz.* to all under 80 *l.* *per Annum*, which upon Enquiry appear to be more than 5000 in Number.

These Revenues of the First-Fruits and Tenths, (when this Corporation was first established) being for the most part anticipated by divers Grants for Lives and Years, no Distribution could be made for many Years; but since the Expiration of several of those Grants, there has been a considerable Distribution Yearly, whereby about 304 Livings were augmented with the Royal Bounty at 200 *l.* each before *Christmas* 1720, and 53 this Year (whereof about 300 in Number have each receiv'd the like Sum from private Contributions) which is very considerable, if it be observed, that by Reason of the Grants and Incumbrances before-mention'd, no Augmentations were made before *November* 1714. But the said Governours will now be enabled to continue their Augmentations Yearly, to the Number of 50 or 60 small Livings at least.

Besides these Helps to the Clergy, there is a Society, whose Province is in a more peculiar manner to assist their *Widows* and *Children*; and that is the Society of the *Sons of the Clergy*, incorporated by King *Charles II.* *July* 1. 1678, by the Name of the Governours of the Charity for Relief of the Poor *Widows* and *Children of Clergy-Men*. Several Hundreds of *Widows* and *Children of the Clergy*, have Yearly received great Relief from this charitable Foundation, the Number of which last Year, *viz.* 1713, was 449, and the Sums distributed among them, amounted to 1050 *l.* 11 *s.* There is a Branch of this Society at *Chester*, first promoted in the Year 1700, which deserves to be taken notice of here, as worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the *Arch-Deaconry of Chester*, at the desire of the Right Reverend Dr. *Stratford* then Bishop of *Chester*, and Dr. *Entwistle* then Arch-Deacon, consented to meet at *Warrington* in that County, for the Relief of *Widows* and *Orphans of Clergy-Men*. They have ever since continued to meet there on the First *Tuesday* in *June* Annually. They walk in a Body to Church, the Bishop being usually at the Head of them, where they hear Divine Service and a Sermon. Thence they return to a House where they Dine. After Dinner, a Collection is made, every one putting secretly into a Box prepar'd for that purpose, what Money he thinks fit, which generally amounts to about 60 or 70 *l.* which by Five Stewards is distributed to such *Widows* and *Children of Clergy-Men*, as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society in *Cheshire*, is now become a Member of the Corporation of the *Sons of the Clergy in London*, by an Instrument regularly executed, and is made

made capable of enjoying the same Privileges and Advantages with them.

Till the Reformation, there was no settled Allowance for the Poor in *England*, the Care of providing for them lay upon the *Religious Houses*, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endow'd. But whether they were such bountiful Dispensers of their Charities, as that the Poor had no Reason to complain of them, may be very justly question'd. This is certain, that the care of providing for them, was one of the earliest and chiefest Concerns of our first Reformers, after they had attained a tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the Year 1551, Dr. Ridley, Bishop of *London*, having preach'd upon this Subject before King *Edward VI.* the King was so moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that good Bishop, and Sir *Richard Dabbs*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, and others, to consider how the Necessities of the Poor of that City might be best supplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. These Commissioners accordingly divided the Poor into these four Classes.

1. Orphans and Infants.
2. Sick and Wounded.
3. Idle Persons and Vagabonds.
4. Decayed Housholders.

For the three first of these, the King himself made the following Provisions.

To the Orphans and Infants, he gave *Grey-Friars*, now called *Christ's-Hospital* in *London*.

For the Sick and Wounded, the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* and *St. Bartholomew* were set by.

For Idle Vagabonds, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Miscarriages, he gave his own Palace of *Bridewell*, which his Father had rebuilt some Years before for the Reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* He furnished it also with Goods from the *Savoy*, and Licensed it to purchase Lands in *Mortmain*, to the value of 4000 Marks per Annum. That Licence was signed but two Days before that excellent Prince died, who thanked God that his Life was spared long enough to make an end of that good Work.

The Poor Housholders were supplied by voluntary Contributions, raised and distributed as they saw proper from House to House.

Succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build upon King *Edward VI.*'s Foundation.

Queen *Elizabeth* appointed Overseers for the Poor by Act of Parliament, who are a sort of Lay-Deacons in every Parish, who are bound to take care of the Poor, and are empower'd by the same Authority to raise Sums of Money sufficient to supply their Wants. See the 43d of the said Queen.



To the Account of the above-mention'd Societies, it may not be improper to make some mention of the charitable Commission lately establish'd by Her late Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing date 28th of *June* 1709, for the Relief, Subsistence, and Settlement of the poor distressed *Palatines*; by Virtue of which the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Lord High Treasurer of *Great-Britain*, the Lord President, together with divers Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, several Bishops and others dignify'd Clergy-Men, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and other Eminent Merchants of the City of *London*; several of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, and City of *Westminster*, &c. were appointed Trustees to Receive, Manage, and Distribute the Queen's Bounty, and Her Subjects charitable Benevolences to the said poor *Palatines*; who by reason of the many and great Hardships they had sustained for several Years past, by the barbarous and inhuman Cruelties of the *French* (who in these two last Wars have burnt and destroyed above 2000 of the chiefest Cities, Towns and Villages of the *Palatinate* upon the *Rhine*) were forced to hide themselves in Woods and Caves, where great Numbers of 'em perish'd with Hunger, Cold and Nakedness; and above Twelve thousand of those that remain'd, having at several times transported themselves into *England* to implore the Queen's Protection, they have been most kindly entertain'd and relieved (as is well known) in and about the City of *London*; and the above-mention'd Lords and other Commissioners have for several Months met together once a Week, and in Committees at *White-Hall* and *Guild-Hall*, daily to consider of Ways and Means for the disposing and settling of those poor People in such manner, as might tend most to the Honour of her Majesty, the Advantage of these Kingdoms, and the Strengthening the Protestant Interest in all the Queen's Dominions; in which though they found many Difficulties, yet the Wisdom of the Queen's Ministers, and great Diligence and Application of the rest of the Lords and Gentlemen of this Commission, has at length surmounted 'em all; and they have happily disposed of most of the *Palatines* in *Ireland*, in *North* and *South Carolina*, in the Island of *Seilly*, in *New-York*, &c. besides several Hundreds of them employ'd in *London*, in *Devonshire*, &c. by Merchants and others in the Linnen Manufacture, in Husbandry, &c. according to their respective Callings and Occupations.

After the Revocation of the perpetual Edict of *Nantz*, establish'd by *Henry IV.* of *France*, and so solemnly renewed by the Son and Grandson of that great King, whereby the free Exercise of the Protestant or Reform'd Religion, became part of the

the Rights of all *Frenchmen* professing the same; and after the most dreadful Persecution that ever was rais'd by Christians against their Brethren, begun and, I had almost said, ended by the late King *Lewis*, it pleas'd God to move the Heart of that great Assertor of the Religious and Civil Rights of Mankind, King *William*, of immortal Memory, to consent, that the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds *per Annum* should be charged upon the Royal Revenue, and appropriated by Act of Parliament, towards the Relief and Support of the vast Number of *French* Protestants of all Degrees and Conditions, Ages and Sexes, that have been flying hither for Refuge, from the Year 1684, that fatal Epocha, to this Day. And for the rendering more effectual the aforesaid charitable Benevolence, the said King was pleas'd to appoint some of the great Officers of the Kingdom, Privy-Councillors, and others, to superintend the Distribution of the said Sum of 15000 *l.* and by the Advice and Assistance of several worthy Gentlemen chosen from among the *French* Clergy and Laity, that Sum has been managed with such Oeconomy and Prudence, that not only all the poor distressed Protestants, or *Refugees*, as they are commonly call'd, have been assisted from Year to Year, but even many *Converts* from *Papery*, of the same Nation. For as in the Times of the old *Roman* Persecutions, it pleas'd God to excite many of the wisest and most virtuous Heathens to enquire into the Nature of that Religion, which they saw the Christians seal with their Blood; so likewise in our Days, and upon these new *Roman* Persecutions, divers sober and serious Persons, both Ecclesiastical and Laymen, both Learned and Unlearned, throughout all *France*, were moved to examine what might be the Cause that such Shoals of their Fellow-Subjects, and of the most peaceable part too (Men that had never been concern'd in the *Assassination of Kings*, in *Holy Leagues* and the like) should be so cruelly and inhumanly treated, and, like Sheep, driven away by their Bloody Butchers from their Pastures, without opening their Mouths, nay, voluntarily forsaking their Fathers, their Children, their Possessions, their dear Country, rather than betray their Consciences. God has been pleas'd to bless their Enquiries, to open their Eyes, and to fill their Hearts with the just Notions of Christianity founded only upon his Holy Word; and accordingly we have seen from Time to Time several worthy Persons of the *Church of Rome*, who in the hottest of the *French Persecution*, have had the Courage to abandon good Establishments in their own Country, and without regarding the Hatred of even their Friends and Relations whom they fled from, or the Contempt, Neglect and Suspicions of Strangers to whom they fly for Succour (which Circumstances render the Case of honest *Profelytes* harder, if possible, than of the *Refugees* themselves) have been contented



to come and beg their Bread of us. This has greatly encreased the Objects of *English* Charities; and the *French* Protestants having been satisfy'd to share with them part of that which was wholly appropriated to the said *Refugees*, his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to allow, that the Paymaster of the Pensions for the time being, shall issue the Sum of 500 *l.* per *Annum* in such manner, and according to such Directions as the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. shall give, for and towards the Relief of poor *Converts* from the Church of *Rome*; by Virtue of which Powers, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *London*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, and the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, have agreed to appoint several eminent Persons (whose Names will be found among the following Lists) to be Commissioners for the Relief of poor *Profelytes*, and not only to receive and distribute the above-mentioned 500 *l.* but also all such Sums of Money as shall be rais'd by the Annual Subscriptions; or present and immediate Benefactions of pious and charitable Persons, among such of the poor *Profelytes*, as well Ecclesiasticks, as Lay-Persons, who upon the strictest Enquiry, shall be found to need, and best deserve the same.

In pursuance of this Appointment, the Commissioners have had frequent Meetings, and agreed upon Rules and Orders for the better Distribution of the Royal Bounty, and their own and other private Contributions, some of which Rules are, That none shall partake of this Charity, but such as have come into *England* since the Revocation of the *Edict of Nantz*, and produce Authentick Certificates of having abjured the Popish Religion, as well as give a good Account of the Motives of their embracing our Holy Religion, and that they either have taken, or are ready, when required, to take the Oaths to the Government; besides which, the Commissioners employ two able Examiners or Instructors to inform them by their Correspondents in *France*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *Italy*, &c. concerning the good Life and Behaviour of every *Profelyte*; to which Examiners and Instructors, competent Salaries are allow'd: Nor are the *Profelytes* admitted to any Dividend of the Bounty, but only to a Weekly Allowance, till the Board has receiv'd full Satisfaction upon the Premises; after which, according to the several Circumstances of the *Profelytes*, they are relieved, (namely Ministers, Women, old Persons, Sick and Infirm) either by receiving from the Commissioners from time to time such a Sum as their Conditions require, and the Stock of the Society will afford, or provided for in the *French* Hospital, by a Weekly Allowance from the Society; and as for the rest of the *Profelytes*, who are able to work, the Society make it their Business to put them out to some good Trade, by which they may Support both themselves

themselves and Families, or to send them Abroad to some of his Majesty's Plantations, allowing them a Sum of Money for that Purpose, once for all; of both which Ways of disposing of 'em, especially of the former, there might be given many Instances, notwithstanding that the Societies whole Yearly Income does not much exceed 600 l. and that the Number of *Profelytes* reliev'd, amounts to about 150 Persons.

*Note*, There is an Apothecary who supplies the *Profelytes* with Medicines at the Charge of the Commissioners at an easy Rate.

## CHAP. X.

### Of the City of LONDON.

**LONDON.]** Being the Seat of the *English* Empire, and the chiefest Town of Trade in the World; the largest and most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing, as some Learned Men have conjectured, even *Paris* and *Rome* put together; it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

**Name and Antiquity.]** *London*, so called, as some conjecture from *Llong-din*, or *dinas*, the *British* Word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* times, and that very early. For in *Nero's* time, when *Boadicea* rose against *Suetonius Paulinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Londinium*, (as *Tacitus* calls it) was very famous for its Trade and Commerce.

**Situation.]** In the most excellent Situation of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholesome Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous and navigable River *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other; about 60 Miles from the Sea: In an excellent Air upon the *North-side* of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South-side* are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, Northern Latitude.

The Highways leading from all Parts to this Noble City, are large, strait, smooth and fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto

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unto it by Land; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supplied with Coals from *New-Castle*, which Trade employs many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Men we have. In a Word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea, by the Benefit of Shipping, may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

**Magnitude.]** The City of *London*, with that of *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark*, which being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, &c. is of a vast Extention: From *Lime-House*, measured to the End of *Tortill* or *Tuttle-Street*, from East to West, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is above seven English Miles and an half; and from the farther End of *Black-man-street* in *Southwark*, to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measur'd Mile in length; Dwelling Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that is now accounted but a seventh Part of the whole City, as may appear by the Weekly Bills of Mortality; the Number of Houses at present may in all probability be at least 150,000, especially if we include all the New Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, &c. built within twenty or thirty Years last past, on the North and North-West Parts of this vast Town; such as all those about *Gray's-Inn*, *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*, *Bloomsbury*; all those in the upper Liberties of *Westminster*; and the most surprizing of all, those round about *Hanover-Square*, equal to most of the great Towns in *England*, and sprung out of the Ground in so short a time, as is almost sufficient literally to defeat the old Adage; *Rome was not built in a Day*.

**Number of Inhabitants.]** That the Reader may the better guess at the Number of *Inhabitants*, or Human Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two Thirds, 7500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that every year to supply *London* with *New-Castle* Coal there is brought into the River of *Thames* above 400,000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of *Inhabitants* may be guess'd at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 25000 in a Year.

**Drinks Brewed in London in a Year.]** The Total of strong Beer and Ale is 1,189,481  $\frac{1}{2}$  Barrels. The Total of Small Beer is 740,846 Barrels.

The

The lowest Price of Strong Beer or Ale, is 18 s. per Barrel, the highest 2 l. 10 s.

The Small, not amended with Strong, is usually sold at about 7 or 8 s. a Barrel; if the Customers come to the Brew-Houses, 'tis sold the cheaper; if the Brewers carry it to their Customers, 'tis sold the dearer.

*Note,* What is Brewed by private Persons, is not included in the Accounts above, which without doubt is a very considerable Quantity, tho' 'tis difficult to make any near Computation of it.

The Quantity of Beer or Ale exported, is not very great; but 'tis far exceeded by the Quantities brought to *London*, from *Oxford*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Litchfield*, *Burton*, and several other Places in *Staffordshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Wales*, &c.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (tho' it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago Farmed or Rented of the Crown at above 120000 Pounds a Year.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, publish'd Anno 1684, reckons in this vast City 1,200,000 Souls; but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115,846 Families, and 695,076 Souls, which is (as he computes it) more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Rouen*; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam*; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol*, and *Lyons*; as many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Freezland*.

**[River of Thames.]** The River whereon is seated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle even Course, extraordinary wholesome Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almost to *Kingston*, 12 Miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water; Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City, as often as the Moon comes to the *North-East* and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are about a Land-Flood, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full; when these four Causes concur, which is very rare, then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamag'd in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the overflowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening Eastward towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for the Trade of those Countries, than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish in this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: The fruitful Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: In a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Moisture of this City;



City; and in some Sense the natural Heat too, for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle, Scotland, Kent, Essex, &c.* or else down the River from *Surry, Middlesex, Berkshire, &c.*

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many Places supplied with excellent wholesome Water, also from almost Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, and so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest Parts of this City; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast Charge, and exquisite Skill, by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, from *Anwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City: In some Places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep, in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground in open Troughs; over this new River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood. This great Work was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years; it serves in the highest Places of *London* the lower Rooms, and in the lower Parts, their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all Parts, tho' on the highest Ground, it is abundantly served with Pump-Water, and those Pumps in many Places not six Foot deep in the Ground.

**Trade.]** The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City flourishes, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported; which in the Port of *London* only, without continuing the Customs of other Cities, did lately amount to 330,000 Pounds a Year, and those of all *England* besides, to above three times that Sum; and are now above 1,300,000 *l.* a Year at a Medium, in time of War: And next by the infinite Number of Ships, which by their Masts resemble a Forest as they lie along the *Thames*: Besides many that are sent forth every Year, to carry and fetch Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass, that no small Number of Merchants of *London* for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, and honourable Living; for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

### Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is admirable.

**Ecclesiastical Government.]** The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop, who is subject to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: The See of *London* since its first Foundation by the Saxon Converts, soon after *Augustine* the Monk's coming hither, has been constantly govern'd by an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops

for 1100 Years: In which Space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of London. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, three Residentiaries, a Treasurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are plac'd many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christianity*; insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Ministers, with their Families, there is, in almost every Parish, a Parsonage or Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance in Tythes. But since the great Fire there is an Allowance settled by Act of Parliament, in those Parishes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar; by which Act none of them have settled less than 100 l. or more than 200 l. *per Annum*. And to save Building, Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, by the same Act of Parliament, two Parishes where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Minister between them: So that there are not much above-half so many Churches in the City as were formerly.

**Civil-Government.]** The Civil Government is not (as at *Paris, Rome, Madrid, Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in some Nobleman or Lawyer who is set over the City by the King, as Supreme Governour; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons* when he was call'd the *Portgerefa*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*; and sometimes *Provost* of London. But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magistrate was call'd *Ballivus*, from the French Word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*, that is, *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others: There were sometimes two Bailiffs of London, till King *Richard* the First, *Anno* 1189, chang'd the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*.

**His Election.]** He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular the said Electors sometimes take a Liberty.

**His Authority.]** His Authority reaches not only over this great City, and part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale* or *Yenleer*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward, as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*: He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex, Essex*; and *Surry*; and for this purpose is always maintained a Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath Power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish, and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent,



adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-Houses, Forts and Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

**Lord Mayor's Courts of Judicature.]** To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that call'd the *Hustings*, from the *Danish Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is also a Court of *Request* or *Conscience*; so call'd, because meddling with nothing above 40 s. Value, there the Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs, who are Aldermen, or else usually chosen upon the next Vacancy, sit: Two Courts of the Sheriffs.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *Great Britain*) of Two Houses; one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Courts are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every Man either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subjects, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes nor Imposts, any Man is bound but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; and to his Court belongs the Business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and *Escheater*; and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, The Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held usually Eight times a Year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge.

There are other Courts, call'd *Wardmotes*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Enquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-governing of the City; also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

**His State.]** His *State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which in former times was mostly on Horse-back, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of Scarlet Cloth richly Furr'd, and sometimes Purple, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all Sides of him, but more-especially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompany'd with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer* Chamber taken his Solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guild-Hall*, (that is, the great Common Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Fraternities) where is prepar'd for him and his Brethren, a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the Great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, also Foreign Embassadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have often been pleas'd to honour the Feast with their Presence. This great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscrib'd in the first Place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, tho' always a Citizen, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefix'd, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and, of later time, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the Highest Officers of the Realm: He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Mayoralty be expir'd. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that Day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that 'tis not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnish'd, that it is suppos'd to be always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted Four Kings at once at his Table.

Also,



Also, for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor there is allowed above 1000*l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable : He hath Four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places ; that is,

The Sword-Bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common-Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff.

**Sheriffs.]** The Two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually Chosen by the Citizens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-Day* ; a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom ; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and are soon after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allow'd by the Barons, and sworn : After which they enter upon their Office : If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty or Fine of 400 *l.* unless he will swear that he is not worth 10000 *l.*

**Aldermen.]** The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City : When any of these die, the Wardmote return two, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse one, out of the most substantial Men of the City : If any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually fin'd 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the Three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arriv'd to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City.

**The Twelve Companies.]** The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politick : Of these there are 12, call'd the chief Companies ; and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies ; which are,

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|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i>     | 5. <i>Goldsmiths.</i>       | 9. <i>Salters.</i>       |
| 2. <i>Grocers.</i>     | 6. <i>Skinners.</i>         | 10. <i>Ironmongers.</i>  |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i>     | 7. <i>Merchant Taylors.</i> | 11. <i>Vintners.</i>     |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers.</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i>     | 12. <i>Clothworkers.</i> |

All these 12 Companies have stately Halls.

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It

hath been the Custom of some of our Kings, to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof, as his late Majesty King *William* was pleas'd to be made Free of the *Draper's Company*, one of his Predecessors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company or Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other Subordinate Governors, call'd Wardens or Assistants; these do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides 60 other Companies or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted unto them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

### Of the Government of the CITY of WESTMINSTER.

THE Government of the City of *WESTMINSTER* is distinct from that of *London*, tho' both Cities and their Liberties are contiguous; for they have neither Mayor, Sheriff, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord Mayor, they have an *High Steward*; who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The *High Steward of Westminster* is chosen by the *Dean and Chapter*, and holds this high Office *durante vita*. The Nature of his Office is not much unlike the *Chancellorship* of an University.

The *Dean and Chapter* here are invested with *Ecclesiastical and Civil Jurisdiction*, as the *Vice-Chancellor* is in an University; and not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins-le-Grand*, near *Cheapside*; *London*; and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The *Under Steward of Westminster* is likewise an Office of great Note, and instead of a Sheriff; he holds this honourable Office *durante vita*.

The *High Bailiff* is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the *Dean*, and confirm'd by the *High Steward*; he holds likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgefs is annually chose out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgeses, who represent Aldermen.

For *Ecclesiastical Causes*, as Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, under a *Commissary*; from whom no Appeal must be, only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

*Southwark*.] Was granted by Letters Patent of *Edw. IV.* to be counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is govern'd by one of the 26 Aldermen



men of *London*. 'Tis vastly large, rich, and populous; a great part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now beautifully repair'd.

**City Train'd-Bands.]** At the Time of the Happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties, Six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and Six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse; but in case of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be rais'd 40000 Men, besides *Southwark* One Regiment of Train'd-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Westminster* Regiment 2000 each; and in case of Necessity they can raise 20000 more.

**Artillery Company.]** Besides these Train'd-Bands and Artillery Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years. This Company consists of 600 Men. There Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost-Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company; on the second *Tuesday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every Year.

## OF FIRE-OFFICES.

**S**ince the dreadful Fire of *London*, *September* 2d, 1666, several Offices are framed, for Insurance against any Loss by Fire, of which take the following Account.

Of the first Office, commonly call'd the *Phoenix-Office*.

The Rate for insuring 100 *l.* on a Brick-House, in this Office, is 6 *s.* for one Year, 12 *s.* for two Years, 18 *s.* for three Years, 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for four Years, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for seven Years, 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for eleven Years, and double for Timber; and no farther Payment or Trouble during the Time insured: The Money insured to be paid as often as the House is burnt down, blown up, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be repair'd at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which, the Undertakers have settled Rents in *London*, to the Value of 2100 *l.* per Annum, in trust.

They have twenty-one Watermen with Silver Badges (being a Phoenix in the Flames) and Liveries every Year: They are paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed to hire five Men a-piece in case of necessity.

Of the Second Office, commonly call'd the *Friendly Society*.

The *Premium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16 *d.* *per Annum* for seven Years, which is the usual Time for insuring; the whole Charge for the last seven Years, both *Premium* and Contribution, amounted last *Lady-Day* to about 16 *s.* *per Cent.*

The Undertaker is *William Spelman, Esq;* who has also settled a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on Trustees, to make good all Losses.

This Society hath also a great Number of Men employed by them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device is a Sheaf of Arrows.

The Number of Insured Houses in the first Office, since the Year 1681, is 10000; and in the *Friendly Society* since the Year 1684, is above 17000, but many of the Policies are expired.

Of the third Office, commonly call'd the *Hand in Hand Office*.

But it being observed, that these two Offices were calculated chiefly for the private Interest of the particular Undertakers; a Third more equal, as well as much cheaper Office is set up, call'd the *Amicable Contributors*, or the *Hand in Hand*; in which Office every Member is an equal Sharer both in Profit and Loss in proportion to his Insurance in the same; the whole Charge of insuring in this Office for seven Years, is but two Shillings; for though twelve Shillings is paid down, yet at the end of the Term, out of the twelve Shillings, ten Shillings with Interest for the whole Time, are returned; which Interest has hitherto been more than sufficient to defray all Losses that have happen'd; the Fund arises by the Money paid in by the Subscribers, and consequently encreases with their Number, and amounts already to near 20000 *l.* which is managed by twenty Directors yearly chosen at a general Meeting of all the Members from among themselves, which general Meetings have Power to make what Alterations in their Constitution they please.

The Number of Houses actually insured since its first Erection in 1697, are near 12000, and its Constitution is to be seen at large at the Office in *St. Martin's-Lane*.

**Publick Buildings.]** In this noble City are very many and magnificent, those most especially that are consecrated to the Worship of God: For besides the Royal Chappels of *White-Hall* and *St. James's*, that spacious one of *Guild-hall*, and many others, there are 135 Parish Churches, besides Chappels and new Churches. To begin with that celebrated Piece of Architecture,

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teature, the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*; it was first founded by *Sebert* a Saxon King, *An. 610.* in a Place, saith *Mr. Selden*, where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antonius's Itinerary*, supposes our Antiquary not to be in earnest when he says *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest Part was destroyed by Fire, 1086, in a general Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius* the 35th Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than *St. Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad; Its Area 3 Acres and a half, its Tower in the middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides a Bowl of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in Compass; on which was a Cross 15 and half Foot high; and on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the most renowned Architect *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The next is, that ancient stately Abby-Church of *Westminster*, founded before the *Norman Conquest*, by the pious King *Edward the Confessor*, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Hen. III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East End of which is added a Chappel of King *Hen. VII.* which for the most admirable artificial Work without, and within; for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Master-pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallel'd in the World.

These are the two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Westminster*; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheap-side*; whose costly Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is rival'd by none but *St. Brides*. The spacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, besides those Magnificent ones of its Portico; the Roof of which being flat and plain, is yet substantially supported by Mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Stateliness of divers other Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's Church*, *St. Andrew's-Holbourn*, *St. Laurence's*, where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, *St. Michael's-Cornhil*, *St. Margaret's*, *St. James's*, and *St. Anne Westminster*, *St. Brides*, where the Hospital or Spittle-Sermons in *Easter-Week*, and the Mulick-Sermon on *St. Cecilia's-Day* have been commonly held, *St. Margaret's-Westminster*, where the Sermons are on all solemn Occasions preach'd before the Honourable House of Commons.

*Palaces and Houses belonging to the Crown.*

**N**EAR to the Abby-Church of *Westminster* stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the King's of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the Kings of *France*, in the *Ile de Notre Dame*; and is at this Day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sat themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this spacious Palace was in the time of *Hen. VIII.* destroyed by Fire; what remaineth hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall, where the Great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Chancery are kept, some say was built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard I.* or *II.* which, for all its Dimensions, is not to be equall'd by any Hall in *Christendom*. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the Height proportionable to its other ample Dimensions. And the Roof of *Irish Oak*.

**Cottonian Library.]** This Library was placed by Sir *Robert Cotton* in his House at *Westminster*, where it stood in the Room which is thought to have been *Edward the Confessor's* Oratory, all the while that *Cotton-House* was in the Possession of that worthy Family, which it was till very lately, when Sir *John Cotton* (Great Grandson of Sir *Robert*) sold the House to the late Queen, to be a Repository of her Library, along with that which formerly belong'd to his Ancestors. After which Alienation, the Books were removed into a more convenient Room (the former being very damp) and *Cotton-House* was wholly set apart for the Use of the King's Library-Keeper, who has there the Royal and the *Cotton* Libraries immediately under his Eye; of which last Collection, in its kind the most excellent that is in *England*, I shall give this short Account.

This noble Library consists wholly of *Manuscripts*, and as they are now bound up together, are not above a *Thousand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir *Robert Cotton*, was the *History of England*, whereunto he was naturally inclined, and in which he came to be a great Master; and consequently his Collections lean'd principally that way; though he seems to have been ready, either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had no Relation to his main Design.

By a continual Pursuit of this Design, he gathered together a most prodigious Collection; nay, it seem'd as if Things had fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time when

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when there were many Noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He liv'd at a Time when divers Studious and Learned Men died, who made it there chief Business to scrape up the Shatter'd Remains of our Monastical Libraries, and either by *Legacy* or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which he thought valuable in their Studies. By this means he saved so many Books, Charters, &c. which had formerly been searched out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Josceline*, *Noel*, *Allen*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elsing*, *Cambden*, and very many others. And as his Intent was publickly known, so those who fought after his Favour (as well as his Money) knew no better way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some one or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, were consecrated to Posterity in the Place I mentioned before, he having repair'd it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common Destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation or a pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of greatest Use to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in one Cover, the Value of his Books encreased, as he lessen'd the Number of his Volumes.

I have before said, That his main Design was the *History of England*, but in relation to the whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads.

I. Histories and Chronicles, written on that Subject *Ex professo*, together with other shorter Annals, which serv'd as Attendants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens, Bishops, Nobility, &c.

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Family, of other Sovereign Princes, other Nobility, Eminent Scholars, &c.

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions, Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concern with.

VI. Orig-

## VI. Originals and Transcripts of our publick Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History of England*, from the beginning of Christianity here, to the time of King James I. especially about the time of the Dissolution of Abbies, and the Reformation by King Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our Saxon Ancestors, in Books as well Saxon as Latin. In Saxon are many Chronicles of England, Laws of the Saxon Kings, Books of Homilies, Pieces of the Holy Scriptures, Prayers, Translations of many Latin Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and many Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which, (and of these in our other English Libraries) a new Catalogue hath been lately published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the Ingenious Mr. Humphrey Wanley, whereby we are now appriz'd of the Treasures of that kind, of which we are still possess'd; as that great Critick of the Northern Languages, the late Dr. Hicks, has taught us in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, to apply them to the best Advantage. In Latin are divers ancient and curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scripture, Prayer-Books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Lives and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Divers excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations either in Latin, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books, curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs in England: Such as the Fragments of the Gospels in Greek, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Pieces of Writing in England. The Book of Genesis in Greek, being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The Samaritan Pentateuch, and many other curious Oriental Authors.

Sir Robert Cotton had also a due regard to Decency in the Disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve Roman Casars over every Sett of Shelves, which gives the Name to that Sett, adding the Heads of Cleopatra and Faustina after Domitian: So that there are fourteen such Setts. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, 'tis adorn'd with Pictures, viz. of Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Thomas and Sir John; Judge Dodderige, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Tho. Allen, John Buchanan, Mr. Cambden, Sir William Dugdale, Dr. Tho. James, Mr. William Lambard, and Mr. John Speed,

not



not to mention the old Alter-Piece, anciently belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; with other ancient and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a Compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir Robert Cotton procured also many of the *Roman Lares* and *Tutelar Gods*, *Weapons*, &c. and a very fine Sett of Coins, *Roman*, *British* and *Saxon*; a guess at which may be made by a View of *Speed's Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were cut from the Originals, still extant in this small but noble Library.

### Of the TOWER of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortresses; but that call'd the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others: It is not only a Fort or Citadel to defend and command both City and Rivers, but a Royal Palace likewise, where our Kings, with their Courts, have sometimes lodg'd; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers: The Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English Crown*, the great Mint for Coining of Gold and Silver; the Great Archive, where are conserv'd all the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, &c. The chief Prison for the safe Custody of Great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State; In the midst of it, the great *White Square Tower* was built by William the Conqueror.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chappel*, call'd *Caesar's Chappel*, but 'tis now out of use; the Church is call'd *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestow'd by the King, without Institution and Induction.

**Constable of the Tower.]** The *Tower of London*, till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, was govern'd by a *Constable*, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his Absence by a Lieutenant or Deputy; they had the Government of the *Tower*, sometimes during Life, sometimes *Durante bene placito*, were Privy-Counsellors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*; and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals.

**Lieutenant.]** The next Officer in command, is the Chief Governour or Lieutenant of the *Tower*; he is, by vertue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the Time being, in all things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable; and during his Absence, to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the

the Execution of the Office of Constable, in an ample Manner as if the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir John Robinson, or any other of his Predecessors, ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of England, the Privilege of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a Pint, *ante malum & retro*, before and behind the Mast; and a certain Quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the Tower, and takes double the quantity out of every Alien's Boat to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the Tower, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the Degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and in his Absence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman-Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunner of the Tower.

**Gentleman-Porter.]** The Gentleman-Porter, who holds his Place by Patent, hath charge of the Gates, to lock up and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He commands the Warders that are upon the Days wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a-piece for others.

*Note,* That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the Tower, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquis; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 4 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners now 10 *s.* per Week.

**Court of Records.]** In the Tower is an ancient Court of Record, held every Monday by Prescription, for the Liberty of the Tower, of Debt, Trespas, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* 4. Besides the ancient Liberty of the Tower, which adjoins to it, the Old Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little-Minories*, are within the Tower-Liberty. The Gentleman-Porter of the Tower for the Time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof to execute all such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Escheass*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

**Warders.]** The Yeomen-Warders of the Tower are 4 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Checque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners



ners of State, and to wait at the Gates: Ten of them are usually upon the Days wait, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the Tower, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

**The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.]** The Office of his Majesty's Records kept in the Tower of London, is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the Rolls to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute that great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, and afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters Patent.

It was before the taking away the *Court of Wards*, of great Profits, but now not near so considerable.

As the Chappel of the Rolls in Chancery-Lane, and Petty-Bag-Office, do fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower, after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of the several Courts to the Tower, for their Preservation and Safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, having Estates, requiring it; their being many Precedents for a remaining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the Chappel of the Rolls to the Tower of London.

The Records of the Tower, amongst other Things, contain the Foundation of Abbeyes, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the Rolls, contain the Dissolution of those Abbeyes, and the Donation of the Land, of which many Families are now posselt; and if those Records were all in one Place, the People might have access unto them all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great Ease and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, the Records at the Rolls being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect Continuance of all the ancient Rights of the English Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower, whereof these following are a few Heads or Particulars of them.

### Contents of some of the Records.

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

All the Achievements of this Nation in France, and other Foreign Parts.

The

The Original of the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, until the Reign of *Richard III.*

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to Fish therein, without License from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Aldernay*; which four last are the remaining Part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that time, done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Mannors and Lands; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in Chancery, as in all the Courts of *Common-Law*, and *Exchequer*.

*Inspeximus's* and Enrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds or Contracts, between Party and Party, and the just Establishments of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Meres and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno 46 Edw. III. Numb. 34.* said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place or Tower, call'd *Wakefield-Tower*, adjoining to the *Bloody Tower*. Near *Traitors Gate* there is another Place called *Julius Caesar's Chappel* in the white Tower; the going up to this Chappel is in *Calke-Harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each side; and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which was demolished in the Civil Wars.

There are many Cart Loads of Records lying in this Place, out of which Mr. *Prynne*, late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility, *Anno 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664*, in three several Volumes, the second beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: For before that time



there was no Rolls, but only *Charta Antiqua*, or ancient Transcripts made and done before, and since the Conquest, until the Beginning of King *John*: There follows his Son *Hen. III.* where the first Office, *post Mortem*, begins; then there is *Edw. I.* II, and III. *Rich. II.* *Hen. IV.* *Hen. V.* *Hen. VI.* and *Edw. IV.* and Inquisitions, *post Mortem* of *Richard III.* who reigned only three Years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*

[The several Marks on the Presses which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the Tower are variously distinguished; viz. *Rotuli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, Scotia, Vasconia, Francia, Hibernia, Wallia, Normannia, Alemannia, Oblata, Liberata, Extracta, Perambulationes, Foresta, Scutag. Rotal. Marechal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent fact. in partibus transmarinis, Patent. de Dominibus Judeorum, protection de pardonation, de Subsidiis, Viagis, &c. Stapula cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the Outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January, and February*; and in them from 8 till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-Days, publick Fastings, and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

[Office of Ordnance.] Within the Tower is kept the Office of his Majesty's Ordnance, having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the Tower, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Upnor Castle, Plymouth, Hull, Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein generally, in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with great Order and Care, for the better Preserving, and more speedy Dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion shall require; which may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity.

The Chief Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

*The Master of the Ordnance,*  
*The Lieutenant-General,*  
*Surveyor,*

*Clerk of the Ordnance,*  
*Keeper of the Stores,*  
*Clerk of the Deliveries.*

And the *Treasurer* and *Pay-Master*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board; with the rest of the principal Officers; to see them daily executed; to make Orders, as the King's Occasions shall require, for Things of such Importance; in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High Admiral, are not needful. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for Discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; and also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for Motion upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The *Surveyor*, his Charge is, to survey all His Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished, and placed, as shall be best for their Preservation and Safety; for a decent View, and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Checque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be.

The *Clerk of the Ordnance*, his Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for his Majesty's Service; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Legers of the Receipts, and Returns of all His Majesty's Stores; that nothing be brought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record thereof; to serve as a Checque between the two Accountants



comptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The *Store-keeper* is to take into his Charge and Custody all his Majesty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent and put in legal Security for the safe keeping thereof; and for making just and true Account from time to time, to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; not to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition and Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon and signed by the Officers according to the Signification and Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of his Majesty, or six of the Privy-Council, or the Lord Admiral for Matters concerning the Navy; nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains; to look that all his Majesty's Store-Houses be well repaired, and well accommodated; and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as is fit for the Service and Honour of his Majesty.

The *Clerk of Deliveries*, his Duty is to draw up all Provisions whatsoever, either at the Tower, or any other of his Majesty's Magazines, to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of his Majesty's said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries; as the Proportion delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer, or Pay-Master, is he through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries as Debentures; by which Method all Monies, but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being listed, or appointed to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent; as,

*First*, The *Master-Gunner of England*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of *Gunnery* to any but to such as have taken the said Oath; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of his Majesty's said *Gunners*, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a *Gunner*.

*Secondly*, The present Keeper of the small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of his Majesty's small Guns: As Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferior Ministers, Attendants and Artificers; as the Clerks, Proof Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like; which for Brevity sake shall be pass'd over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a farther Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all his Majesty's Engineers, employ'd in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom.

**The Master of Artillery.]** The Train of Artillery within the Tower, is very considerable, and worthy of particular Observation, consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-Pieces, some whereof are of an extraordinary Bigness; the greatest Pieces of Cannon, are Cannon of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 36 Pound Ball each, and so of most Natures, to a Saker or Minion, being the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majesty's Magazines abroad, as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one; at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcasses, &c.

**Gunners.]** The Gunners of the Tower are to manage, and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartouches and Ball for Service, on the shortest Warning. One, or more of them, are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

### Of the MINT.

Moreover in the Tower is kept the Office of the Mint; although the King hath Power to set up a Mint in any other Place of his Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edw. III.* and confirmed by the several Kings since.

**Warden of the Mint.]** In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest. The Fee 400 l. per Annum.

**Master and Worker.]** Next is the Master and Worker of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers; and when it is minted, receives it again from them: His Allowance formerly was not any Set-Fee, but according to the Pound-Weight, as by an Indenture



ture under the Great Seal appeared. The Fee now is 500*l.* *per Annum.*

**Comptroller.]** The Third Office is the *Comptroller*, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize; to over-see the Officers, and comptrol them if the Money be not as it ought to be; His Fee is 300*l.* *per Annum.*

**Assay-Master.]** The Fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250*l.* *per Annum.*

**Auditors.]** The Fifth are the *Auditors* to take the Accompts, and make them up. Their Fee is 20*l.* *per Annum* each.

**Surveyor of the Melting.]** The Sixth is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be alter'd after it is deliver'd to the Melter; which is, after the *Assay-Master* hath made Tryal thereof. The Fee 100*l.* *per Annum.*

These Officers and Moneyers of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all publick Offices by Charter.

**St. Batharines.]** Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, an Hospital, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills: The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality: It hath also a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Archies* or *Prerogatives*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and Liberties, the Rector of the Church being Commissary.

## WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Palace of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between the *Thames* and a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties. This Palace before the Fire, which lately happen'd and consum'd the greatest part of it, was incredibly large and commodious; but the noblest Room in it, and which escaped the said Fire, is the Great Chamber, call'd the *Banqueting-House*, built by the famous *Inigo Jones*: The like whereof, for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. This hath been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Hen VIII's* Time.

In the *Sirand* are two other Palaces belonging to the Crown. The *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Hen. III.* who after purchas'd the same for her Son

*Edmond Duke of Lancaster*; and is now made use of for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, call'd the Master of the *Savoy*; which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers, who are all to be Clergymen; and Four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

The other is call'd *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* a beautiful and convenient Building.

### Of the Custom-House, Admiralty, and Navy-Office, &c.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is plac'd the *Custom-House*, where is receiv'd and manag'd all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported from this City.

In this Office are employ'd a great Number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's *Customs*, (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present *Commissioners* are Seven, and are allow'd by the King a Salary of 1000*l.* to each *per Annum*.

The *Commissioners*, and several of the chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, the Particulars of which we refer you to at the latter end of this Work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroy'd by the late dreadful Fire, is now re-built in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious Manner, by King *Charles the Second*, and cost 10000*l.* the Building.

The Post House-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard street*, and purchas'd by King *Charles II.*

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House over-against *Whitehall*.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Registry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, &c. are of lesser Note than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

### GUILD-HALL

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a stately Building, richly adorn'd with Tapestry, Pictures, &c. Here are kept the Mayors Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine



a fine Chapel for the Use of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, unless upon *Sundays* and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery-men of all the Companies to *St. Paul's Church*.

*Publick SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.*

THE first is *Westminster School*.] There are Two School-masters of that renowned School and College, belonging to the Abby of *Westminster*. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly call'd *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, are there maintain'd; and as they are fitted for the University, are elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, which are very different in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of *Westminster* belongs likewise a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term Time.

*St. PAUL's SCHOOL.*

BESIDES there are in *London* divers endow'd Schools, which in other Countries would be stiled Colleges; as *St. Paul's School*, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which Purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London*; for his Father, *Henry Collet*, some time Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This Famous School, situated in *Paul's-Church-Yard*, was burnt down 1666; and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful Manner.

*MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.*

NEXT is that eminent School near *Cannon-street*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, the Noble Founder of *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter; and 100 at 5 s. a Quarter.

To this School belongs 37 Fellowships in the said College at *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. One side of it stands upon great Stone-Pillars, in a large Court paved with Free Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, with Apartments for each of the three Ushers.

At *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital* is another famous Grammar Free-School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, is a very good Free-School, and an excellent Publick Library: Both of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Protestant Religion, founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tennison*, late Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor aged People.

### Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be stiled an University: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover all sorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Arts of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, *Chimistry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachygraphy* or *Short Hand*, the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; *Art-Military*, *Fire-Works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enammelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all Sorts of *Musick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*; and any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

#### Sion-College, or the College of the London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of *St. Alphage* within *Cripplegate*, has been a Religious House time out of mind; sometimes under the Denomination of a *Priory* or *College*, sometimes under that of a *Spittle* or *Hospital*, as at its Dissolution, 31 Hen. VIII. it was call'd *Elsyng-Spittle*, from *William Elsyng*, Mercer, who founded it Anno 1329, 3 Edw. III.

'Tis now, and has been since 6 Car. I. a Complication of both: 'Tis a College for the use of all the *London Ministers*, *Rectors*, *Vicars*, *Lecturers*, and *Curates*, canonically instituted and inducted, or that have License to preach within the City of *London* from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King *Charles I.* 1631, under the Name of *The President and Fellows of Sion-College*, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the

West,



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*West*, and one of the Residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*. 'Tis an Hospital likewise for ten poor Men, and ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the House) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of *Bristol*, where *Dr. White* was born; eight by the *Merchant-Taylor's Company*, six by the Parish of *St. Dunstons* in the *West*, where he was Minister 49 Years, and two by *St. Gregory's* near *St. Paul's*, where he lived above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always first to be consider'd by the Electors, the *President*, two *Deans*, and four *Assistants*, who are annually chosen out of the *Rectors* and *Vicars* of *London*, as *Governors* of this College and Hospital, subject to the Visitation of the *Lord Bishop* of *London*.

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these glorious Intentions of the Founder, another *London Minister* happily supply'd at 2000*l.* Charge, what he either overlook'd, or could not sustain: *Mr. John Simson*, Rector of *St. Olave's* in *Hart-street*, and one of *Dr. White's* Executors, built here a stately Library, for the Clergy of the City principally, but not excluding other *Students*, who have the free use of it under certain *Restrictions*, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either of our two famous *Universities*.

This Library was at first well stock'd by the generous Munificence of its Founder, and other yearly Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable *Sir Paul Bayning*, Viscount *Sudbury*, his Viscountess; *Sir Paul Pindar*, *Sir George Croke*, *Elizabeth* Viscountess *Cambden*, *Brion Walton* Lord Bishop of *Chester*, several Aldermen of *London*, with most of the Clergy thereof; at length 'twas so augmented, by the Books belonging to the Cathedral at *St. Paul's*, which were carry'd first to *Cambden-House*, and thence brought hither 1647, that soon after, Anno 1656, the then Library-Keeper *Mr. Spencer*, publish'd a large Catalogue of them in Quarto, under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis librorum omnium in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinenses*, &c.

Besides the Library, there has been built, by the Contributions of the Fellows of this College, and what they could procure of well-dispos'd Persons, a Hall well finish'd, a House adjoining to it, call'd the *President's Lodgings*, with several Chambers design'd for *Students*, and are generally fill'd with Ministers of the Neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted any where, or at more reasonable Rates, till their Parsonage Houses return into their own Possession, of which they were dispossest'd by the Fire, and are still kept out by the Leases for 40 Years granted to the Builders of them, 19 Car. II.

of

*Of the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches.*

**I**T having been observ'd, That the great Number of Dissenters in and about *London* and *Westminster*, did, in part, proceed from the late prodigious Increase of the Buildings and Inhabitants, without any proportionable Provision being made for the Cure of Souls; some of the Parish Churches in the out Parts of those Cities, being not able to contain a third or fourth Part of the Parishioners:

And it being farther certain, that the Growth of Popery is very much owing to the exorbitant Extent and Compass of Parishes, whereby the Missionaries of that Church may keep themselves concealed from the Knowledge of the Minister of the Parish, and pervert and seduce several of his Flock, without the least Notice taken thereof. The only proper Expedient which could be thought upon for redressing such great Inconveniencies and growing Mischiefs, was to build as many New Churches, as the Necessity of the Case required; or at least so many as might alleviate the Evils of which we complained, and to make them Parochial, with all the necessary Privileges for the regular Administration of the Worship of the Church of *England*, under the Jurisdiction of the proper Diocesan. And accordingly an Act of Parliament was procured in the Ninth Year of the late Queen of pious Memory, Intituled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mention'd.* Whereby it is Enacted, That all Sorts of Coals and Culm, brought into the Port of the City of *London*, do, from the 14th of May 1716, to the 29th of September next following, pay two Shilling per Chaldron or Tun; and from and after the 28th of September 1716, to the 28th of September 1724, three Shillings per Chaldron or Tun: And that the Sums of Money, hence collected, be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for Building Fifty New Churches of Stone and other proper Materials, with Towers or Steeples to each of them: and for Purchasing of Sites of Churches and Church-Yards, and Burying-Places in or near the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making such Chapels or Churches as were already built, and capable thereof, Parish Churches; and for Purchasing Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Parishes. Of these Fifty New Churches, One was ordered to be erected in the Parish of *East-Greenwich* in *Kent*; and Six Thousand Pounds per Annum moreover appropriated towards the Finishing *Greenwich-Hospital*, and the Chapel thereunto belonging; and Four Thousand Pounds per Annum towards



towards the Repairing and Finishing the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster. And for the better Beginning, Carrying on, and Effecting so Religious a Work, it was farther provided by the said Act, That upon the Credit thereof, Money should be borrowed at Six per Cent. Tax-free; and that the Interest due before the 14th of May 1716, should be satisfied out of any Monies coming into the Exchequer on the Credit aforesaid.

Now it is represented in this Act, that all this was in Pursuance of Her Majesty's Pious and Gracious Intentions to increase the Number of Churches in or near the populous Cities of London and Westminster, for the better Instruction of all Persons inhabiting, or who shall inhabit in the several Parishes where the same shall be built, in the true Christian Religion, as it is now profess'd in the Church of England, and establish'd by the Laws of this Realm: And therefore to make her said Intentions effected, she had Power also hereby to nominate and appoint such Persons as she should think fit, to be Commissioners for the Services therein mentioned. And accordingly a Commission by the late Queen's Letters Patent bearing Date the One and Twentieth Day of September, in the Tenth Year of Her Reign, was issued out to the Two Archbishops, Five Bishops, and other eminent Divines; and to several of the Ministers of State, Principal Nobility, Gentry and Citizens, with such Power and Authority to them therein granted, as in the said Act are expressed.

But this Commission expiring on the 24th of December 1711; upon their Representation made to the Queen under their Hands and Seals six Days before the said Expiration, that having applyed themselves to the Execution of the Powers therein contained, they could not within the Time limited perfect what was by the said Act intended: Hereupon an Act was procured the next Session for Enlarging the Time given to the said Commissioners, and for giving them also farther Powers for Effecting a Work so much for the Honour of God.

In which Act they are Authorized and Empowered to purchase Lands, to limite the Bounds of the New Parishes, to raise Money by Loan, at Six per Cent. Tax-free, to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract with the Patrons, and with the Guardians of Infants, to appoint the first Parish Officers; and with the Consent of the Bishop, to name a convenient Number of sufficient Inhabitants in each said New Parish, to be the Vestry-Men of such New Parish, who shall exercise the like Powers and Authority for Ordering and Regulating the Affairs of the same, with those of the present Parish out of which this is taken.

There

There is also a particular Treasurer or Treasurers appointed to issue Money for Buildings and Payments of Officers, and for Recompensing such Persons as shall be necessarily employed under them, for their Labour and Pains: Which Treasurer is not of the Number of the Commissioners, but is immediately appointed by the Crown, and is accountable in the *Exchequer* for the Monies by him received from Time to Time, and must give such sufficient Security as the Lord High-Treasurer shall approve of.

There is to be a Rector of every New Church and Parish to be made and constituted, and a perpetual Succession of Rectors there, to have the Cure of the Souls of the Inhabitants of such New Parish. And the present Morning Preacher of any Chapel made Parochial, if he shall have officiated there for the Space of one Month next before the Consecration thereof, is appointed to be first Rector of such New Church and Parish, without any Admission, Institution, or Induction to the same. And in every other New Church and Parish, the first Rector is to be nominated and appointed by the Crown; and this even before an Agreement and Settlement can be made concerning the Patronage thereof, which is to be examined and approved in the High Court of *Chancery*. And as well the first Rector, as all the other succeeding Rectors, are to be presented and instituted, and also inducted, as all other Rectors and Vicars are; and are obliged to observe and perform all other Matters, for the Qualifying and Entitling themselves thereto, as other Rectors ought to do.

But then the present Rectors or Vicars are not by this Division and Separation of the Parishes deprived of any Tythes, Dues or Profits to them belonging; nor even the Successors of them, 'till such Agreements or Settlements for the more effectual dividing any such Parish be made and take Effect. And it is also provided, that this should not prejudice or alter the Propriety or Interest of any Proprietor in, or to any Chapel made Parochial.

And it being farther provided in this Act, that it shall and may be lawful to and for Her Majesty, at any Time before the 29th of *September* 1712, to nominate Commissioners to execute the Powers granted by this and the former Act, as Her Majesty shall think fit: And that from such Appointment so made, the Powers granted to the Commissioners in the said former Letters Patent shall determine. Accordingly a Commission by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1712, was issued out to several of the Lords the Bishops and others.

Soon after His present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, another Act was passed in Parliament, among other Things, to enable His Majesty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of

Great



*Great-Britain*, to appoint such Persons as His Majesty should think fit, to be Commissioners; and that any Five or more of them should have Power to execute all Matters and Things appointed to be done in the afore-recited Acts; and accordingly a Commission by his Majesty's Letters Patent was issued, bearing Date the 2d of *December*, 1715. whereby Sixty Lords and others were appointed Commissioners, whose Names the Reader will find among the Lists, &c.

Doctors-Commons, or the College of Civilians.

ALTHO' Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory is best there to be acquir'd; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a College was long since purchas'd by Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law in this City, and where commonly reside the Judge of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate Manner, and commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near *St. Paul's*, in the Parish of *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly consum'd by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, until the Year 1672, when they return'd to their former Place, re-built in a very splendid and convenient Manner, at the proper Cost and Charges of the said Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow.

| S. Michaelis.            |         | Pasch.                       |  |
|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--|
| 23 Octob.                |         | Quind Pasch.                 |  |
| <i>Craftino Anim.</i>    |         | 1. Sessio.                   |  |
| <i>Martini</i>           | 12 Nov. | 3. Sessio.                   |  |
| <i>Edmundi</i>           | 21 Nov. | <i>Craftino Ascens.</i>      |  |
| <i>Andrea.</i>           |         |                              |  |
| S. Hilarii.              |         | Trinit.                      |  |
| <i>Craftino Wolfani.</i> | 20 Jan. | <i>Craftino Trin.</i>        |  |
| <i>Pauli</i>             |         | 2. Sessio.                   |  |
| <i>Blasii.</i>           | 4 Feb.  | 3. Sessio.                   |  |
| <i>Valentini.</i>        |         | 4. Sessio, vel               |  |
|                          |         | <i>Craftino D. Johannis.</i> |  |

In every Term there is a By-Day, call'd *Dies Extraordinarius*, except *Easter Term*.

## Of PROCTORS.

THE Proctors or Procurators, belonging to the afore-mentioned Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, are 34 in Number; Their Office is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for their Clients; to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Causes; to produce the Witnesses, prepare Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with their Proceedings.

These are admitted by the Archbishop's Fiat, introduc'd by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes, and Hoods lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

As for what relates to the Ecclesiastical Courts kept at Doctor's Commons, see more Chap. IX. of the 2d Book.

## The High Court of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

FOR the Decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty kept here.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is, *Supreme Curia Admiraltatis Anglia Locum tenens Judex, sive Præsidens*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, and his Deputy, and a Marshal General, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oak before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same Day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark, but now in the same Common-Hall at Doctor's Commons; but the Admiralty Sessions is still held for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient Place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Disposal of the Lord High-Admiral.



Of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

**A**Mongst other excellent Institutions in the City of London, there is a College or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Hen. VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise Physick in London, or within seven Miles of the City, (nor in any other Part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders in that, and divers other Particulars; can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about London, to see if their Druggs and Compositions are wholesome and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in London, but in any Part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the VIIIth. Since which a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the end of *Amen-street*, whereon the famous Dr. *Harvey*, 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society; endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

*Anno* 1666, this goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Moneys, a fair Piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they have raised a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very Noble Apartment, for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquess of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censorts, and twelve Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The

The four Censors of the College, have, by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct and govern all Physicians, or others, that shall practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

The Number of Fellows was only 30 before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* But that King considering the Increase of *London* since the first Incorporation of the College by King *Henry VIII.* thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King *James II.* taking into Consideration the farther vast Increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleas'd in the new Charter to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Fourscore, reserving to himself the Power of placing, or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List, there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is conniv'd at by the College.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expressly allow'd to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the *Dispensaries* have got, will soon put an end to these and all other *unfair* Practitioners.

The College having frequently press'd its Members to the Generous and Charitable Cure of their sick poor Neighbours, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants: Not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but to improve their Knowledge of Diseases, and their Reputation by their Success, made a Subscription to the Number of 42, Anno 1696, to contribute to the necessary Charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the Sick Poor. They have since erected two other *Dispensaries*, besides that at the College, one in *St. Peter's-Alley* in *Cornhill*, the other in *St. Martin's-Lane, Westminster*. The best Medicines are sold at intrinsick Value; the Patients are advis'd every Day but *Sunday*, at one of these Places, from Three till Seven. By the great Number of the meaner Sort advis'd there, the City and the Nation have been inform'd of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and the Proportions of them necessary to be taken in all Diseases.

### Gresham College, or the College for Liberal Arts and Sciences.

W<sup>I</sup>thin the Walls of *London* is also seated a College built by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and endowed in manner following. After he had built the Royal-Exchange,



*Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*, in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all Time to come, four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*: And to allow each of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50*l.* a Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read *Civil Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50*l.* a Year: And that these several Lecturers should read in Term Time, every Day in the Week, (except *Sundays*) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*: The *Musick* Lecture to be read only in *English*.

In this College, from the Time of their Incorporation, till the Year 1712, when they purchased a House in *Crane Court*, *Fleet-street*, did meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the said *Society*, written by Dr. *Tho. Sprat*, late Bishop of *Rochester*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

**First Foundation of the Society.]** The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this Royal Society, was some Years before the happy Restauration of King *Charles the Second* at *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of Dr. *Wilkins* late Lord Bishop of *Chesler*.

Afterwards, about the Year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Gresham-College*; at length his Majesty took notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing Date the 22d of *April*, 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of *Fellows*, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Useful Arts* by Experiments.

**Manner of Electing Fellows.]** Their Manner of Electing *Fellows*, is according to the *Venetian Way*, by Ballotting. Each Fellow at his Admission, subscribes this Promise following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge*. After this he may at any Time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

**Yearly Charges and Dues.]** When anyone is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40*s.* and then 13*s.* a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

**Their Design.]** The Design of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which

which have been strengthen'd by long Prescription; to restore Truths that have been neglected; to push on those which are already known to more various Uses; to make the Way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

**Experiments made by the Society.]** The Royal Society then, since their first Institution, have made a vast Number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many things; of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth; Eclipses, Comets, Meteors; Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations: Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires; Tides, Currents and Depths of the Sea; and many other things; they have compos'd many excellent short Histories of Nature, of Arts, Manufactures, &c. whereof some are extream curious; in a Word, the Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well consider'd, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

**Advantages and Profit by it.]** They have mightily improv'd Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture; they have advanc'd the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; they have not only put this Kingdom upon Planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens, but also Ireland, Scotland, New-England, Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have awaken'd the whole Civiliz'd, Letter'd, and Intelligent World; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be examined, approved, or corrected: So that if any of the present English Nation be so blind, as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will, to their Shame acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have register'd Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduc'd them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity; Hereby laying a solid Ground-Work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmented thro' all Future Ages.

**Their Library]** Moreover the Royal Society, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design; towards which the late Earl-Marshal of England did bestow on the Society, the whole *Norfolcian* Library; with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work; whereby, in a short time, they will be able to shew a compleat Collection of all that hath been publish'd in

Ancient



Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Productions of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

**The Repository.]** The free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwall, Esq;* wherein are to be seen many Thousands of great Rarities, fetch'd (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the habitable World; as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths: Some Things petrified, others ossified; Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other Worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons: And, in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

**Their Coat of Arms.]** The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty King *Charles* to the *Royal Society*, is an Escutcheon, with *Three Lyons of England in Chief*: Intimating, that the Society is Royal; the *Crest* is an *Eagle*, and the *Supporters Hunting Hounds*, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to signify the Sagacity employ'd in penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature. The Motto, *Nallus in verba*, to testify their Resolution not to be enslav'd by any of the greatest Authority, in their Enquiries after Nature.

**Time of Election.]** Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen Yearly upon the 30th of November, being the Feast of St. Andrew, in the Morning; after which Election they all dine together.

### Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of *Doctors Commons*, stood the College of *Heralds*, that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skillful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Arms, an ancient House, built by *The Stanley Earl of Derby*, who marry'd *Margaret Countess of Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* and the Duke of *Norfolk* having in lieu thereof exchange'd Land with the Crown, he procur'd the same to be bestow'd by *Queen Mary* on the King's *Heralds* and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end, that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleas'd) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be there safely preserv'd, &c. which is now handsomely re-built.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard III.* and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the said Society by King Edward VI. in the Third Year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society, are first,

Three; Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglicorum, Kings of Arms.*

Six *Heralds at Arms*, and Four *Pursuivants at Arms.*

**Kings at Arms.]** Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the First and Principal is call'd *Garter*, instituted by Henry V. whose Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of England, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up over their Seats there, to carry the *Garters* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he was wont to be join'd in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

**Clarencieux.]** The next is *Clarencieux*, so call'd from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belong'd; for *Lionel*, Third Son to *Edward III.* marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thurmond*: Whereupon he was afterwards created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edw. IV.* by the Death of his Brother *George Duke of Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to marshal and dispose of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility; as *Baronets*, *Knights*, *Esquires* and *Gentlemen*, on the South Side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes call'd *Surry*, or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North Side of the *Trent*.

The two last are call'd *Provincial Heralds*, England being by them divided into Two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemen's Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

Note, That by the Union-Treaty, *Lyon*, King at Arms for Scotland (of whom see more hereafter in the State of Scotland) is the Second King at Arms of Great-Britain, and takes Place immediately after *Garter*.

**Heralds.]** The Six *Heralds*, anciently and properly belonging to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus call'd and rank'd:



1. Richmond.

2. Lancaster.

3. Chester.

4. Windsor.

5. Somerset.

6. York.

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two German Words, *Here*, *Helt* or *Held*, that is, the *Army's Champion*, to denounce War, or offer Peace, as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably Seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway* and *Sweden*, and some of *England* before the Conquest, have had the Name of *Harold*, or *Herald*.

*Pursuivants*.] Of these *Heralds*, in *England*, there were anciently many; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus nam'd:

1. Blewmanile.

2. Rouge Crofs.

3. Rouge-Dragon.

4. Portcullice.

From such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shows, Justs, Tournaments, Combats, before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

*Creation of the Kings at Arms*.] Anciently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly crown'd by the Kings of *England* themselves; and the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* had their Creation from the King's Hand; but of latter Times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter King at Arms*; there is first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gold Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl was heretofore the Fee of the new-created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet, richly embroider'd, and a Jewel or Badge of Gold enamell'd in a Gold Chain. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Patent of his Office; during which, the Earl Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The other two Kings of Arms, *Clarenceux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patent, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garret*, and with almost the same Ceremonies,

**Creation of the Herald.**] A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet and Jewel, only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroider'd and enrich'd with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms, and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, &c.

The greatest Part of this College is, since the late dreadful Fire, re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon *St. Bennet's Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, London; where are some Officers at Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

All the Members of this College, & the King's sworn Servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names among the Officers of the Household.

### *Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common Lawyers.*

**THE** Colleges of *Municipal* or *Common Law* Professors and Students, are 14, call'd still *Inns*, the Old *English* Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same Signification with the *French* Word *Hotel*.

There are Two Inns of Serjeants,

Four Inns of Court.

Eight Inns of Chancery.

**Inns of Court.]** The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges receiv'd only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sorts of Gentlemen, as *Forisecus* affirmeth.

Of these there are Four.

**The Two Temples.]** Heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templars*, and purchased by some Professors of the *Common Law* above 300 Years ago; they are call'd the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Essex House*, which was part of the House of the *Knights-Templars*, and call'd the *Outer Temple*, because it's seated without *Temple-Bar*.

**Lincolns-Inn, and Gray's-Inn.]** The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincolns-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of Lincoln,



*Lincoln, and Grays-Inn, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the Grays.*

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the Force of Laws; for lighter Offences, they are only excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expell'd the College; and being expell'd, they are never receiv'd by any of the three other Societies.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and other Dues for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.*

**Benchers.]** *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

**Utter-Barristers.]** *Utter-Barristers* are such as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old Saxon Word for the English, *Assembly*, or else from the French, *Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit *uttermoſt*, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

**Readers of the Inns of Chancery.]** Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

**Inner-Barristers.]** All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue in these *Moots*: And yet in a *Moot* before the Benchers, two of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do for their Exercises recite by heart, the Pleading of the said *Moot-Case*, in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said *Moot-Case*; and one taking the Part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term times*, and the *Dead or Mean Vacation*.

## INNS of CHANCERY.

THE Inns of Chancery were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs which regularly appertained to the Curitors, that are Officers of Chancery. The first of these is called *Thavie's Inn*, begun in the Reign of Edw. III. and since purchased by the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*; then *New Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Clifford's Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord Clifford; *Staple Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion's Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's Inn*, and *Bernard's Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by *Attorneys*, *Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie Rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colleges belong all to some *Inns of Court*, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty Persons.

## Mootings in the INNS of CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation each *Utter Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of Chancery, where he is appointed to read, and there mee him commonly two of each Inn of Courts; who sitting, as the Benchers do, in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, hear and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of Chancery that are situated in *Holborn* the *Moots* are read, either by those of *Gray's Inn*, or *Lincoln's Inn*, the others by those of the two *Temples*.

In Term-Time, the only Exercise of Learning, is arguing, and debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation-time.

*Serjeants Inn.*] Lastly, there are two more Colleges called *Serjeants Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law; and are as Doctors in the Civil Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable; *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii.*

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees



**Degrees by which they rise.]** The young Student in the Common-Law is admitted to be of one of the four *Inns of Court*, where he is called a *Moot-Man*, and after about seven Years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and is then in a Capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when his Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this Manner.

**Serjeants at Law.]** When the Number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*; at the appointed Time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, viz. Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the *Inns of Court*, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick they take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick. After this, they feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely Manner; give Gold-Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the Value of 40s. each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20s. to other great Officers, to Barons, &c. Rings of less Value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore every Judge doth always wear the white Linneo Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capp'd in the Presence of the King of England.

**A Judge made.]** When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters Patent, sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Serjeant (who upon this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure; and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all his Subjects; and causes the said Letters Patent to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and all his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to

do

do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

And now in some things his former Habit of a Serjeant is altered; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same: but there is besides, a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuta verjo*, divers small Pieces of white rich Furr. But the Two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Next, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage*, *Foodage*, *Vohurage*, and *Legardage*; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

## HOSPITALS.

Besides the Colleges, properly so called, there are in this City many richly endowed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, and Houses of Correction. The most noted are,

### Sutton's Hospital, or the Charter-House.

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or Collegiate House, called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*. This College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, who is a Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher, to instruct 40 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. and live all together in a Collegiate manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 40 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20*l.* yearly and duly paid for Eight Years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices; there are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers &c. who have all competent Salaries. The Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be paralleld by the Charity of any one Subject in Europe, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the *Roman Catholics*. The House cost him



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at first 13000*l*. and the sitting up for this Purpose about 7000*l*. more in all 20000*l*. and was endowed by him with 4000*l*. per Annum. which is since improved to near 6000*l*. per Annum. The Founder died the 12th Day of December, 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever since entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without as yet admitting any other Addition of Charity to it: altho' by Letters of Licence granted by his present Majesty, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, the Governors are empowered to receive by Will or Deed any farther Addition of Charity not exceeding four thousand Pounds per Annum to Mr. Sutton's Revenue. The Governors are in Number sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

In the Disposal of the Governors, are the following Benefices,

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. At the Charter-House. | 6. Dunsby.           |
| 2. Balsham.              | 7. Southminster, and |
| 3. Castle Camps.         | 8. Cold-Norton.      |
| 4. Horsheath.            | 9. Little-Wigborow.  |
| 5. Hallingbury.          | 10. Harland.         |

### Chelsea-College, or the Royal-Hospital for disabled Soldiers.

THE Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, founded by King Charles the Second; carried on by King James the Second, and now perfected by the late King William and Queen Mary, is seated upon a Piece of Ground, whereon a Building formerly stood, which was designed by King James the First for a College of Divines, to attend the Reformation of the Church of England, against all Opposers; which Ground did escheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of London, near the famous River of Thames, in a most wholesome Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground, about sixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholesome Water, even to the Top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, without the Labour of Horse or Man; lately invented by a Shopkeeper of London.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one Side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces distant, and where is a most commodious and magnificent Landing-Place: Of the other three Sides, the Front-side contains the Chappel and Hall, both very spacious and noble Rooms. The two other Sides being four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty-

Twenty-six distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each of the four Corners of this main Building there is a fair *Pavilion*, in one whereof is the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings, for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court is placed, upon a Marble Pedestal, a most curious brazen Statue of the Founder, King *Charles the Second*, at the Cost and Charge of Mr. *Toby Rustatt*.

The Number of ordinary Pensioners is 486, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Landrels, Washer-women, &c.

The Out or Extraordinary Pensioners are more numerous, and these upon occasion do Duty in the several Garrisons, from whence Draughts are made for the Army, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats, lined with Blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Fire, and one Day's Pay in every Week for spending Money.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, That each one must first bring a Certificate from their Superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown twenty Years, which must appear by Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are appointed proper Officers; a List of which see at the Close of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet in the Hall. Moreover, there are several other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24, who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, &c.

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which in time of War amounted to above 13000*l*.

### GREENWICH Hospital.

**N**Ext to this *Greenwich-Hospital*, built upon the River *Thames*, must hereafter take its Place in this Book, as being not much farther from *London-Bridge Eastward*, than *Chelsea* is *Westward*: But if we should consider the *Magnificence*, *Capaciousness*, or *Usefulness* of the Building, it should rather precede the former, as much excelling it on each Account, as the *Naval Strength* of an *Island* is every way preferable in its Value to the *Land Forces* of it. 'Tis built below *Bridge*, as most proper for its Inhabitants, who are to be all such *English Seamen*, as



by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, shall be disabled from further Service at Sea, and for the Widows and Children of such as happen to be slain in Sea Service: 'Tis to be fitted up for no less than

Seamen, if Encouragement be answerable to the State-  
liness of the Structure, which is truly Royal, a great Part of it being built in King Charles the Ild's Time, at 36000*l.* Expence; encouraged much by King William the IId's Commission, and by a New Commission granted by the late Queen Anne; and we hope will be perfected, under the auspicious Influences of our present Gracious Sovereign King George.

**Christ's-Hospital.**] Formerly a Monastery of Grey-Friars, dissolved by Henry VIII. and converted by his Son Edward VI. into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the Blue-Coat-Hospital; all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue-Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great Part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendor and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheless, all would not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless administred to by the bountiful Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. King Charles the Second founded here a Mathematical School, and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an exquisite Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about Forty in Number, are taught all Parts of Mathematicks; but especially the Art of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, about Ten or Twelve at a Time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here were lately above a Thousand poor Children, most of 'em Orphans, maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and six or seven Score put yearly forth to Apprenticeship; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars; and some of those that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the highest Dignities in this City, even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been fill'd with one of these. But the stated Revenue not being at all answerable to the necessary yearly Expences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merchants are chief Governours, in hopes that they will commiserate those Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alderman Sir John Moor, Knight, set a noble Example of Munificence to this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School, &c. which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of Four Thousand Pounds.

**St. Bartholomew's Hospital**] Adjoins to the said *Christ's Hospital*, and formerly belonged to the same *Grey Friars*, founded by *Raibere*, who was the first Prior of that House, in the Time of *Henry* the first, enlarged by *Henry* the Fourth. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry* the Eighth left 500 Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People, but it was more largely endowed for the Use of Sick and Lame Persons only, by *Edward* the Sixth. This Spital hath able Physicians and Surgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for wounded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Persons, which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's Blessing here it sometimes 2000 or upwards cured in a Year, and relieved with Monies and other Necessaries at their Departure. This House it self escaped the Fury of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging to it was consumed.

**St. Thomas's Hospital**] in *Southwark* is for the same Use, and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not only in 1666, but in the three great Fires in *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689. This was originally founded an Hospital by *Richard* the Prior of *Bethmunsley*, *An.* 1213. It was surrendered by the Master to King *Henry* VIII. valued at 266 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per *An.* It was given by the excellent King *Edward* VI. to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and appointed to be called the Hospital of *St. Thomas the Apostle*, and appropriated for the Cure of Poor, Sick, Infirm and Lame Persons. Though this Hospital has several Times escaped Burning (particularly, when in 1676, the Fire was extinguished at this House, after the Flames had several Times touched it) yet the Buildings were so very old and ruinous, that the Governours thought it necessary to rebuild the same, which has been done at the Charge of the said Governours, assisted by the Contributions of other bountiful Benefactors, without lessening the Revenues of the Hospital. It now consists of four Courts, very spacious, ornamental and commodious, in the First are six Wards for Women. In the Second are two Chapels, one for the Use of the Hospital; the other commonly call'd *The Parish Church of St. Thomas Southwark*. In the same Court are the Houses of the Treasurer Hospitaller, Steward, Butler, and Cook. In the Third Court are seven Wards for Men, with a convenient Shop, Store-Rooms and Laboratory for the Apothecary. In the Fourth Court are two Wards for Women, with the Surgery, hot and cold Baths, &c. Besides these Squares, the Governor in the Year 1718, erected a spacious Building, in which are Wards, and Beds in them for One Hundred Persons, so that now there is room for above Five Hundred People, and there are about Four Thousand poor and diseased Persons cured in, and discharged, yearly out of this Hospital.

On



On a convenient Piece of Ground in the Parish of St. Thomas, near adjoining to this House, is now laid the Foundation of an Hospital for *Misericordies*, by the unparalleled Charity of *Thomas Guy, Esq.* in which there will be Provision made for about Four Hundred Persons.

## WALL and GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was wall'd in on all Parts with a strong Stone Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickness proportionable to its Design, which is now for the most part decay'd, Dwelling-Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the Top of that little which remains. Yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain; those which were burnt down, as *Budgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence; and those which escaped, as *Albiongate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moororgate*, *Alsaty*, are kept in good Repair, and all are shut up every Night with great Diligence, and a sufficient Watch at Ten a Clock; none being suffered to go in or out without Examination: In like manner, at the same Hour, Watchmen are placed every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-Walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

*Prisons.*] The designed Brevity of this Treatise, will not let me give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, viz. *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first chiefly for Heinous Malefactors, as *Thieves*, *Murderers*, *Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-House in the *Old-Bailly*, hard by; and the other only for Debtors; who are Freeman of *London*. The *King's-Bench* Prison in *Southwark* is one of the greatest for Debtors in *England*. Not far from it is the *Mars-halsea*, a Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshal of the *King's-Court*, who is *Sir Philip Meadows*. The *Fleet*, near *Fleet-Ditch*, is a great Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two *Compters*, belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *White-Chapell*, the *Gara-House* at *Windsor*, and others, would take up too much Room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniences; according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London.

**London-Bridge.]** The next Thing remarkable in the City of London, may be the Bridge; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in Europe: It has Nineteen Arches, founded in a deep, broad River, and some say, on a soft ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King Henry II, and finished Anno 1209, in the Reign of King John.

The Building this Bridge of London, was an exceeding difficult and costly Piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place, it seems almost impossible to be done again; the Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon Midsummer-Day, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlain.

**The Royal-Exchange]** Is next to be consider'd, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The former Bursé began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and in a solemn Manner, by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen Elizabeth, Proclaimed and Named the *Royal-Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Bursé (all Things considered) that was then in Europe; before the Building whereof, the Bursé for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses:

*Quantum lenta solent inter viburnâ cupressi.*

It was built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be shelter'd in Side-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost 50000*l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of London, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*; and to reimburse themselves, there is lett to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20*l.* Yearly Rent each, and 30*l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge vaulted



vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereupon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 103 Foot from East to West, so that it is but very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 l. Yearly Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that exquisite Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* erected at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant Adventurers of England*; 'tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient *Roman* Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Lawrel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high; on three Sides whereof are curiously cut on three Escutcheons; First, The Arms of *England* and *France* quartered: Secondly, Of *Scotland*: Thirdly, Of *Ireland*; each supported by a *Cupid*; and on the Fourth Side is the following Inscription;

*Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico;  
Patria Patri,  
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo;  
Generis Humani Deliciis,  
Utriusque fortuna Victori,  
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,  
Marium Domino ac Vindictæ,  
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,  
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos  
Regia benignitate floret,  
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratiitudinis æternæ  
Hoc Testimonium  
Venerabunda posuit,  
Anno salutis Humana MDCLXXXIV.*

The whole is made of white Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the famous Carver and Statuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all around the Quadrangle of this *Royal Exchange*, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom, since the *Norman Conquest*; so now, by the Care and Cost of the City-Companies, most of those Niches are again fill'd with the like, curious Statues in Marble or Alabaster, and the rest are daily design'd.

**Statue at Charing-Cross.**] There are other Statues worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of King *Charles* the First on Horseback, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails: It was done by an admirable Artist,

*La Seur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, for the Duke of Buckingham, that was murder'd by *Felton*.

In the midst of the Great Court at *White-Hall*, is a Noble Statue in Brass, of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS  
DEI GRATIA,  
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,  
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,  
FIDEI DEFENSOR,  
1686.

[The Monument.] Not far from the *Bridge*, is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof: It is of the *Tuscan* Order, 102 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of black Marble, and an Iron Balcoy on the Top (not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors *Trajan* and *M. Antoninus*, those excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire.) The Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following Incomparable Inscriptions:

On one Side;

Anno Christi MDCLXVI, Die IV. Nonas Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum CCII. intervallo, (qua est hujusce Columna Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit, etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili, XXCIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnæ Numerum, Domuum CCIOO OO OO CC, vicus CD absumpsit, de XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. jugera hinc ab arce per *Tamisis* ripam ad Templariorum sanum, illinc ab *Euroaquilonali* portâ secundum muros ad fossa *Fletana* caput porrexit: Adversus opes civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum: ut per omnia reserret supremam illam daundi, Exustionem.

Velox



*Velox Clades fuit: Exiguam tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam.*

*Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, coactus, ut par est credere, jussus, fletu fatalis ignis, & quaquaversum clangit. [Sed Furor Papisticus, qui tam dira paravit, nondum restinguitur.]*

Which last Words containing an offensive Truth, were erased at King James's Accession to the Crown; and reinscrib'd soon after the Revolution.

On the other Side is,

**CAROLUS II.** C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fidei D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam cum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suae Ornamentum, providit. Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum, qui continuo decrevit ut publica opera pecunia publica, ex vectigali carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique Aedes Sacra & D. Pauli Templum, à fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Porta, Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censui etiam uti singula domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto lateri solidarantur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium aedificando immorari: ad haec, lites de terminis oriundas, lege lata praescidit: adjectis quoque supplicationes annuas & ad aeternam posterorum memoriam H. G. P. C.

*Festinat utique, resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus credebatur.*

Over the Door on the East Side, is the following Inscription:

*Incepta*

*Ricardo Ford Equ.*

*Pratore Lond.*

**A. D. MDCLXXI.**

*Perducta altius*

*Georgio Waterman Eq. P. V.*

*Roberto Hanson Eq. P. V.*

*Gulielmo Hooker Eq. P. V.*

*Roberto Viner Eq. P. V.*

*Josepko Sheldon Eq. P. V.*

*Perfecta*

*Thomas Davis Eq. Pra. Urb.*

*Anno Dom.*

**MDCLXXVII.**

S 2

About

Velox

About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal is this following Inscription in English.

*This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the Beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.*

Note, That this Inscription was erased by King James upon his Accession to the Crown; but re-inscrib'd presently after the Happy Revolution, in such deep Characters as are not easily to be blotted out.

**Companies Halls.]** To speak now particularly of the many noble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of each Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City, would take up too much Place in this little Book: These are built like the Houses of the Nobility, with gallant Frontispieces, stately Courts, spacious Rooms; the Hall especially, from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to Entertain at a Time of Feasting, all of the Livery in each Company, be they one, two, or three Hundred; but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the Twelve Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchants Taylors*, the Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated, as of the *Artillery-Company*, the most glorious; and the *Sons of the Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast of: One of these Twelve Palaces (as I may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the Time being usually makes the Place of his Residence, with all his Family and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous and spacious Chappel for Divine Service, which every *Lords-Day*, during the most populous Seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers-Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to Study, but is open to all People of Genteel Appearance: And indeed, each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency.

**Fountains.]** I come now to consider the publick Fountains and Aqueducts, which are many and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholesome Waters; to omit those of *Crowder's Well* in *Jewin-Street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, as well as general Use; some of the most eminent are these:

Statue



**Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.]** The nearly wrought Conduit in the Market-Place, at the West-end of *Lombard-Street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

**The Obelisk in Cheap-side.]** A Piece of Workmanship, designed, and begun to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of St. *Michael* in the *Quern*: It is to be (if finished as was intended) an Obelisk, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal, the Height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in Imitation of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and in this and the last Century have been taken out of the old Ruins, and again erected for the beautifying of new *Rome*.

**Fountain in King's Square.]** The Design also of that Fountain in the middle of *King's-Square*, in *Soho-Fields* Buildings, deserves Observation; where, on a high Pedestal, is King *Charles's* Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Inscriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less Note in and about the City. Nor must we pass by without notable Remark,

**Fleet-Ditch.]** The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work rendring Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone Bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *New-Castle* Coals for the Use of the Poor.

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places of publick Sale and Markets. *Black-well-Hall*, a Place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth; this is a large sumptuous Building, joining to *Guild-Hall*, to which Cloth is sent as to a publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the Direction of the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital*.

**Smithfield.]** A vast Weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horses, and all Sorts of live Cattle; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on St. *Bartholomew's-Day*, and lasting three Days.

**Leaden-Hall.]** A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all Sorts of Edibles. *Queen-Hith*, *Bear-Key*, great Markets for Grain of all Sorts. All along the *Thames* Side, on both Sides, are Wholsale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-Street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Convent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, St. *James's*, *Westminster-Markets*, &c. are Places of Note commodiously situated and built

There are divers other Exchanges likewise, besides the *Royal-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold, as those stately Buildings called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*; both in the *Strand*: Not to speak of the *Cloysters* at *St. Bartholomew's*, and other such like Places for Sale of small Ware.

**Private-Buildings**] In this City, and Parts adjacent, of late Years especially, are generally very fair and stately; but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by Reason they are generally built backwards, that so the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Tradesmen's Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in this particular, surpass *London*. Yet if a Stranger should view the several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) The several straight and spacious Streets; the many curious and uniform Piles of new Buildings and Streets; and the many Palaces of Noblemen, they will find it equal to, if not surpass, most of what they have seen abroad.

**The Arms of the City of London**] The Arms of the City of London, are *Argent a Cross Gules*, with the *Sword of St. Paul*, not the *Dagger of William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat belong'd to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

### Of the King's Great Wardrobe.

#### [Its Antiquity]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City, near *Puddle-Wharf*, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the Sixth, and confirmed by his Successors. King *James* the First enlarged the same, and ordained, that this great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

**Several Things furnished from thence.**] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Cloths of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first Arrival here: Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all His Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for foreign Knights



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Knights of the Garter, Robes for the Knights of the Garter at Home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants at Arms; Robes for the Lord Treasurer, Under-Treasurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; &c. Livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of His Majesty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of His Majesty's Robes, and divers other His Majesty's Servants; rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices; all the Barons of the *Exchequer*; divers Officers in those Courts; all Liveries for His Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle Drummers, Drummers and Fifes; the Messenger, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions, and Grooms, &c. All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, Bits, Bridles, &c. The King's Watermen, Game-keepers, &c. As also rich embroidered Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yatches; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000*l.* but now much less, beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

The said House, near *Puddle-Wharf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of *London* this Office is kept in *York-House* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master, are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe.

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers and others, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

#### Of the *EXCISE-OFFICE*.

THE Office for Receipt of a considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for His Majesty by Commissioners, in Number Nine; who pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, and Malts, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 800*l.* Salary each *per Annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

From the aforementioned Commissioners there lies an Appeal to others called the Commissioners of *Appeal*, who are Five; and by His Majesty are allowed 200*l.* Salary each *per Annum*.

## Of the Office of Post-Master General.

**T**HIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Post-Masters-General,

His Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of London, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatch'd,

Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.

Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, Swedeland, Denmark, and to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Every Wednesday to Kent only, and the Downs.

Every Thursday to France, Spain, Italy, and all Parts of England and Scotland.

Every Friday to the Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and to Kent and the Downs.

Every Saturday to all Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The Post goes also every Day to those Places where the Court resides, as also to the usual Stations and Rendevouz of his Majesty's Fleet, as the Downs, Spithead, and to Tunbridge, during the Season for drinking the Waters, &c.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Packets are received in the said Office in due Course, and from thence dispersed and delivered, according to their respective Directions, with all expedition.

From all Parts of England and Scotland, except Wales, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Wales every Monday and Friday; and from Kent and the Downs every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And also in Ireland another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets in Times of Peace,

|                          |   |                                             |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| Between Eng-<br>land and | { | France, 3 Pacquet-Boats.                    |
|                          |   | Spain, 2 Pacquet-Boats; one in a Fortnight. |
|                          |   | Flanders, 2 Pacquet-Boats.                  |
|                          |   | Holland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.                   |
|                          |   | Ireland, 3 Pacquet-Boats.                   |

And at Deal, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the Downs.

Not



Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in Time of War with *France* and *Spain*, as to *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, to the Leeward Islands, &c.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Masters-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Revenue amounts to about 110,000 *l.* a Year.

**Charge.]** A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 3 *d.* and 2 Sheets 6 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1 *s.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 4 *d.* a double Letter 8 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 4 *d.* and that in so short a Time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in five or six Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in Readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile; and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse-back, there is of late an admirable Commodiousness both for Men and Women of better Quality, to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City; and that is, by Stage Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways; and this is not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with such Speed as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, sometimes 70, 80, and 100 Miles, as to *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Cirencester*, *Norwich*, &c.

of

Not

## Of the PENNY-POST.

**M**oreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is establish'd another Post, called the *Penny-Post*, whereby for one Penny, any Letter or Parcel not exceeding sixteen Ounces Weight, or ten Pounds Value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, to most Towns within seven Miles round London, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage of Letters belonging to His Majesty, are settled on Him by Act of Parliament, and managed for Him by a Comptroller: And for the better carrying on this useful Design, there are six General Offices kept at a convenient Distance from one another; at all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night every Day, *Sundays* only excepted.

And a further Convenience of this Office is, that whatsoever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which the Penny-Post does go; they are delivered by the Messengers thereof, the same Day they come to London, and the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every Night to the Office in *Lombard-street*.

## Of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen's Rates.

**T**HE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats, in and about London, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exacting, and quarrellsome, it may not be amiss, to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no Body is obliged to pay them.

## Rates of Coachmen, according to an Act of Parliament, 14 Car. II.

|                                                      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| For a whole Day in and about London and Westminster, | 10 00 |
| reckoning 12 Hours to the Day,                       | 01 06 |
| By the Hour, for the first Hour,                     | 01 00 |
| Every Hour after the First,                          | 01 00 |

*N. B.* They are obliged to carry you at this rate any where within 10 Miles of London.

From



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From any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of St. James's, or Westminster (except beyond *Twile-street*) or from any of those Places, to any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, 4. d.  
01 09

From any of the Inns of Court, to the Royal-Exchange, 01 00  
From any Inns of Court, to the Tower, Bishopsgate-Street, Aldersgate, or any Places thereabout, 01 06

And the like Rates from, and to any Places of the like Distance.

By an Act made 8 *Anna*, It is provided that no Person shall be obliged to pay above 1 s. for the Use of a Hackney-Coach for any Distance, (not particularly set down in the said Act) so as the same do not exceed one Mile, and four Furlongs; nor above 1 s. and 6 d. for any Distance being above one Mile and four Furlongs and not exceeding two Miles.

The same Rates are confirm'd by a late Act of Parliament, under the Penalty of 40 s. See *Stat. 5 & 6. W. and M. Sect. 5. cap. 16.*

## Rates of Carmen, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

From any Wharf between the Tower and London-Bridge, to Tower-Street, Grace-Church-Street, Fen-Church-Street, Bishopsgate-Street within, Cornhill, and Places of like Distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred Weight, not exceeding 20 hundred Weight, s. d.  
02 00

And for every hundred Weight above 20 hundred, 09 02  
Sea-Coals a Load, i. e. half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Fagots 01 02

From any of the aforesaid Wharfs, to Broad-Street, Lombury, Old-Fury, Bassishaw, Coleman-Street, Ironmonger-Lane, Aldermanbury, and Places of like Distance, the aforesaid Weight, 01 05

Coals or Fagots, 01 04  
From any of the said Wharfs, to Smithfield-Bar, Holborn-Bar, Temple-Bar, or like Distance, like Weight, 03 04

And where the Weight from 18 to 20 hundred, pays 2 s. 2 d. from 14 to 18 hundred, pays but 1 s. 10 d. and where from 18 to 20 hundred, pays 2 s. 6 d. from 14 to 18 hundred, pays but 2 s.

And where from 18 to 20, pays 2 s. 2 d. from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 s. 6 d. and where from 18 to 20, pays 2 s. 6 d. from 8 to 14 hundred, pays but 1 s. 6 d. There are other Particulars stated, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help as much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Cart they please, except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Licensed Carman is to have a Piece of Brass fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in *Christ's Hospital*. So, that if any Carman offend, the Person grieved may repair every Tuesday at 2 a-Clock in the Afternoon to *Christ's Hospital*, the Court then sitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and he punished.

*The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, as they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.*

From London to Lime-House, New-Crane, Shadwell-Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff-Cross,

To Wapping-Dock, Wapping New and Wapping Old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs,

From St. Olaves to Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs,

From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill,

All the Stairs between London-Bridge and Westminster,

From either side above London-Bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-Hall,

From White-Hall, to Lambeth and Fox-Hall,

From Temple, Dorset, Black-Fryers Stairs, and Paul's Wharf to Lambeth,

Over the Water, between London-Bridge and Lime-House, or London-Bridge, and Fox-Hall,

| Oars. | Skull. |
|-------|--------|
| s. d. | s. d.  |
| 1 0 0 | 6      |
| 0 6 0 | 3      |
| 0 6 0 | 3      |
| 0 6 0 | 3      |
| 0 6 0 | 3      |
| 0 6 0 | 3      |
| 1 0 0 | 6      |
| 0 6 0 | 3      |
| 0 8 0 | 4      |
| 0 4 0 | 2      |

© A R S



OARS.

|                                         | Whole Fare | Com-pany |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|----------|
|                                         | s. d.      | s. d.    |
| Gravesend, _____                        | 4 6 0      | 9        |
| Graife, or Greenhive, _____             | 4 0 0      | 8        |
| Purfleet, or Eriff, _____               | 3 0 0      | 6        |
| Woolwich, _____                         | 2 6 0      | 4        |
| Blackwall, _____                        | 2 0 0      | 4        |
| Greenwich, or Deptford, _____           | 1 6 0      | 3        |
| Chelsea, Battersea, Wansworth, _____    | 1 6 0      | 3        |
| Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms, _____        | 2 0 0      | 4        |
| Hammermith, Cheshwick, Mortlack, _____  | 2 6 0      | 6        |
| Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond, _____   | 3 6 0      | 6        |
| Twickenham, _____                       | 4 0 0      | 6        |
| Kingston, _____                         | 5 0 0      | 9        |
| Hampton-Court, _____                    | 6 0 1      | 0        |
| Hampton Town, Sunbury and Walton, _____ | 7 0 1      | 0        |
| Weybridge and Chertsey, _____           | 10 0 1     | 0        |
| Stanes, _____                           | 10 0 1     | 0        |
| Windsor, _____                          | 14 0 2     | 0        |

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend and London.

|                               | s. d. |                                | s. d. |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| A half Firkin, _____          | 0 1   | An ordinary Chest, or } _____  | 0 6   |
| A whole Firkin, _____         | 0 2   | Trunk, _____                   | 0 6   |
| A Hogthead, _____             | 2 0   | An ordinary Hamper, _____      | 0 6   |
| A hundred Weight of } _____   | 0 4   | The Hire of the whole } _____  | 22 6  |
| Cheese, Iron, or any } _____  | 0 4   | Tilt-Boat, _____               | 0 6   |
| heavy Goods, _____            | 0 6   | Every single Person in } _____ | 0 6   |
| A Sack of Salt or Corn, _____ | 0 6   | the ordinary Passage, }        |       |

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, is liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Year's Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

## CHAP. XII.

## Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

**U**niversity of Oxford.] Oxford, *quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadium*, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated. It lies in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude; in a very healthful Country, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholesome Air; at the Meeting of two clear Rivers, which render its Situation so very pleasant, that it has been sometimes called *Bellofinum*, *i. e. Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

**Chancellor of Oxford.]** Over the University, next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the highest Prelates, or of the prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince; elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof; to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, &c.

**High-Steward.]** The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of Oxford, is the *High-Steward*, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Request; in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

**Vice-Chancellor.]** The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He gives License to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise specially appointed. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Panders, Bawds and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a Word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The



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The Vice-Chancellor at his Entrance into the Office chuses four Provice Chancellors, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he delegates his Power during his Absence.

**Proctors.]** Fourthly, the Two Proctors, chosen every Year out of the several Colleges by turns. These are Masters of Art, and assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violators of Statutes, or Privileges of the University; all Night-Walkers, &c.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wrong'd.

**Publick Orator.]** Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Speeches, &c.

**Keeper of the Records.]** There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records, that concern the University, but also to be so conversant with them, as to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said University.

**The Register.]** Lastly, Is the Register of the University, whose Office is to register all Transactions and Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

**Beadles.]** Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called Beadles, from the Saxon *Bydel*, which signifies an Attendant upon an Officer of Justice. Of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Esquire Beadles*, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to publish the Calling of Courts, or Convocations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c. And without one of these *Yeomen Beadles* at least, the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

**The Virger.]** Upon more solemn Times and Occasions there is a Seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*; who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note shall be pass'd by,

**Privileges.]** Many, if not all the Kings in England from King Henry I. have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed

esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Privileges of the University.

**The Mayor.]** By Charter of *Edward III.* the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgeses in *Oxford*, and also the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every Year, in a solemn Manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights and Privileges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every Year, on *St. Scholastica's Day*, being the 10th Day of *February*, a certain Number of the principal Burgeses publicly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in Token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

The Occasion of which Custom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* against the Persons and Goods of several innocent Scholars, which drew a great and just Amercement upon the Criminals; the City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly pray, and at last obtained a Mitigation from the University. An Annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And this by the farther Favour of the University, was changed into a small yearly Acknowledgment, viz. That the Mayor and 63 such Townsmen as had been sworn that Year to preserve the Privileges of the University, should yearly, upon *St. Scholastica's Day*, repair to *St. Mary's Church*, and should then and there offer sixty three Pence, in Memory of that barbarous Murder of sixty three innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as aforesaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within five Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* the First honoured both Universities with the Privileges of sending each two Burgeses to Parliament.

No Student of *Oxford* may be sued at Common Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who has Power to determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid; to allot Corporal Punishment, to Excommunicate, to Suspend, and to Banish.

**Colleges and Halls.]** Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden* (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any Distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures and dispute; after that there were divers Houses for Students only, to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court, and of Chancery in *London*) and those Places were called either Inns from the Saxon, or Hostels from the French, and at present are named Halls, where every Student lived wholly upon his own Charge.



Charge, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are called Colleges; whereof the first thus endowed in Europe, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, and *St. Peter's* in *Cambridge*, all made Colleges in the 13th Century, although *University College* hath been reckon'd a Place for Students, ever since the Year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our foresaid Saxon King *Alfred*, and was anciently called *Magna aula Universitatis*, as since *University-College*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* Nineteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are Six. [See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of their Founders and Governors, &c. at the End of this Treatise.]

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our Neighbour Countries.

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many.

There were anciently in this University, before the founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, *Inns*, *Hofstels*, or *Halls*; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of England set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline of these Colleges and Halls is very exact.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; an excellent Order, no where observed in foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in Latin, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of Spain, and in *Coimbra*, and *Evora* in Portugal. Their Gowns are all to be black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged.

ged, for they may wear rich flower'd Silk Gowns, and all Doctors Scarlet Robes.

**Degrees.]** The Degrees taken in the University, are only two, of *Batchelor* and *Master*, (for so they were anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the Arts;) at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts *Batchelor* and *Master*.

**The Act.]** Every Year at the Act, or Time of compleating the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts, (which is always the *Monday* after the seventh of *July*) there are, unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders, great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed *Masters* and *Doctors* Yearly, about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 *Batchelors* of Arts.

**Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.]** To take the Degree of *Batchelor* in Arts, is required Four Years, and Three Years more to be *Master* of Arts; generally speaking.

**The Four Terms.]** The Year is divided into Four Terms; the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*. The Second, called *Hilary* or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third called *Easter Term*, begins the 10th Day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the *Vice-Chancellor* or *Convocation* think convenient.

**Doctor of Divinity.]** To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after seven Years more he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*, and then four Years is requisite, before the Degree of *Doctor* can be compleated.

**Doctor of Law.]** To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary way is this: After seven Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchelor* in that Faculty, and then in five Years more of *Doctor* in the same.

Or otherwise, in three Years after taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchelor in Law*, and in four Years more of *L. L. D.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchelor* and *Doctor* in *Physick*.

**Magnificence of Oxford.]** The first *Publick Library* in *Oxford*, was set up in *Durham-Hall*, (where *Trinity College* now stands) by *Richard of Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was *Lord Treasurer of England*, and *Bishop of Durham*, in the Time of *King Edward III.*

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About the Year 1367, another Library, built by *Thomas Cobham* Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoining to *St. Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily increas'd by the Bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleas'd that most Noble Prince, *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the Use of the University, and furnished it with those Manuscripts, which he, at any Rates, got out of foreign Parts, (chiefly from *Italy*,) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first open'd *A. D.* 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly destroy'd by the Commissioners, who were appointed by *Edward VI.* to Visit the University, in order to purge it clean from *Papery*, to establish Learning in it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

This was the State of Things, when Sir *Thomas Bodley* consider'd the Damage which Learning had sustain'd, and the great Use that a Publick Library would be of to the Students. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecenas*, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and Master of a very plentiful Estate. After mature Deliberation, he desir'd Leave of the University to furnish *Duke Humfrey's* Library once more, with Desks, Seats, and Books at his own Costs and Charges; which being gain'd, he acquitted himself in all Points beyond their Expectation. He procur'd Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both in Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Germany*; he persuaded his learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts there, as in a Place where they would be safe, at least, 'till another general Revolution. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November* 1602, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Whole University coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two *Proctors*) inspect the Library and call over all the Books.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it, less than it ought to be: For, after the University had built the Publick Schools just by the Library up two Stories high, he himself, at his own Charge, rais'd a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the Intent that when the new part of the Library shall be fill'd with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with the *Stationers*

*Stationers* Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they shou'd print from thence-forward, which Agreement they observ'd very well, till about the Year 1640. And lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died *January* 28, 1612, after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirm'd in Convocation, and he declar'd by the University to be the Founder of the Library; but with him, the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now in it more than double or treble the Number of Books that were there at his Death.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian* Library. That of the printed Books publish'd by Dr. *Hyde*, was in the Year 1674, since which Time there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now composing by the Learned Dr. *Hudson*, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full Satisfaction in this Point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was publish'd about seven Years ago: Since which time, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the Deceased Dr. *Edward Barnard*, with such of his printed Books as were for fit the Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in *Europe*: Nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in *Europe*, except the *Emperor's* and the *French King's*, which are both of them older by almost an hundred Years. These, as does the *Vatican* in *Rome*, the *Medicean* at *Florence*, and *Bessarion's* at *Venice*, exceed the *Bodleian* in *Greek* Manuscripts; which yet outdoes them all in *Oriental* Manuscripts: And as for printed Books, no *Italian* Library is so celebrated as the *Ambrosian* at *Milan*, though it is much inferior to the *Bodleian*; as is that likewise at *Wolfenbuttel*, both in Manuscripts and Printed Books, though we should even allow the Account given of it by *Comringius*.

Besides the *Bodleian* Library, there are some others vested in the University, as the *Savilian* by the *Geometry* School, and the *Ashmolean* by the *Museum*, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their Places.

The Studious Scholar has not only the benefit of the above-mentioned Libraries, but of the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the *Museum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great part was given by *Archbishop Laud*. These Galleries are replenish'd with the Pictures of the Founders of the Colleges, and of other Learned Men: And here is a great Collection of ancient Inscriptions and Marbles, most of them formerly



formerly part of the *Arundelian* Collection; the rest given since by Mr. *Selden*, and Sir *George Wheeler*.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious; and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as possible, the University has encouraged *Private Libraries*, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst, the rest, those of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, *St. John's* and *New-College*, excel both in Manuscripts and Printed Books; *Lincoln*, *Jesus*, and *University* Colleges have lesser Libraries of both Kinds: *Christ-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queen's*, consist mostly of Printed Books: The Case of which last mention'd Library, is a stately Fabrick lately erected, and the Inside almost fill'd with Books.

[Theatre.] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge of the new Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of Scholastick Exercises: To speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. would require another Volume; only of the Physick-Garden take this short Account.

Among the several noble Structures and great Conveniences of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, that of the Physick-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the least Place; Founded, Built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury*; who purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's* College, erected about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the best squared and polish'd Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 600*l.* on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen:

*Gloria Dei optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli Regis, in Usus Academiae & Reipublicae 1632. Henricus Comes Danby.*

And endow'd the same with an Annual Revenue to Perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands, for the Use and Honour of the University; serving (not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversions of the Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great Use also, as is easily found, among all

Persons desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any Place of *Europe*, (if not the best,) as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for Things of that Nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of Man.

The newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford*, cannot well be passed over without some brief Account thereof.

The *MUSEUM*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, was built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contriv'd and design'd.

It borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that Side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several curious Frizes, and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Feet, is to the Street Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in gilt Characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historia, Officina Chymica*. The first Foundation was laid on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April 1679, and was happily finished on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1683, at which Time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that Excellent and Public-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole Esq;* and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the Learned *Robert Plot*, Doctor of Laws, who at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*.

The University of *Oxford* has also been lately adorn'd with very beautiful and magnificent Buildings, among which the *Clarendon Printing-House* deserves particularly to be taken notice of, as being a Work far surpassing any Thing of that kind in any Part of the World.

This magnificent Structure is situated parallel to the Schools, at the Distance of an hundred Feet from the North Side. On the West is the *Theatre*, and on the East a Pallisade running from one Building to the other; so that these three Buildings, with the Pallisade, form a spacious Court or Quadrangle, which is very handsomely paved.

The Building contains in Length 117 Feet, and in Breadth 46, besides the spacious Portico breaking forward in the North Front, supported by four detached Columns, four Feet in Diameter, of the *Doric* Order. In the Height of it are two Stories above the Cellars, and a third in the Entablature, which runs round the Building, and which is lighted thro' the Frize

of



of the Order. On the Tops of the *South, East, and West* Pediments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys, the Smoak of which passes thro' large hollow Vases, so that there is no Appearance of a Chimney-Stack in all the Building. The Top of it is adorned with the nine Muses, in very beautiful Figures cast in Lead, of extraordinary Weight, and admirable Proportion.

*Calliope* stands on the middle Pedestal, over the Portico, and holds in her Right Hand *Homer* and *Virgil*, and on her left Arm a Garland of Bays. On the two other Pedestals on each Side of her, are placed *Clio* and *Polyhymnia*; the former on the *East*, holding *Thucydides*, and the latter a Scrawl in her Hand, on which is written *Suadere*. On the right Side of the *South* Pediment stands *Euterpe* playing on the Pipe; and on the left *Terpsichore* on the Lute. *Urania* and *Erato* are fixed, one on the *South East*, and the other on the *North East* Corner. *Urania* looks upwards with a Coronet of Stars on her Head, and holds a Globe in one Hand, and a pair of Compasses in the other: *Erato* has in one Hand an *Harp*, and reaches the other down to *Cupid*, who is placed by her Side. On the *North* and *South West* Corners stand the Figures of *Thalys* and *Melpomene*: The first is put in a comick Posture, with a Vizor or Mask in each Hand, and the other looks with a Majestick Countenance, and holds in her right Hand a Sword.

The principal Entrance to this Building is under the Portico before-mentioned, to which you ascend by eight Steps, and pass thro' an Iron Gate of admirable Work, opening into a handsome Vault, or Arch, of the Depth of the Building, which leads into the paved Court, and in a direct Line into the Entrance of the Schools.

This Vault divides the Building into two equal Parts; that on the *East* Side is wholly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books of all Sorts, and the other to the printing of Books in the learned Languages, from whence the World is supplied with such curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatness and Exactness are not out-done by any Press in *Europe*.

The Room on the *South* Side, next to the Theatre, is reserved to the Delegates, for the Direction of Business, and is curiously wainscotted with the best *Flanders-Oak*, richly beautified with fluted Pillasters, and other proper Ornaments of the *Corinthian* Order. Over the Chimney hangs an excellent Picture of Queen *Anne* at full Length, done after an Original Painting of Sir Godfrey Kneller's. It was given to this Room by *George Clark Esq*; Doctor of Laws and Fellow of *All-Souls-College*; to whose Skill in Architecture is owing much of the Beauty of this admirable Building. On the Floor over the Vault, are two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-Founder,

furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials suited to that ingenious Art; the other with Rolling-Presses for printing the *Oxford-Almanacks*, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books.

The Court is enclosed from each Side of the Portico by a Pallisade of Iron, with large Pedestals at proper Distances and Dispositions.

The first Stone of this Noble Pile was laid on the 6th of February 1711, being the Birth-Day of her late Majesty of pious Memory; and on the 9th of July 1713, the *East-Side* of the Printing-House was opened by printing the Proposals for that Magnificent and Curious Bible, which has been since Published. A very small Number of this Edition were printed on fine Vellum, one of which very richly Bound, was presented to the King, another to the Prince, a third to the University, and one of the Imperial Paper to the Princess, by John Baskett, Esq; Printer to his Majesty and to the University.

At the same Time the *West-Side* was open'd by printing a Book of Verses spoke in the Theatre at the publick Act that Year, with this Title; *Academia Oxoniensis comitia Philologica in Theatro Sheldoniano Decimo Die Julii, 1713, Celebrata in Honorem serenissima Regina, Anno Pacifico Oxonij E. Typographeo Clarendoniano, An. Dom. 1713.*

This House was partly built with the Money arising to the University from the Profits of the Copy of Lord Clarendon's History. And tho' the Firmness and Strength of the Building is so great, that Time it self can scarce put an end to its Duration; yet such is the Value of the Book that gave rise to it, as to be like to outlast it.

Preparations are also making for another magnificent Pile, to be placed between the *South-Side* of the Schools, and St. Mary's Church; the late Eminent Physician, Dr. John Radcliffe, having left a Legacy of Forty Thousand Pounds for erecting a Library there, and 100 *l.* a Year to buy Books; together with 150 *l.* per Ann. for a Librarian.

At Christ-Church, One of the Squares, call'd *Peckwater-Quadrangle*, being old and ruinous, was lately taken down, in order to its being Rebuilt after a more ample and elegant Manner. The *Area* of this Quadrangle is 144 Foot from *East* to *West*, 164 Foot from *North* to *South*.

The three Sides, *North*, *East*, and *West*, are [conjoin'd, and are already finish'd, and inhabited; the Height of the first Story, which is Rustick, is the Vase ment; the Second upper Stories are contained in the Height of the *Ionick* Order, the Columns and Pilasters being two Foot six Inches Diameter; with an Entablature and Balustrade.



The *South-Side*, being detach'd from the Ends of the *East* and *West* 20 Foot, is design'd for the College Library, with *Corinthian* Columns of four Foot and one Inch Diameter, and in Heighth forty one Foot. On the lower Part, between the *Corinthian* Columns, is a *Dorick Arcade*, consisting of seven Arches, each eight Foot and four Inches broad, with an Ascent of four Steps from the *Area* into that *Arcade*, which is seventeen Foot broad, and of the same Heighth; to which Heighth this fourth Side of the *Quadrangle* is now advanc'd, and the whole *Dorick Entablature* finish'd.

The whole Square was design'd by the Reverend Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, late Dean of this Church, and is esteem'd a regular and compleat Piece of Architecture, by all who have seen it, Natives and Foreigners.

The first and principal Benefactor to this Building, was Dr. *Antony Ratcliff*, formerly Student, and afterwards Canon of this Church; who by his Last Will and Testament gave for this Use near 3000*l.* Sir *Edward Hannes*, Kt. formerly Student of this House, and Physician to Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, gave for the same Use a Legacy of 1000*l.* The Right Honourable *Charles Lord Somerset*, Brother to the late Duke of *Beauford*, gave a Legacy of 500*l.* *James Narborough* Esq; Brother to Sir *John Narborough*, a Legacy of the same Value. The Reverend Dr. *South*, late Canon of this Church, and Prebendary of *Westminster*, gave also, for the carrying on of this Building, a Legacy of 500*l.* besides 100*l.* which he had in his Life-time given to this Use, and other Legacies to this College for other pious Purposes.

Besides the Donations which have been mention'd, there have been many other considerable Sums contributed by the Dean and Canons, by several of the Students, and by many of the Nobility and Gentry, Bishops and Clergy, who have had their Education in this House; and even some, who have not been Members of it, have been so much taken with the Beauty of this Building, as to forward it by their generous Benefactions. A perfect List of these several Donations will be fairly engros'd in a Book of Vellum, and reposited in the Library when built, for perpetuating the Memory of the Benefactors.

To *All-Souls College*, with so much of the Legacy as has been already paid by the Executor of General *Christopher Codrington*, mention'd p. 283, there is adding a most magnificent Structure for the Library, and they are going to finish it.

Against the Entrance, is left in a great Recess, a Niche for the Statue of the noble Benefactor, just over the Foundation-Stone; under the Statue is intended an Inscription, reciting his Kindness and Generosity to the College, and his other personal Virtues, which he, as it were, forbid to be mention'd on a Monument.

The

The

The Library is in Length within the Walls, two hundred Feet; in Breadth thirty two Feet and an half; in Height forty Feet. It is lighted with eleven large Windows to the South, and a Window at the East and West End, of seventeen Feet wide each. The whole is a most beautiful Gothick Work, so built in conformity to the Chapel.

The Benefactor's Body having been pompously buried before in Barbadoes, was yet according to his Will brought over, and deposited in the College Chapel, on June the 20th. 1616. It was received with great Respect at the College Gates by all the Society, together with the Executor, and the General's nearest Relations, and at laying it into the Vault, a Latin Speech was made by Mr. Cotes, University Orator, (at that time one of the Fellows) which is since printed, with that of Mr. Young, spoken the next Day. On which Day the first Stone of the Library was laid, with great Ceremony, by the Executor, in the Presence of the same Persons; Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Bishop of Bristol, and several other eminent Members of the University being invited to the Solemnity, by the Warden and Fellows.

On the Black-Marble-Stone, lying over the Body, is cut CODRINGTON, and the Inscription on the Foundation-Stone was this,

*xj<sup>o</sup> Kal. Jul. MDCCXVI jacta sunt Fundamenta  
Bibliothecæ Chicheleio Codringtonianæ  
A Christophoro Codrington Arm. Fundata.  
Præsentibus  
Wilhelmo Codrington Arm. Herede ex Testamento,  
Johanne & Wilhelmo Codrington  
Christophori Consanguineis:  
Unâ cum Bernardo Gardiner Custode,  
Socijsq; Collegij quamplurimis:  
Perorante Eduardo Young Soc.*

This College-Chappel has likewise receiv'd a very beautiful Addition lately, being adorn'd with a magnificent Altar-Piece of Marble, rich Furniture for the Communion-Table, of Crimson-Velvet, trim'd with Gold Lace and Fringe; Books, Candle-sticks, &c. the Gift of George Clark, Esq; L. L. D. now one of the Fellows, and one of the Burgesses for the University: As likewise with a cloath'd Resurrection-Piece, painted at the East-End by the famous Sir James Thornhill, at the Expence of Henry Portman, Esq; and with a very costly Ceiling given by the Honourable Dodington Greville, Esq; one of the Fellows of the College.

Other



Other Ornamental Additions are still making therein, to which the Reverend Mr. Webb, lately Fellow, has been a Benefactor, the Society being at the rest of the Charge hitherto.

In University-College also, pursuant to the Will of the famous Dr. Radcliffe (who was first entred in that House, and remain'd there several Years a Member of that Foundation) is now almost finish'd, another very beautiful Northern Front, down to Logick-Lane, with a Tower in the Middle, of free square Stone, answerable to that already erected, to the Intent that the Master's old Lodgings being very large and ruinous, new Lodgings might be more commodiously built for him therein; and Chambers for the Doctors, two Physick Fellows after their Return from their five Years Travel, all the Provision of Salary and Chambers ceasing absolutely as to them at the End of every ten Years; the whole being to be call'd Radcliffe's Place.

Besides the Benefactions to the University, several very liberal ones have been made to particular Colleges, among which the following deserve a Place here.

Colonel Christopher Codrington, late Governor-General of the Leeward Islands, among other things in his Will, dated the 22 Feb. 1702-3, bequeathed as follows:

**I**MPRIMIS, I give my nearest Kinsman, Lieutenant-Colonel William Codrington, all my Estate in and about Doddington aforesaid, provided and upon Condition, that he pay to All-Souls College in Oxford Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling, in manner following; viz. Two Thousand Pounds within one Year after my Decease, and the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds yearly afterwards, until the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds be paid.

I do appoint that Six Thousand Pounds thereof be expended in the Building of the Library for the Use of the said College; and that the remaining Four Thousand Pounds be laid out in Books to furnish the same.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the said College, my Library now in the Custody of Mr. John Caswell in Oxford.

Colonel William Codrington, was appointed Executor of this Will.

Dr. John Radcliffe, in his Will, dated 13 September, 1714, bequeathed as follows:

**I** Give and devise my Manor of Linton, and all other my Lands and Hereditaments in Yorkshire, unto my Executors herein after-named, and their Heirs upon Trust, to pay thereout yearly Six Hundred [So

[So it is in the Original] to two Persons, to be Chosen out of the University of Oxon, when they are Masters of Arts, and enter'd on the Physick-Line, by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor or Keeper of Great-Britain, the Chancellor of the University of Oxon, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chief-Justices of Kings-Bench, and Common-Pleas, and Master of the Rolls, all for the Time being, or by the major Part of them, for the Maintenance of the said two Persons for the space of Ten Years and no longer; the half of which Time, at least, they are to travel in Parts beyond Sea, for their better Improvement. And in case of their Decease, or after the Expiration of the said Ten Years, for the Maintenance of two other Persons to be chosen in like manner, and for the same Term of Years, and so from Time to Time for ever. And if any Vacancy happen, of one or both, that the Places shall be filled up in the space of six Months: And the yearly Overplus of the Rents and Profits of my said Yorkshire Estate, I Will to be paid for ever to University College in Oxon, for the buying of perpetual Advowsons for the Members of the said College.

I give Five Thousand Pounds to my Executors, for the Building the Front of University College in Oxon, down to Logic-Lane, answerable to the Front already built; and for the building the Master's Lodgings therein, and Chambers for my two Travelling Fellows. And Will, that my Executors pay Forty Thousand Pounds in the Term of ten Years, by yearly Payments of Four Thousand Pounds, the First Payment thereof to begin, and be made, after the Decease of my two Sisters, for the Building a Library in Oxon, and the purchasing the Houses, the House, [sic Orig.] between St. Mary's and the Schools in Cat-Street, where I intend the Library to be built; and when the said Library is built, I give one Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Ann. for ever, to the Library Keeper thereof, for the Time being; and One Hundred Pounds a Year per Ann. [sic Orig.] for ever, for buying Books for the same Library.

And I Will and Desire, if it may be done by Law, my Yorkshire Estate should be convey'd and settled by my Executors on the Master and Fellows of University College for ever; in trust for, and for Performance of the Uses and Trusts herein before declared of and concerning the same Estate. And I desire my Executors to Charge and Secure in the most effectual manner, the several perpetual Annuities before by me giving, on and out of my Buckinghamshire Estate, which it is my Intention not to have Sold; and the Overplus of the yearly Rents and Profits thereof, I would have employ'd in other Charitable Uses as aforesaid, and by my Executors, on the Survivors of them, charged and fixed on the said Estate in their Life-Time. And I would have charged on my said Buckinghamshire Estate, One Hundred Pounds per Annum for ever, to commence thirty Years after my Decease, for the Maintaining and Repairing the said Library when built. And the Library-Keeper, I would have to be Master of Arts, and to be chosen



chosen by the forenamed most Honourable Persons, who are from Time to Time to choose the Physicians. And my Will farther is, that my Executors may, if they see that my Estate will answer, prepare for, and begin the Building of the Library sooner. And I Will that my Executors, in case of the Decease of any one, or more of them, should join two or more Persons of good Repute, with the Survivors of them in their Trust, by such Conveyances as Council learned in the Law shall advise, and so from Time to Time, if need be, that my Will may be the better and more surely performed.

My Living in Hampshire, \* as often as it shall be void, and all other Livings that shall be purchased by me out of my Estate, I Will, that in the first Place, they may be bestowed on a Member of University College; and if they should be deficient there, then to a Fellow of Lincoln College; and after that they have Preached two or more laudable Sermons at St. Mary's, the Persons that are to be presented from Time to Time, are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Divinity Professors, the Master of University College, and the Rector of Lincoln College for the Time being, or the major Part of them.

The Executors of this Will, are

The Honourable William Bromley, Esq;

Sir George Beaumont, Bar.

Thomas Sclater, of Grays-Inn, Esq; And

Mr. Anthony Keck, in Fleet-Street, London, to whose Discretion the Surplusage of this Estate is left to be apply'd to Charitable Uses.

Pursuant to the Doctor's Will, Two Travelling Fellows are appointed.

The Right Reverend the Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, has been pleased in a most bountiful Manner to settle on Lincoln College, so as to take Place in his Life-time, viz.

I. His Lordship hath added Twenty Pounds per Annum to the Headship, and Ten Pounds per Annum to each of the Twelve Fellowships, for ever.

II. His Lordship hath made an Augmentation of Ten Pounds per Annum a-piece, for ever, to the Curates of Four Churches belonging to the said College; viz. All-Saints, and St. Michael in Oxford, Twysford in Buckinghamshire, and Comb in Oxfordshire.

III. His Lordship hath made up the Bible-Clark's Place, and Eight Scholarships, belonging to the said College, Ten Pounds

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\* Headborne-Worthy.

Pounds *per Annum* each, for ever, which before were very mean.

All the abovemention'd Charities to take place from *Michaelmas*, 1717.

IV. His Lordship hath Settled Twenty Pounds *per Annum* a-piece on Twelve Exhibitioners, which his Lordship hath already nominated, and are to take place from *Lady-Day*, 1718.

## OF CAMBRIDGE.

**W**HAT hath been said of OXFORD, the like may be said of her Sister CAMBRIDGE, which, for Antiquities, gracious Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other Univerlity of the Christian World.

The Univerlity of *Cambridge*, in some few Particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

**The Chancellor.]** The Chancellor of *Cambridge* is not so *durante vita*, but may be Elected every three Years, *ut mos est in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Privileg'd Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Customs of the Univerlity.

They have also a High-Steward, chosen by the *Senate*, and holding by Patent from the Univerlity.

**Vice-Chancellor.]** This high Officer is chosen every Year, on the 3d of *November*, by the *Senate*, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endow'd and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

**Proctors.]** The two Proctors are chosen every Year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are chosen after the same Manner, Two called *Taxors*, who with the Proctors, have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

**Register.]** The *Custos Archivorum*, or Univerlity Register.

There are also Three Esquire Beadles.

One Yeoman Beadle, and a Library-Keeper.

**Privileges.]** This Univerlity, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Privileges, Rights and Liberties, granted by several Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas-Day* the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into



into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to the Purport of the said Grants.

The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, are oblig'd to moderate at every Doctor's and Bachelor's Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions.

*The Exercise required for every Degree.*

FIRST, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, that he be Resident in the University twelve Terms, and his last Year keep two *Philosophy Acts*, (i. e.) that he defend three Questions in *Natural Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, or *Ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents at two several Times; and that he also oppose three Times. After which he is to be examin'd by the Master and Fellows of his College, who (if they find no Objection against him) give him leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examined by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that purpose; and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him; after which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read over three Times, in the *Caput Senat. Regis*, once in the *Non-Regent House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be allow'd of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, till three Years after he has taken the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, during which Time he is oblig'd three several Times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urg'd against him by a Master of Arts: He must likewise keep two Acts in the Bachelor's Schools, and declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, he must first have the Consent of the Master and major Part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is Resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regis*, and *Non Regents*; afterwards (if it be not rejected) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is compleated on the first Tuesday in July.

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts*, before he takes the Degree of *Bachelor of Divinity*; in order to which he is oblig'd, during that Time, to oppose a Bachelor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity Act*, to preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Commencer hath been four Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppose twice, and Respond once in the Divinity Schools; that he Preach at St. Mary's once in *Latin*; and once in *English*. Moreover, he is oblig'd under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within a Year after he has taken the said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But in several Colleges, the *Gremials* are dispens'd with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree; if they keep a Divinity-Act when it comes to their Turn it is sufficient; and as for those that are not *Gremials*, they need only go out *per saltum*, &c.

Any one who makes the *Civil Law* his chief Study, from the Time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Law* at the end of six Years, provided he keep one Law Act in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Batchelor of Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchelor of Arts*, if he performs the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchelor of Law*, or seven Years *Master of Arts*, he may be *Doctor of Law*, provided he keep two Law Acts, and Oppose once.

No one can be admitted Batchelor in Physick, till the 6th Year after his Admission, and he has kept one Physick Act, Responding to the Professor, or some other Doctor, and Opposed once: After which, if he keeps two Physick Acts, and Oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the end of five Years. A Master of Arts must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, tho' not express'd in the Statute, seems to be this, that they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts*, are not suppos'd to have apply'd themselves much to the Study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree; and therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer before the highest Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

*The Exercises performed every Term, are,*

Every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday*, in Term-time, or at least, within a little after the Beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Sophisters Schools, from One to Three in the Afternoon.

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are publick Disputations in the *Batchelor of Arts* Schools, upon some Philosophical or Political Questions; and Declamations in the same place upon

*Saturdays*



*Saturdays*; all perform'd by *Senior Batchelors* (i. e.) those of the third Year.

Every *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning, are held *Philosophical Disputations*, between a *Master and Batchelor of Arts*.

Every second *Thursday* in Term, is held a publick Theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from One to Four in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts*, of some considerable Standing, who is Respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every Term, a *Batchelor of Law*, or *Master of Arts* professing the *Civil Law*, is oblig'd to keep a *Law Act*, responding to two Opponents,

Publick Disputations in *Physick* are performed in like manner, the ninth *Thursday* in every Term.

*Note*, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every Day in *Term-Time*, either by the Fellows, or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

*The Terms.*] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*: *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the Week before *Whitsuntide*: *Trinity-Term* they have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

*Commencement.*] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiarum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties, compleat their Degrees respectively, as the *Batchelors of Arts* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this University, whereby there is put a stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses, in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have Power not only to punish offending Scholars, by pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Talbooth* at his Pleasure; but also to fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unreasonable Hours, that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which Time they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For at those Times the Gates are lock'd; and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be Care taken both for discovering and reforming all Sorts of Disorders.

*Cambridge* lies in 52 Degrees and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two short Days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same Distance from each other.

**Libraries.]** After what has been said of the *Oxford* Libraries, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with our intended Brevity. And first of the

**University-Library.]** In which, among other valuable Books, there is a *Gregory's Pastoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large Part of the *Septuagint*, in very ancient *Greek* Letters. This Library contains about 14000 Books in all: Amongst these may be reckon'd the ancient Monuments of the Church of the *Waldenses* or *Vaudois*, brought by Sir *Samuel Morland* from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most ancient Copy of the *Four Gospels* and the *Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of *St. Irenaus* at *Lyons*, A. D. 1562. and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza*, A. D. 1581. This Book is written in *Greek* and *Latin*, not long after the *Alexandrian* Manuscript in his Majesty's Library; and tho' it differs in some Places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenaus* and other ancient *Fathers*.

Every College and Hall in *Cambridge* hath its Library like as in *Oxford*, and excelling in the same Kinds of Books, Manuscript and Printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College, in order to enumerate their Libraries, tho' some of them well deserve to be particularly mention'd, viz.

**Trinity-College-Library.]** Which is the most magnificent Building of its kind in the three Kingdoms, and is daily more and more furnish'd with Variety of good Books; not to mention the great number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserved amongst which, the *Codex Holmiensis*, containing a great Part of *Origen's* Works in *Greek*: the Epistles of *St. Paul*, supposed to be writ by *Venerable Bede*; *Eadwin's Psalterium Triplex*, (being the most valuable *Latin* Psalter in *England*) ought to be particularly mention'd. But in

**Bennet-College-Library.]** There is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and ancient Printed Books, given by *Matthew Parker* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Time of *Q. Elizabeth*. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abby-Libraries, and from those belonging to Colleges and Cathedral Churches, and do chiefly relate to the History of *England*, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject do make to it: Not that this Collection is destitute of Writings, or most valuable Books in other Faculties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juvencus*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter* in *Matthæum*, *D. Ambrose* *Hexameron*.



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*Hexameron*, and *Origines in Lucan*, both in *Lombardick* Letters, besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts.

**St. Johns-College-Library]** Was chiefly founded by Archbishop *Williams* Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* in King *James* the First's Time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Case is very large and beautiful, and the Collection, as to Printed Books, the second or third in *Cambridge*. It has lately received a great Augmentation by the Accession of the Library of Dr. *Gunning* late Bishop of *Ely*, who gave it to that College. And so also

**Emanuel-College-Library]** Has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Decease of Archbishop *Sancroft*. And here the Reader may please to observe, that all the Libraries in *Oxford* are *Studying* Libraries; and those of *Cambridge* (except that of *Kings-College*) are *Lending*-Libraries; that is, He that is qualify'd, may borrow out of it any Book he wants.

In *Cambridge* also the Scholars have Libraries furnish'd according to their Abilities and Inclinations; amongst which, those of the Reverend and Learned Dr. *Covell*, Master of *Christ's-College*, and Mr. *Loughton*, deserve a peculiar Encomium, in regard to the many rare Manuscripts and Coins therein contained.

## C H A P. XIII.

*Of the rest of His Majesty's Dominions, &c.*

*Of Jersey and Guernsey.*

THE next and nearest, are his Majesty's two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with two lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in his Majesty's Possession; in both of which the *French* Tongue is generally retained.

**Jersey.]** *Jersey* the biggest of the two, tho' not above 40 Miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and several Sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great Quantities of Cider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great Store of fine Wool, which employs most of the Poor in making Stockings, which in Time of Peace were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market.

**Civil Government.]** For the Civil Government of this Island, the principal Magistrate is the Bailiff, who is of Royal Nomination; and with Twelve Jurors, chosen by the People, administers

administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in Matters of Civil Property above the value of 300 Livres *Tournois*.

There are here several Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs; the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*, belonging to the said Sir *Charles Carteret*, and therefore commonly called *Monfieur de St. Ouen*.

*Guernsey*.] The Island of *Guernsey* lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in Space, but is somewhat inferior in the Richness of the Soil, which has this rare Quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it; both of them are furnished with great Variety of Fish. There are Ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping; upon the *Peer*, which is curiously paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal Fiefs, or Seigneuries, in this Island, held of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, viz. *Anneville*, by *Madam d'Anneville*, Relict of *Charles Andros* Esq; late Lieutenant Bayliff; and *Summères* by the late Sir *Edmond Andros*. Since the late Revolution, and in time of War, there has been generally a Regiment of Foot quarter'd in the Two Islands.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by a Bayliff of Royal Nomination, and Twelve Jurors of popular Election: And the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Appeal to the King and Council.

### *The End of the FIRST PART.*



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A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
SCOTLAND  
In GENERAL.

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CHAP. I.

*Its Names, Climate, Dimensions and Divisions.*

Name.]



THE Ancient Monks, who relish'd no Antiquities but what were fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scota* Daughter of *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, married to *Gathelus* Son of *Cecrops* King of *Athens*: It is most probable, that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the same Root: From something analogous to the *Saxon Scytan*, which signifies to *Shoot*, in which Exercise all these Northern Nations were excellent. This is certain, that the Names of *Scot* and *Scotland*, were at first only proper to those People, who in their own Language call themselves *Albanians* still; such as the *Scoto-Brigantes* mention'd by *Seneca*, and *Scoto-deni* by *Ptolomy*, which (by a Corruption usual in MSS. where the Initial Letters of Sentences

tences were left out at first, and never filled up afterwards) is now read *Ottodonic*, who call'd their Country *Albin*, which Name is retained to this Day for that Part of *Scotland* which is called *Braid-Albin*. These *Scots* were first planted in *Ireland*, which from them was called *Scotia*, *Scotland*, as *Orosius* and *Claudian* acquaint us, and as the *Scottish* Annals manifest; for there were no Settlements of *Scots* in *Britain*, antecedent to their Settlements in *Ireland*, from whence they made frequent IncurSIONS; but they do not seem to have been thoroughly fixed there, till after the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, when the *Saxons* had conquer'd the Southern Part of *Britain*, which they call'd *England*. The first Habitations of these *Scots* were amongst the *Picts*, but not being able to continue there, they returned home again into *Ireland*: But they did not stay there very long; for the *Saxons* having begun with the *Britains*, and made some Progress in Conquering the Southern Parts, were resolv'd to push on towards the North; and there came a fresh Body of them out of *Germany*, in small Vessels, which they call'd *Ceolas* or *Keels*, over *Edinburgh Frith*, and possess'd themselves of a good part of the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, as far as the Confines of the *Picts*. These compos'd that Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*, which was then call'd *Bernicia*; which putting the *Picts* into apparent Danger, they invited over from *Ireland* a Colony of the *Scots*, with whom they had a League for many Ages, to their Assistance; who accordingly came again into *Britain*, about the Year 503, under the Conduct of *Fergus*, the Son of *Erc*, who was the first of his Race that reigned in *Scotland*, and erected his Kingdom in *Dalriada*, (the Inhabitants of which *Bede* calls *Dalreudini*) which, as Archbishop *Usher* conjectures, contain'd *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argile*, and *Braid-Albin*, with some of the neighbouring Islands. This Country they held a long time very peaceably; till differing with the *Picts* about the Year 850, they conquer'd all in their Possession on the North of *Graham's Dyke*; and about the Year 900, got the rest of that Country, and totally subdued the Old Extraprovincial *Britains*, or *Picts*, who till then were Sovereigns of a good Part of the Island; so that now a great People in *Britain*, being call'd by the same Name that those were in *Ireland*, to distinguish the one from the other, these being call'd *Scots*, those in *Ireland* were call'd the *Irish* *Scotch*, or *Irish*, without any Addition: And the Island where they inhabited, being sufficiently known by the ancient Name of *Ferne*, *Erin*, or *Ireland*, its Inhabitants began to lose the Name of *Scots*, by which they had been call'd for many Ages; and the Name of *Scotland* came in time to be appropriated to the North Part of *Britain*, and so continued till the First of *May*, 1707, at which time, according to the Treaty for Uniting *England* and *Scotland*, those Names were thenceforwards to be sunk into the common Appellation of *Great Britain*.

Climate.



**Climate.]** The most Southerly Part of Scotland, about *Whithorn*, is situate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude* 15 d. 40 m. The Northermost Part about *Dungsbay-Head*, is in 58 d. 31 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

**Dimensions.]** Scotland, from the *Mull of Galloway* in the South, to *Dungsbay-Head* in the East Point of *Cathness* in the North, is about 150 Miles long, and between *Buchaness* on the East Sea, and *Ardnamurchan* Point on the West, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no Part of it is Fifty Miles from the Sea.

**Division.]** During the Roman Times, all below *Edinburgh Frith* was possess'd by them, and what lay more Northwards, by *Extra-Provincial Britains*, or *Picts*. The Roman Part was particularly called *Valentia*, towards the latter end of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the whole till the Saxon Invasion, which was in the Beginning of the VIth Century: Upon the Saxons seizing the East Low-Lands, the Scots were call'd in, who possess'd *Dalrieda*, so that then there were three Kingdoms in Scotland, *Bernicia*, *Dalrieda*, and that of the *Picts*. The Saxons kept their Portion, till they were weakned by the Danes, which made them a Prey to the Scots; who by degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all Scotland. Their great Division was into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect to the River *Tay*; besides a great many Islands lying round about the Kingdom, The Number of Parishes in Scotland are 890.

**Christianity.]** The Inhabitants of North Britain were converted to the Christian Religion very early, by Britains that were Subjects of the Roman Empire, but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. St. Patrick is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the Scots, rather than *Palladius*, who died in the first Year of his Mission into Britain, being unable to do any Good upon that then unciviliz'd Nation: St. Patrick was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that purpose; and the Conversion that he wrought, as very Learned Men suppose, was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of Rome had not yet impos'd new Articles of Faith upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the Britains and Scots refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and called the *Schismatics* of Britain and Ireland. However, laying the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they held Communion with each other, and kept their Religion the same in most Points, as it was anciently in the Purer Roman Church.

## C H A P. II.

*A Description of the several Shires or Counties of Scotland, Alphabetically Digested.*

**S**cotland is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction, into 31 Shires or Counties, and 2 Stuartries.

## 1. Shire of Aberdeen,]

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it, contains the Countries of *Marre*, *Fourmanteen*, *Garioch*, *Strathbogie*, and that Part of *Burchan* which lies South to the Water of *Eugie*. It's about 46 Miles long, and 28 broad. Here they find a spotted Sort of *Marble* and much *Slate*, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *Salmons*, to the great Advantage of the Country; besides abundance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They have *Deer* in great Abundance; and *Eagles* make their Nests upon the Rocks of *Pennan*. The chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital or Head Burgh of the *Sheriffdom* of *Aberdeen*, where Causes are try'd, and exceeds all the Cities of the *North of Scotland* in Bigness, Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholesome, and the Inhabitant's well educated. The Houses are generally four Stories high; and having Orchards behind them, make the City at a Distance to appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-House, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Master and three Ushers: A Musick-School, an Alms-House, and three Hospitals, founded by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appears by silver Coins stamp'd there, upon the Reverse whereof the Name of this Town was inscrib'd, which are still preserv'd in the Closets of the Curious. At the West End of the City is a little round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, call'd the *Aberdonian Spaw*, coming near the Spaw-water in the Bishoprick of *Liege* both in Taste and Quality. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh-Royal upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And *Inverurie*, the Title of this Earl's eldest Son, erected into a Burgh-Royal by K. *Robert Bruce*. On the South-side of the Water of *Eugie*, stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place 'tis High-Water when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones plac'd in a Circle, and one of the greatest in the middle, towards the South; which seem to have been Places of Worship in the Times of Heathenism. The dropping-Cave of *Slains* is very remarkable, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent Lime. *Old Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat, and has a Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Machar's*, large and stately, built by several Bishops of this See. The Windows of



of the Church, wherein is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinston* the Founder, were formerly very remarkable for their painted Glass; and something of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple, besides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigness. *Marr* is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of the *Don* stands *Kildrummy*, the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marr*. *Strathbolgy* was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*; now the chief Residence of the Marquess of *Huntley*, who by King *James VII*, was made Duke of *Gordon*. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

Other Seats in *Aberdeenshire*.] *Inverurie*, Earl of *Marischal*'s; *Keith-Hall*, Earl of *Kintor*'s; *Pitsligo*, Lord *Pitsligo*'s; *Kairnbulg*, Colonel *Buchan*'s; *Dalgaty*, Earl of *Errol*'s; *Aboin*, Earl of *Aboin*'s; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer*'s; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton*'s, Baronet; *Knockhall*, *Woodny Esq*; *Drum*, *Irwin Esq*; *Cragywar*, Sir *William Forbes*'s; *Foveran*, *Forbes Bar*. *Munimuck*, *Forbes Baronet*; *Castle Forbes*, Lord *Forbes*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet of Leys*, Bar. *Frendraught*, Lord Viscount *Frendraught*'s; *Philorth*, Lord *Salton*'s; *Fetterneir*, *Lesly of Bolquhines*, alias Count *Lesly*'s, now in *Germany*; *Fyvie*, Earl of *Dumferling*'s; *Tyri*, *Hugh Fraser*'s.

#### 2. Shire of *Aire*

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head Burgh of the Shire; which is a little Mart and a well known Port upon a River of the same Name, situate in a sandy Plain, yet has pleasant and fruitful Fields with Greens, which afford a pleasant Prospect both Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces good Store of Corn and Grass; is very populous, and the Inhabitants are exceeding industrious. Between the Town and the Sea, *Cromwell* built a Cittadel, which was well fortified with a Fosse and a Stone Wall; it was demolish'd at the Restoration, and now only some Houses are standing, and some Angles of the Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and has a Country of 32 Miles Extent under its Jurisdiction. This County contains the three great Baileries of Scotland, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Pastures, and abundantly furnish'd with Commodities by Sea and Land. *Robert Bruce*, the famous King of Scotland, was Earl of *Carrick*. *Kyle* is a plentiful Country, and well inhabited. It is divided into *Kings-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*; of the first the *Campbells* of *London* were the Heritable Sheriffs; of the other, the *Wallaces* of *Craigie*; but both the Sheriffships are now united in the Earl of *London*. The Earl of *Cassilis* is Heritable Bailiff of *Carrick*, and the Earl of *Eglinton* of *Cunningham*. *Cunningham* signifies the King's Habitation, whence we may guess at the Beauty of its Situation. Not far from *Ardrassan* in this County, is *Largis*, imbrued with the Blood of the Norwegians, by King *Alexander III*. *London* is situated in *Cunningham*, and in that District is the Seat of the Earl of *London*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the

*Wallaces*, famous formerly for their Bravery, in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleasant Seats, encompass'd with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trouts. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, stands *Sundrour*, the Seat of the Lord *Cathcart*. Two Miles North of *Air Town* stands *Kincaise*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Persons: A Mile beyond that is *Murkton-Castle*, a pleasant Seat belonging to *William Baillie Esq*; about two Miles from hence in the Sea, lies *Lady Isle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of *Aire*.] *Cassilis*, Earl of *Cassilis's*; *Eglinton*, Earl of *Eglinton's*; *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glasgow's*; *Leisnoris*, the Countess of *Dumfries's*; *Kilburny*, Viscount *Garnock's*; the Cove, Sir *Archibald Kennedy* of *Collean*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's* Bar. *Kilkarrey*, Sir *John Ferguson's* Bar, *Auchins*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Garvan Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany's*; *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whisford* Bar. *Blair*, *William Blair's* of that Ilk; *Entarkin*, *Cunningham*, *Gadgirth Chambers*, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunninghams*; *Adamton* to the *Blares*; *Crosfey* to the *Fullertons*; *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in Scotland; *Oucheltree*, Sir *John Cockran's*. And *Hazelhead*, *Francis Montgomery*, Esq; This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

### 3. Shire of *Argyle*

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*; and the *West-Isles* of *Islay*, *Fura*, *Mul*, *Heolmkil*, *Wyst*, *Teriff*, *Coll*, and *Lismore*. Here the Dukes of *Argyle* have *Fura Regalia*. The Family of the *Campbells*, of which they are the Head, has great Authority and Interest over this whole Shire. Of old, the Representatives of this Family were Justices General of Scotland; and as yet retain the Power of Justiciaries of this Shire, and are Heritable Great-Masters of the King's Household. This County had formerly two Sheriffdoms, *Argyle* and *Tarbat*, but now they are united into one, which comprehends *Kintyre*, *Knapdale*, *Askeodnish*, and *Cowal*, in which is *Denoun*, formerly the Bishop of *Argyle's* Seat, *Lorn*, and others already named. It joins to *Pertshire* on the East, on the North East to *Loquhar*, on the North-West to the *Isles*, and on the South to the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis about Sixscore Miles in Length, and in Breadth Forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great way up into the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract properly call'd *Argyle*, lies between *Lochfyn*, wherein is a great Herring-Fishery, and *Loch-an*, a fresh Water *Loch*, 24 Miles long and 1 broad. The whole Shire is Mountainous, and the Inhabitants who speak *Irish*, i. e. the ancient *Scottish*, live chiefly



chiefly by Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the North, a Country producing the best *Barley*; divided by *Loch-Levin*, a vast Lake, upon which stands *Bergenum*, a Castle, wherein the Courts of Justice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the last Age were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female Heir it came to the Earl of *Argyle*, whose eldest Sons, before they were made Dukes, were Viscounts *Lorn*. *Kintyre*, the Southermost Division of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad, 'tis a Country very fruitful, and well-inhabited both by *Low-Landers* and *High-Landers*. *Campbeltown*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Division, where is a safe Harbour for Ships, having an Island in the Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefest Royal Burgh in the whole Shire, is *Inveraray*, the Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It stands in *Lorn*, and is commended for a very beautiful Place; being adorn'd with a large Castle, and fine Parks, and seated upon *Loch-syne*, a River as large as the *Thames*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Argyleshire*.] *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Auchinbreck-Castle*; *Kilchurn*, Earl of *Braid-alban's*; The Castle *Dunstaff*, formerly a Seat of the King's; where many *Scottish* Kings are bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is govern'd by a Heretable Captain under his Grace.

#### 4. Shire of *Bamff*

Is so denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, seated at the Mouth of *Doverne* in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the *Salmon*-Fishing very advantagious. In Length from West to East, it's about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Balvenie* is found the Stone of which *Alloin* is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*, great Quarries of spotted *Marble* have been lately discover'd. The Country is generally well furnish'd with Grains and Corn; and comprehends that Part of *Buchan* which lies North of the River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Balvenie*. *Bamff* shews the Ruins of an old Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertain'd to the *Cisterian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*.

Seats in *Bamffshire*.] *Gordon-Castle*, Duke of *Gordon's*; *Cullen* and *Deskford*, Earl of *Finlatter's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig* of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne's*; *Berkenboyne*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Mark*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Durn*, Sir *James Dunbar's*; *Forglain*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's* a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, *Gordon's*; *Glendrich*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Kinardie*, *Donalson's*; *Castle-Grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Crombie*, *Duff's*; *Bracco*, *Duff's*; *Glassaugh*, *Abercromby's*; *Ballendallack*, *Grant's* of that Ilk; *Carron*, *Grant's* of that Ilk; *Torsken*, *Gordon's*; *Skieth*, *Abercromby's*; *Kimminity*, *Glenglerack*, *Gordon's*; *Mapen*, *Abernethie's*; *Buckie*, *Gordon's*; *Rayness*, *Hay's* of *Rayness*; *Achentoul*, *Gordon's*; *Bognie*, *Marison's*.

5. Shire of *Berwick*.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merse*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, and 14 in Breadth. The *Merse* or *Merch* is so call'd from its Situation, it being a *March* or *Border* Country, between *Scotland* and *England*; formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Blessings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they with the rest of the Borderers are secured for ever with the rest of the *Island*. In this small Tract there are several notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commissariat. *Greenlaw*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Post-stage belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dun-glass*. *Coldstream-Town*, once a Monastery, now belonging to the Earl of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunee*, a Burgh of Barony, the best Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*. *Aymouth*, a famous Sea-Port Town, and more famous for being the first Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldington*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Castle* and *Fast-Castle*, are both Seats belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are Hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in *Berwickshire*.] *Lauder Castle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale's*. *Polwart-Castle*, Earl of *Marchmont's*. *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume's*. *Mellerston*, *George Baillie* of *Ferviswood*. *Harcum*, *William Hog's*. *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*. *Nisbet*, *Carr's* of *Cavers*. *Lanton*, *Cockburn's* of *Lanton*, *Bar*. *Mertin*, *Robert Scott's* of *Harden*. *Hirsel*, Earl of *Hume's*.

6. Shire of *Bute*, or *Bute*, or *Boot*,

A small Island, near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is so call'd from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by it self, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction the Island of *Glotta* or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the Castle of *Rothsay*, which gives the Title of Duke to the eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born Prince of *Scotland*, Duke of *Rothsay*, and High Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert III.* invested his eldest Son *David* with that Title, who was the First in *Scotland* that was honoured with the Title of Duke. Both these Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the same Nature with that of the other Western Islands. *Stuart*, Earl of *Bute*, is the chief Proprietor and heretable Coroner of that Island; *Rosa* is his Seat. *Ballantine* has another Seat at *Keames*; and *Stuart* of *Ascog* another. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, call'd *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles

Miles



Miles from South to North, and 7 Miles from East to West. It almost all belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodict Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which are usually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People who speak all *Irish*, are *Protestants*; and are still composed of several Tribes or *Clans*. The most ancient is *Mac Lewis*, (i. e. Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In *English* they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithness*, in sending Representatives to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and the first Turn is adjudg'd to *Bute*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is Hereditary Sheriff.

#### 7. Shire of Caithness

Lies far North, butting upon the Eastern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets for the Sea, which runs in many Places far within the Land. *Week*, a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province, who are but few, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and Raising of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fishing. *Girnegu*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the Country. The Earl of *Braid-Albain* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Caithness-shire*.] *Thurso-Castle*, Earl of *Caithness*. *Dunrobin*, Earl of *Sutherland's*. *Dumbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair's* of *May*. *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*. *Murkle*, Earl of *Caithness's*.

#### 8. Shire of Clackmannan

Is part of *Fife*, so called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; it is bounded to the North by the *Orchill Hills*, to the South by the *Frith of Forth*, to the East by part of *Perthshire*, and to the West by part of *Sterlingshire*. 'Tis about 8 Miles in Length and 5 in Breadth, where broadest. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Most of it is fit for Pasture; what is below the *Orchill Hills* bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan* they have great Store of Coal-Pits; the Coal whereof, with their Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce* of *Clackmannan* is Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in *Clackmannan-shire*.] *Alloway*, Earl of *Mar's*, a very beautiful and pleasant Seat. *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce's*. *Menstrie*, *Ja. Holburn's*. *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby's*. *Tilliecutri*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*, Bar. Lord of the Session. *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw's*, of *Geenock*. *Forth*, *George Gordon's*.

#### 9. Shire of Cromarty

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Royal Burgh, standing upon the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many places 2 Miles broad: The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, yet when once in, it's very safe and easy: The Waters of

*Connel*

*Conuel* are famous for the *Pearls* found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great part of this County, resides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends part of *Ros*, lying upon the South side of *Cromarty Frith*; 'tis in Length 50, and in Breadth 30 Miles. The Straths or Valleys, upon the Water-fides, are full of Wood, particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and near *Alferig* are great Woods of *Firr*, and on the Hills great store of all sorts of Game.

Sits in *Cromarty-shire*.] *Cromarty-Castle*, Sir *Keneth Mackenzie's*. *Castle-Leod*, *New-Tarbat*, *Castle-Haven*, all three the Earl of *Cromarty's*, whose Residence is at *Tarbat*, which gives Title to his Eldest Son. *Craigbouse*, *Hugh Ros's* of *Kilravock*.

#### 10. Shire of *Dumbarton*, or *Dunbarton*,

So called from *Dunbarton* a Burgh Royal and chief Town of the Shire, comprehends all *Lennox*, bounded on the South with the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the West by *Lochlong*, and a Water of the same Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbain* Hills, and on the East by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingshire*: In Length 'tis about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20; the lower part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is Hilly, Moorish, and more fit for Pasture. Here are *Loughs* both of Salt and Fresh Water, The greatest of the Fresh Water *Loughs*, is *Lough-Loman*, 24 Miles in Length, and 8 in Breadth were broadest, and where narrowest but 2. 'Tis surrounded with Hills on all sides except the South, and is full of *Islands*, some of which are cultivated and inhabited; the Country is well furnished with Gentlemen's Houses: Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dunbarton* is situated in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the Place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Privileges of this Town were procur'd by one of the Countesses of *Lenox*: The Situation of the County is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde* and *Levin* meet, there's a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, at the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock, with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Prospect on all sides: The other being a little one lies to the East. Betwixt these two Tops are Steps, hewn out of the Rock, in which but one Person can pass at a Time to the upper Part of the Castle. To the South it has a little Descent which embraces the plain Ground, so enclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes Room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, and yet at the Top is a Lake, and several other Springs:



Springs: In this Castle his Majesty keeps a Garrison, and the Earl of *Hay* is the Governor.

The House of *Lenox* were of a long Time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire; when the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles Duke of Lenox* in 1672, his Estate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lenox* his Natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*.

Seats in *Dumbartonshire*.] *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rose-Due*, *Calhoun's* of *Luss*. *Ardkaple*, *Mocanlay's*. Now the Duke of *Montrose* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lenoxshire*. *Ardcastle*, *Sir Evan Mackanley's*.

#### 11. The Shire of *Dumfries*, with the Stewarty of *Annandale*.

*Dumfriesshire* comprehends *Ammandale* and *Niddisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfries* the chief Burgh in the County: It's bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kyle*; on the East with *Solway Frith*, and the Marches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with part of *Clidisdale*, *Tweeddale*, and *Triviotdale*; and on the South with the *Irish Sea*. From West to South 'tis about 50 Miles long, and in Breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout Warlike People; and before the Kingdoms were united, they were look'd upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as Pasturage; so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to considerable Profit. *Ammandale* runs in a straight Line from West to East. *Lochmaban*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situate upon the South Side of the River *Annan*, in the Middle of the Country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Ammandale* is a Stuartry within the Sheriffdom of *Dumfries*, of which the Marquess of *Ammandale* is Hereditary Stuart. Between *Ammandale* and *Eskdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most ancient Monument thereabouts is *St. Ruth's Church*. Near this Place, the People have a Way of making Salt of Sea-Sand, and the Salt is somewhat bitterish, which probably proceeds from the Nitre contain'd in it. Another Branch of *Dumfriesshire* is *Niddisdale*, encompass'd with a Ridge of Hills on all sides; it's divided into the *Overward*, containing the Parishes in the Presbytery of *Pontpont*; and the *Neathward*, containing those in the Presbytery of *Dumfries*. Here is *Drumlanrig*, a Seat of the Duke of *Queensbury's*; which is very magnificent, and adorned with stately Avenues, Gardens and Terras Walks. The Streets in *Dumfries* are large, and the Church and Castle very stately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a Harbour for the Conveniency of Trade; here is also an *Exchange* for the Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Seats

Seats in Annandale. ] *Wether-Hall*, Sir *John Johnston's*. *Leithers-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnston's*. *Lochwood*, Marquis of *Annandale's*. *Clackburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick's*. *Apple-Grish*, *Jarden*, *Kelhead*, Sir *William Douglass's*. *Springkell*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*. *Hownmains*, Sir *John Caruthers's*. *Castle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas's*. *Dornick*, *Douglas's*. *Kelburn*, *Thomas Scot's*. *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*. *Langholm*, *Melvin's*. *Kameukale*, *Thomas Caruthers's*. *Denby*, *John Caruthers's*.

### 12. Shire of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Scotland*; in Length 20 or 21 Miles, in some Places 16 or 17 broad, and in other Places not above 5 or 6. On the East-side it's bounded with *East Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 13 Miles together; on the South-East side with the Baillery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdoms of *Tweeddale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-west with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the West, for two Miles by the said Sheriffdom; on the North-West with *West Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 14 Miles; and on the North with the *Firth* or *Forth*, for the space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furnish'd with all Necessaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all sorts, and affording good Pasture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Limestone, as also a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Miles from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. And as this Country has at present several considerable Houses, whereof *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewn out of the Rock, and *Roslin* for the great stately Chapel, so it produces some Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Cramond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with *Roman* Inscriptions. Also in the Grounds of *Inglisstown*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found 2 Stones, Parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Laurel Crown, upon the other, the longest of the Two, there is on each Side the *Roman Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the Progress of the *Roman* Arms described by *Tacitus*, it cannot have been set up before the Time of *Julius Agricola*, who conquer'd this Country for *Domitian*. These Stones are to be seen in Sir *Robert Sibbald's* Garden at *Edinburgh*.

Seats in Mid-Lothian. ] *Haly-rood-House*, the King's. *Dalkeith*, *Duchess of Buccleugh's*. *Newbottle*, Marquis of *Lothian's*. *Dalbusy*, Earl of *Dalbusy's*. *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry's*. *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick's*, now Sir *James Dalrymple's*. *Roselino*, *Sinclair's*, descended from *Sinclair* Earl of *Orkney*. *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun's*, now *John Dalrymple's*. *Cranstoun*, *MacGill*, Viscount *Oxenford's*. *Prestoun-Hall*, Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie's* Lord of the Session. *Smetun*, Sir *James Richardson's*. *Roy-stoun*, Earl of *Cromarty's*. *Barntoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen's*. *Hal-*

town,



John, Earl of Lauderdale's. Calder, Lord Torphichen's. Arnisoun, Mr. Robert Dundas's, a Lord of the Session. Shank, Mackenzie's of Rosshaugh. Pinkie, Marquess of Fyfe's. Aldisoun, Mr. Gibson's. Collingtoun, Sir James Fowles's. Bennington, Sir Robert Cheish's. Melvil-Castle, Lord Ross's. Inch, Sir Alexander Gilmore's. Priestfield, Sir James Dick's. Walmet, Wallace's. Dredon, George Lockhart's of Carnwath. Carbery, Sir Robert Dickson's. Soughton-Hall, Sir James Baird's. Adisoun, Mr. Gibson's. Gagar, Sir Andrew Morton's Bart. Broughton-House, lately Lord Batten-den's, now Sir David Dalrymple's Bart. his Majesty's Advocate. Story-Hill, Sir William Sharp's. Goodtrees, Sir James Stewart's. Gilmerton, Sir William Barr's. Niddrie, Mr. Wachop's. Edmiston, Mr. Wachop's. Drum, Mr. Sommervuil's. Dean, Sir Patrick Nisbet's. Satchel, Sir James Baird's. Merchiston, James Lewis's. Granton, Sir William Paterson's Bart. Cramond, Lord Charles Kerr's. Another Cramond, Sir John Inglis's Bart. Cambo, Mr. Meinzie's. Ingliston, Hugh Wallace's. Clifton-Hall, Sir George Wiseheart's Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin,

Takes its Name from Elgin, a Royal Burgh, where are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches in Scotland: It comprehends Part of Murray. The Shire of Elgin is bounded upon the North by the Frith and the River Ness, which separates it from Invernessshire; to the East it's separated from Banffshire, by the River Spey. To the South it hath Badenoch, and to the West, part of Lequhaber. The whole Country of Murray, of which this Shire is a Part, is above 30 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The Low Country has very much Corn, which is soon-ripe; but the High Country is fitter for Pasture. Here are many great Woods of Firr and other Trees, 10 Miles long, with some large Woods of Oak. Elgin gives the Honour of Earl to James Bruce, Earl of Ailsbury. Kinross is very near Elgin, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name, Sir James Dunbar of Westfield, is Heritable Sheriff of Elgin.

Seats in Elginshire. ] Torneway, a stately Old Castle, formerly the Seat of Ranulph Earl of Murray. and now belonging to the Earl of the same Name. Brody, Brody's. Forres-Castle, Dunbar's of Westfield, who is Hereditary Constable of it. Moortown, Sir James Calder's. Gordonstown, Sir Gordon's. Spynie-Castle, the Bishop's House. Elgin-House, Lord Duffe's. Castle-Grant, Lodovic Grant's. Innes, Sir Henry Innes's. Rothel, Earl of Rothes's. Burgie, Lodovic Dunbar's.

14. Shire of Fife.

An excellent Country, wedged in by the Forth and the Tay, shoots out far to the East. It abounds with Corn and Pasture; in some Places, with Lead Ore, and Coal; the Seas yield great Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others: Near the Forth is the Town of Culross, near that is Kincardine; in the

same County is *Dumferling*, once a famous Monastery, built by King *Malcolm III.* who was there interred. Upon the same Shore stands *Dysert*. Here also is *St. Andrew's*, once the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*; and here is *Cowper*, a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff sitteth to administer Justice, upon which account this Shire is called sometimes the *Shire of Cowper*. The Hereditary Sherifdom of this Shire is in the House of *Roths*, the Heirs-Male of which Family failing in the Person of *John Lesly* the late Duke of *Roths*, his eldest Daughter *Margaret*, Countess of *Roths*, being Marry'd to *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John Lord Lesly*, Earl of *Roths*, who succeeded his Mother to the Earldom of *Roths*, and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in *Fife* Shire. *Weems*, Earl of *Weems's*. *Lesley*, Earl of *Roths's*. *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvil's*. *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven's*. *Denbirsle*, Earl of *Murray's*. *Brunt Island*, *Colin Mc Kenzie's*. *Abbot's Hall*, *Ramsay's*. *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth's*; i. e. Earl of *Melvil's* Son. *Dury*, *Alexander Gibson's*. *Belcarras*, Earl of *Balcarras's*. *Kelly*, Earl of *Kelley's*. *Anstruther*, Sir *John Anstruther's* of that Ilk. *Plisfarrel*, Sir *Pet. Hacket's* Bart. *Balcasky*, Sir *Rob. Anstruther's*. *Cambo*, Sir *Alexander Areskin's* Lyon King at Arms. *Clisb*, Lord *Colvil's*. *Aberdour*, Earl of *Merton's*. *Inertail* and *Locher*, Sir *John Malcolm's*. *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford's*. *Craigh-Hall*, Sir *Thomas Hope's* Bart. *Balcolmie*, Sir *William Hope's* Bart. *Lindors*, Lord *Lindor's*. *Halzeard*, — *Skeen's*. *Dunbog*, — *Balfour's*. *Falkland*, an ancient Seat of the Earl of *Fife*, now a Stewartry belonging to the Crown, of which the Duke of *Athol* is Heretable Keeper. *Leuchers*, Earl of *Southesk's*. *Dysert*, Lord *Sinclair's*. *Lundin*, *Robert Lundin* of that Ilk. *Balmuto*, — *Boswel's*. *Aldy* — *Mercer's*.

#### 15. Shire of *Fornar* or *Angus*.

This Sherifdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and the *Frith* of *Tay*. Upon the West and North-West, 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Benchinren* Mountains parts it from the *Brae* of *Marr*; and to the East it's separated from the *Mernes*, by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North-Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone, and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inner Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron Oar near the Wood of *Dalbogne*. The higher Ground called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account. Near the *Tay's* Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having an Hospital for the Poor. The Constable of this



this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the Kings of Scotland. Brechin is a considerable Market-Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep: It has a stately Bridge over the River *South-Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this County it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the Valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm* II. who was in Person at that Battel. Upon the General's Grave there was a high Stone erected, still called *Canus's Cross*; and about 19 Miles distant from this, is a Cross, erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both of these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Aberbrothok*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath a Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas of Becket*, by King *William* I. of Scotland, the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Disposal.

Sears in *Forfarshire*. *Dun*, *Arskin's* of that Ilk. *Inglismady*, *Falkner's* of *Newton*, *Hetherwick*, *John Scot's* Esq. *Borrowfield*, *Robert Taylor's* Esq. *Fullerton*, *John Fullerton* of *Kinaber* Esq. *Pittarrow*, *Sir David Carnegie's*. *Newman's Walls*, *Scot's* of *Logie*. *Galto*, *Falconer's* Esq. *Erime*, *Trumball's* of *Stricathro*. *Edzil*, *Lindsay* Esq. *Old Barr*, *Robert Young* Esq. *Corse*, *Lyon's*. *Morphe*, *Graham* Esq. *Logey*, *Wishart* Esq. *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's*. *Kirkton-Hill*, *Ferguson's*. *Grance*, *Mr. James Martin's*. *Achter-House*, *Patrick Lyon's* Esq. *Main*, *David Graham's* of *Fintri*. *Castle Pouri*, *Pouri* Esq. *Lethem*, *Sir Ja. Wood's* of *Boditoun*. *Bonitoun*, *Ferguson* Esq. *Montrosse*, *Earl of Middleton's*. *Craig and Rossie*, *Scot's* of *Rossie*. *Duinald*, *Robert Scot* Esq. *Ulysses Haven*, *Patrick Renny* Esq. *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's*. *Pennmure* and *Brechin*, *Earl of Pennmure's*. *Kinaird*, *Earl of South-Esk's*. *Ethie*, *Earl of North-Esk's*. *Cariston*, *Stuart's* of *Gerntully*. *Fotheringham*, *Thomas Fotheringham's* of *Pouri*. *Inverchartie*, *John Ogilvy* Esq. *Blackness*, *Sir Alexander Waderbourn* Bar. *Cragy*, *Kied* Esq.

16. Shire of Haddington, or Constabulary,

Contains *East Lothian*, which like the rest of *Lothian*, is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are, *Dunbarr*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtain'd by *Cromwell* against King *Charles* II. and the *Scots* who assisted him, 3d September 1650. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, which gives the Name to this Shire. The Sheriffdom of this Shire is at the King's Disposal, and is now possess'd by the Marquess of *Tweedale*.

Sears in *Haddingtonshire*. *Tantallan* and *North Berwick*, *Sir Hugh Dalrymple's* Bart. Lord President of the Session. *Dirlotoun*, *William Nisbet's*. *Yester*, Marquess of *Tweedale's*. *Setoun* and *Winton*, *Earl of Winton's*. *Keith*, formerly *Earl Marischal's*, now

Mr. Hepburn's. Selton, i. e. Souliston, formerly the Seat of the Lord Soavliz, afterwards of Abernethy, Lord of Salton, and now Mr. Fletcher's. Byars, Earl of Hopton's. Fountain-Hall, Sir John Lauder's Bart. one of the Lords of the Session. Pencaitland, James Hamilton's, one of the Clerks of the Session. Gilmerton, Sir Francis Kinloch's Bart. Preston-Grange, William Morrison's. Bemston, — Hepburn's. Lochend, George Warrender's. Elphinstoun, late Lord Elphinstoun's, now Lord Primrose's. Harminston, Matthew Sinclair's. Hauls, once Hepburn Earl of Bothwell's, now Sir David Dalrimple's Bart. Laddington, Lord Blantire's. Dunglas, Sir James Hall's. Ormiston. Adam Cockburn's, late Lord Justice Clerk. Stevenson, Sir Robert Sinclair's of Stevinston. Tinningham, Earl of Haddington's. Broxmouth, Duke of Roxburgh's. Newbaird, Sir William Baird's. Whittingham Viscount Kingston's. Bancroft, Lord Bibank's. Beil. Lord Belhaven's. Gosford, Sir Peter Halles Wederbourn's Bart. Balgown, Sir George Swittie's. Humby, David Hepburn's. Clerkington, Mr. Cockburn's. Colston, Mr. Brown's.

## 17. Shire of Inverness,

Comprehends a Part of Murray, Loquhaber, Badinock, and some other little Countries; 'tis bounded on the South by the Brae of Mar and Athol; on the West by the Western Sea; on the North by Ross, and on the East by Part of Murray Frith. The Length of Loquhaber from Inverlochie to Inverness in a straight Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Firr, with some large ones of Oak. Inverness is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiously seated upon Loughness, which renders it convenient for Trade. The Lough is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almost always warm, and all the Year long is never so cold as to freeze; nay, in the sharpest Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thaw'd by the Warmth of its Waters. Badenoch, which is Part of this Shire, abounds with Deer and many other Conveniencies; and Loquhaber is a very pleasant Country, and for Multitude of Fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any Country in Scotland can compare with it.

Badenoch, Loquhaber, and Marr, take up all the Breadth of Scotland, between the Deucalidonian Sea and the German Ocean. The Sheriffship is at the King's Disposal.

Seats in Invernessshire. ] Ruthven, Duke of Gordon's. Castle of Inverness, the King's; and the Duke of Gordon Hereditary Keeper. Lovat, Bewlie, and Castle-Donnie, Lord Lovat's. Lodin, and Bouchrew, Forbes's Esq. Castle-Hill, Cuthbert's Esq. Stadel of Inverness, Duff's of Drummure. Inch, Robertson's Esq. Drackies, Cuthbert's Esq. Castle-Stuart, Earl of Murray's. Burn and Rails, Mackintosh's Esq. Kinchile, Mackbave's Esq. Dowrie, Barker's Esq. Castle-Spiriton, Dunayn, Knocknagil, Torbreck, Baillie's of Dunawyne. Kinmyllies, Polson's Sheriff-Deputy of Inverness. Muirtoun, Chives's Esq. Hiltoun, Macdonald's Esq. Knockfin, Chisolin's Esq. Muncack, Frazer's of Streichen.



*Erchiles, Chisolin's of that Ilk. Strowan, Frazer's Esq. Urquhart-Castle, Grant's of that Ilk. Invermoristoun-Castle, Grant's of Glenmoristoun. Glengarie, Macdonald's Esq. Letter-Finlay, Macmartin's Esq. Erchet, Frazer's Esq. Foyers, Frazer's Esq. Foralin, Frazer's Esq. Aberarder, Auchintosh's Esq. Dumnaglass, Mackilbrae's Esq. Tordarroch. Cunachtoun, Dalcrafts, and Ilk of May, Mackintosh's of that Ilk. Deviot, Mackintosh's Esq. Fannellan, Frazer's of Kinneiries. Termit, Mackintosh's Esq. Westerleys, Shaw's Esq. Cluny, Macpherson's Esq. Slate, Sir Donald Macdonald's Bart. Merkinsh, Rose's Esq. Davasb-phour, Baillie's Esq. Davab-garioch, Maclean's Esq. Connadage, Mackintosh's Esq. Hoim, Mackintosh's Esq. Down, Grant's of Rothimurcus. Balnspek, Mackintosh's Esq. Lochyell, Sir Ewn Cameron's Bart. Dunvegan, Maclead's of that Ilk. Moidart, Captain of Clanronald's. Stratoridel, Mackinnen's of that Ilk. Culduthal, Frazer's Esq. Kerlochy, Mackintosh's Esq. Far, Mackintosh's Esq. Lentrone, Mackenzy's Esq. Rislik, Frazer's Esq. Dumballoch, Frazer's Esq. Belladrum, Frazer's Esq.*

18. Shire of Kincardin,

So called from the ancient Town of Kincardin, includes the *Mernes*, a little Province, bounded by the German Ocean on the East; on the South by the River *Nerth-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainsbane-Hills*; and on the North with the River *Dee*. It's about 26 Miles in Length, and about 20 Miles broad. The Soil rich, and generally level. The most memorable Place in it is *Dunotre*, a Castle situated upon an high and inaccessible Rock, fortify'd with strong Walls and Towers at certain Distances; an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keith's*, who in Recompence of their Valour, have been long Hereditary Earls-Marshals of Scotland, now attainted. Upon the Sea-coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, whereof *Stone-hive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl-Marshal, who has a *Salmon-Fishing* on the North-side of the Harbour, has raised a Peer of Stone. Where the Water of *Cowry* falls into the Sea, stands *Cowry*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle built, as 'tis said by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redelock* are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the Danes at one of their Invasions made upon those Parts; and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the Scots encamp'd. *Dunotre* Castle stands upon a Rock, wash'd by the Sea on three Sides, and join'd to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in *Kinkardinshire*. ] Castle of *Dunotre* and *Fetereffo*, Earl of Marshal's. *Arbuthnock*, Viscount of *Arbuthnot's*. *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun's*. *Balmain* and *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsay's* of *Balmain* Bart. *Doors*, Sir *Peter Frazer's* Bart. *Pitfoddels*, *Menzie's*, Esq. *Tillyquhill*, *Douglas's* Esq. *Kineassie*, *Irwin's* Esq. *Elfik*, Sir *Alexander Bannerman's* Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Thomas Burnet* Bart. *Portlethen*,

Portleithem, Thompson's Esq. Urie, Barclay's Esq. Glendervie, Burnet's Esq. Monbuddo, Burnet's Esq. Allardice, Allardice's of that ilk. Halgreen, Rait's Esq. Brothertoun, Scot's Esq. Benholm, Scot's Esq. Lawristoun, Falconer's Esq. Fesdo, Falconer's Esq. Glenfarquhar, Sir Alexander Falconer's Bart. Newtoun and Inglismaldie, Falconer's of Newtoun. Crigie, Burnet's Esq. Balfour, Forbes's Esq. Thorntoun, Forbes's Esq. Pittarrow, Sir John Carnegie's Bart. Balmakewin, Barclay's Esq. Ferdon, Arbuthnot's Esq. Barvas, Sir David Ogilvie's Bart. Knox, Lieutenant Colonel Keith's. Balbegno, Middletoun's Esq. Fiddes, Arbuthnot's Esq. Comistoun, Colonel Scot's. Inchmarlack, Douglass's Esq. Bridgeford, Douglass's Esq. Caterland, Arbuthnot's Esq. Ritchartoun, Richard's Esq. Woodstoun, Ramsay's Esq. Nether Woodstoun, Turnbull Esq.

## 19. Shire of Kinross,

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the Middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough about four Miles in Length, and as many in Breadth, which abounds with Pikes, Trouts, &c. with all Sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one Island, upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of Port Mollock, which belong'd to the Augustinian Monks: 'Tis call'd St. Serf's Inch, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the Kuldees. Here Mary Queen of Scots was Prisoner. Out of this Lough flows the Water of Lowin. Between the Town of Kinross and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where Sir William Bruce the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the curious Architecture, the Gardens and Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the Lough and the Castle, yields to few Seats in Britain. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in King Charles II'd's Time. Sir William Bruce of Kinross Bar. is Heretable Sheriff of it.

Seats in Kinrossshire, ] Kinross, Arnot, and Beneath-hill, Sir William Bruce's of Kinross Bart. and Heretable Sheriff. Burleigh late Lord Burleigh's. Cleish, Lord Colvil's. Dowhill, Lindsay's Esq. Kirkness, Sir Robert Douglas's. Aldie, Sir Laurence Mercer's of Aldie. Tullibol, Holliday's Esq.

## 20. Shire of Lanerk,

So called from the Town of Lanerk, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, contains Clidisdale, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of Annandale; on the West with the Sheriffdom of Dumfries, properly so called; on the North with the Shire of Dunbarton; and on the East, with the Shire of Linlithgow. This Shire is in Length about 40 Miles, in Breadth, where broadest, about 24; and where narrowest, 16 Miles. The Country abounds with Coals, Peate, and Lime-stone; but what turns to the greatest Profit, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of Hopton; not far from which (after Rains) the Country People find Pieces of Gold, some of which are of a considerable Bigness.



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ness: This seems to be what *Cambden*, calls *Crawford Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydesdale* is divided into two Parts; *Outward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerick*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforesaid River, stands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*, a Regality. The latter of these is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It's water'd with the pleasant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It rises on *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many pleasant Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greatest Ornament of these Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all Sides with very Noble Buildings. It has a Magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East, of Excellent Workmanship, and fair large Gardens, well-furnish'd with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for its tall Oaks, is six or seven Miles in Compass, and has the Brook *Aven* running thro' it. Near the Palace is the Church, the Vault whereof is the Burial Place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-west Bank of *Clyde* stands *Glasgow*; which in respect of Largeness, Building, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City in the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries small Vessels up to the very Town; but *New Glasgow*, which stands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Vessels of the largest Size. The greatest Part of the City stands on a Plain, and is almost four-square. The *Tolbooth* stands in the very Middle of it, and is a stately Piece of Building, all of hewen Stone; four principal streets crossing one another, divide the City, as it were, into four equal Parts. In the upper Part stands the Cathedral Church, commonly called *St. Mungo's*, consisting indeed of two Churches, one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is said to be very exact and curious. Near the Church stood that which was the Archbishop's Castle, enclosed with a Noble Stone-Wall. Nor does this Tract want some remains of *Roman* Antiquity; for from *Errick-stone* in the one end, to *Maul's Mitre* in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Footsteps of a *Roman* Causey or Military Way: This in some Parts is visible for some Miles together; and the People have a Tradition, that another *Roman* Street went from *Lanerick* to the *Roman* Camp near *Falkirk*. In this Country there is also another little Water running thro' the *Dale* called *Douglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerick*; where there is an Ancient Castle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is since Marquess and Duke of *Douglas*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in Lanerkschire. 1 The Palace of Hamilton, D. of Hamilton's. Castle of Douglas, D. of Douglas's. Castle of Crawford, Earl of Selkirk's. Boghall, Earl of Wigtoun's. Castle of Bothwell, Earl of Forfar's. Carmichael and Wester-hall, Earl of Hyndford's. Bonington, Sir James Carmichael's, Bar. Lanington, Bailles, Esq. Mauldsley, Carmichael, Esq. Lee, Lockhart's, Esq. Castle-Hill, Lockhart's. Hags, now Rose-hall, Sir James Hamilton's, Bar. Blackwood, Sir George Weir, Bar. Torrence and Glasfoord, Stewart's of Torrence's. Ferm, Sir Archibald Fleming's, Bar. Possils, Forber's, of Knapernie. Craig, of Blantyre, Lord Blantyre's. Raplock, Hamilton's, Esq. Carnwath and Coventoun, Lockhart's of Carnwath, Esq. Lockhart's Hall, Sir William Lockhart's of Carstairs, Bar. Milntoun and Hakraig, Sir William Gordon's of Dalpholly. Walfstoun and Edmiston, Baillie's of Walfstoun. Waffshiel, Sir Rob. Denholm's. Culterallers, Alexander Menzie's, Esq. Advocate. Wiston and Cleghorn, Lockhart's, Esq. Culter and Gladstones, Sir William Menzie's of Gladstones. Borrowfield, Walkinshaw's, Esq. Newhouses, Dr. Brown's of Dauphinstoun. Stone Byres, Weir's, Esq. White-Castle and Perslands, Muirhead's, Esq. Auchtisardel, Rob. Kennedy's. Calderwood, Sir William Maxwell's, Bar. Craignethen, Hay's, Esq. Glaspen, Macmorran's, Esq. Corehouse, Somervell's, Esq. Castletoun and Patrick, Sir William Stuart's of Castle Milk. Coltness, Sir James Stuart's, Bar. Wishaw, William Hamilton's, Esq. Gaven, Hamilton's of Stevenson, Younger. Cleland, Cleland's of that ilk. Dalziel, Hamilton's, Esq. Bredisholm, Muirhead's, Esq. Dalsersf and Garrin, Archibald Hamilton's of Dalsersf, Esq. Advocate. Monkland, Hamilton's, Esq. Ernock, Robertoun's, Esq. Bedlay, Robertoun's, Esq. Orbistoun, Hamilton's, Esq. Ross and Brimelstoun, Thomas Ackman's, Esq. Writer to the Signet. Gartness, Russell, Allentoun, Stuart's, Esq. Skelhill, John Chancellor's, Esq. Newtown, Weir's, Esq. East-Sheill, Inglis's, Esq. Lachop, Muirhead's, Esq. Wolfroods, Somervell's, Esq. Kirkstoun, Lockhart's, Esq. Wicket-Shaw, Lockhart's, Esq. Hardgray, Corbet's, Esq. Towcorse, Corbet's, Esq. Carn-Brow, Baillie's, Esq. Ferviswood, George Baillie's, Esq. Blanterferm, Hamilton's. Auchinvole, Stark's, Esq. Daniel Cambell of Schawfield's, Esq. Carfin, Nisbet's, Esq. Woodhall, Crawford's of Jordan-hill. Westburn, Hamilton's, Esq. Schawfield, Daniel Cambell's, Esq. Stobcross, Anderson's, Esq. Woodside, Cambell's, Esq. Carsbasket, Kincaid's, Esq. Gilbert-field, Cunningham's, Esq. Murdistoun, Inglis's, Esq. Garnkirk, Dunlop's, Esq. Green, Hamilton's, Esq. Kinnihill, Wallace's, Esq. Westhorn, Wardrop's, Esq. Milntoun, Crawford's, Esq. Fermistoun, Dunwoodie's, Esq. Kenmuir, Calquhoun's, Esq. Rabrystoun, Landis's, Esq. Bardowie, Wardrop's, Esq. Steinstoun, Muirhead's, Esq. Kiphyer, Crawford's, Esq. Carmyle, Corse's, Esq. Bogleshole, Bogle, Esq. Auchingirtb, Gray's, Esq. Auchinearn, Warden's, Esq. Dalmarnock, Wardrop's, Esq. Overwood-side, Stirling's, Esq. Calder, Stirling's, Esq. Newtown, Gibson's, Esq. Roch-hill, Pedie's, Esq. Little



Little Giean, Ray's Esq. Klinkart-hill, Row's Esq. Newtown, Hamilton's Esq. Park, Baillie's, Esq. Neils-Land, Hamilton's, Esq. Woodside, John Baillie's, Esq. Broom-hill, Birnie's, Esq. Little Gill, Baillie's, Esq. Tunnochside, Ray's, Esq. Hairshaw, Cleland's, Esq. Catbkin, Dunlop's, Esq. Hamilton's Farm, Bell's, Esq. Kirk-tounholm. Montgomery's, Esq. Kenmure, Corbet's, Esq. Kenmure, Scot's, Esq. Annesfoun, William Carmichael's, Esq. Advocate. Chatton-hill, Hamilton's, Esq. Carfe, Wier's, Esq. Hisle-side, Douglas, Esq. Kirroth, Somervell's, Esq. Piel, Somervell's, Esq. Creystoun, Gray's, Esq. Alton, Hamilton's, Esq. Parkhead, Hamilton's, Esq. Raith, Hamilton's, Esq. Boigs, Hamilton's, Esq. Rough Soils, Cochran's, Esq. Ardrie, Hamilton's, Esq. Bagbie, Bailly's, Esq. Cairn-hill, Moir's, Esq. Johnstoun, Bailly's, Esq. Bracco, Nasmith's, Esq. Ravenscraig, Nasmith's, Esq. Craig, Cochran's, Esq. Chappel, Miller's, Esq. Polmadie, Boid's, Esq. Spittle, Somervell's, Esq. Elder Shaw, Hamilton's, Esq.

21. Shire of Linlithgow, or Westlothian,

Takes its Name from Linlithgow the Head-Burgh, and has on the North the Forth; is divided from Midlothian towards the South and East by the Rivers Almond and Breichwater: Towards the North-West it meets with Part of Sterlingshire; and to the West with Part of Clydsdale: 'Tis in Length 14 Miles, and in Breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Limestone, and White Salt; and in the Reign of King James VI. a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great Quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of Linlithgow is a Royal Burgh well built, and accommodated with Fountains that supply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a stately Town-House for the Meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greatest Ornament is the King's House, which stands upon a rising Ground, that runs almost into the Middle of the Lough, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with something like Terrace-Walks, and a Descent from them; but upon the Top, where the Castle stands, it's a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon the four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain, adorned with several curious Statues, the Water whereof rises to a good Height. The Levistones, Earls of this Place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the King's Bailiffry, and Hereditary Constables of the King's Castle of Blackness. Near the Palace, upon a Level with it, stands the Church, a curious Building of fine Stone. Torphichen, which lies South of Linlithgow, was once the Residence of the Knights of Malta, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of Sandilands. Near the Kipps, South from Linlithgow, there is an ancient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, (commonly called Arthur's Oven, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of Terminus, built by the Romans;) leaning on one another in such a Manner, that they mutually support, and are sup-

supported by each other. Near this Altar are several great Stones, set in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills are Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Hereabouts is also *Levingston*, the Ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingston*, and now of Sir *James Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles also to the West of *Queen's Ferry* on the Sea-Coast, is *Abercorn-Castle*, near which Place, as *Bede* tells us, the Roman Wall began: One may trace it along toward *Caridden*, where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Caridden*, there is a Village which still keeps the Remains of the Old Wall, and is called from it *Wall-Town*. From the Name of the Artificial Mount cast up there, one would believe it to be the very Place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-Town*. The Track of the Wall appears in several Places between this and *Kenneil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall more hereafter. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hope-Town*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire; which Right he enjoys, as Proprietor of the Barony of *Abercorn*.

Seats in *Linlithgowshire*.] *Blackness-Castle*, the King's: The Earl of *Buchan* present Governor. Palace of *Linlithgow*, the King's, and the late Earl of *Linlithgow* Heretable Keeper. *Kinneil*, Duke of *Hamilton's*. *Abercorn*, now *Hopetoun-house*, *Meidhope*, and *Nidary*, Earl of *Hopetoun's*. *Craigiball*, Marquess of *Annandale's*. *Caridden*, Earl of *Dalbousie's*. Castle of *Bridghouse*, Earl of *Linlithgow's*. *Kirkhill*, Earl of *Buchan's*. *Newistoun*, Earl of *Stair's*. *Dundass*, *Dundass's* of that Ilk. *Binns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel's*. Bar. *Livingstoun*, Sir *James Cunningham's* Bar. *Dalmeny* and *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*. *Bonbard* and *Northbank*, *Cornwall's* of *Bonbard*. *East-binning*, *Robert Stuart's*, Esq. Advocate. *West-binning*, *Dickson's*, Esq. *Stonhill*, *Dundass's* of *Manner*, Esq. *Illostoun*, Earl of *Ruthglen's*. *Houstoun*, *Sharp's* Esq. *Dundingstoun*, *Dundass's*, Esq. *Philipstoun*, *John Dundass's*, Esq. Advocate. *Wallhouse*, *Gillon's*, Esq. *Barbacklan*, *Cochran's*, Esq. *Bancrief*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Briestmill*, *Dundass's*, Esq. *Craigtoun*, *John Ewing's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Ochiltry*, and *Wry*, *John Montgomery's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Adulcatbie*, *Montreith's*, Esq. *Todsbaugh*, *Monteith's*, Esq. *Holms*, Mr. *George Barclay's*, Minister at *Uphall*. *Duntervie*, *Durham's*, Esq. *Carlorry*, *Sinclair's*, Esq. *Baberdree*, And. *Marjoribank's*, Writer to the Signet. *Kirktoun*, *Paterfson's*, Esq. *Bangour*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Grange*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Parkley*, *Dallas's*, Esq. *Kips*, Sir *Robert Sibbald's*. *West-Port* and *Bellside*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Leuchel*, *Dumbar's*, Esq. *Caribber*, *Hay's*, Esq. *Woodcockdale*, *Anchinleck*, Esq. *Bedlormie* and *Mortoun*, *Livingstoun's*, Esq. *Kilpunt*, *Campbel's*, Esq. *Mortoun*, *Scot's*, Esq. *Polkemmet*, *Baillies*, Esq. *Bogball*, *Norvel's*, Esq. *Hilly*, *Seatoun's*, Esq.



22. Shire of *Nairn*,

So called from *Nairn*, a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast of *Murray Frith*, where the Water of *Nairn* runneth into the Sea. It comprehends the *West Part* of *Murray*, where the Air is very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The lower Part of the Country bears much Corn, which is soon ripe, but the high Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of Firr, and other Trees in this Country. Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Caddel* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Nairnshire*.] *Kilravock*, and *Geddes*, *Ross's Esq.* *Calder*, *Atherseer*, and *Moyness*, Sir *Hugh Campbell's* of *Calder*. *Clava*, *Ross's Esq.* *Penick*, or *Greenhall*, *Brodie* of that Ilk. *Botb*, *Dumbar's Esq.* *Lochloy*, *Hay's Esq.* *Kinstairie*, *Sutherland's Esq.* *Budzet*, Mr. *William Dallas*, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of *Peebles*, or *Tweeddale*,

To which the Royal Burgh *Peebles* gives the Name. It is seated in a pleasant Plain, on the Side of the *Tweed*, over which is built a stately Bridge of 5 Arches, and has a fine Church. This Shire is otherwise called *Tweeddale*, from the River *Tweed*, which rising at a Place call'd *Tweed's Cross*, runs East the whole Length of the Shire, and for the most Part with a rapid Stream. 'Tis bounded on the East with *Etrick Forest*, on the South with Part of the Forest of *St. Mary Lough* and *Annandale*, on the West with the *Overward* of *Clydsdale*, and on the North with Part of *Caldermoor*, the Head of *North-Esk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In Length it is 26 Miles, and where it's broadest does not exceed 16, in which Compass are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, call'd the Presbytery of *Peebles*: The Country is generally swell'd with Hills, many of which are green and grassy, with pleasant and fertile Vallies between; well water'd and adorned with Gentlemen's Houses. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; and as for Planting, they make but little use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some Remains of Antiquity; the Place call'd *Randall's Trenches*, seems to have been a Roman Camp; and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together, to the Town of *Lyne*. The Earl of *March*, Brother to the late Duke of *Queensbury*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Peeblesshire*.] *Nidpath*, Earl of *March's*. *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair's*. *Darwick*, *Cardon*, and *Posso*, Sir *James Nasmyth's* of *Darwick Bart.* Advocate. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnhall*, Sir *Alexander Murray's Bart.* *Burghstoun House*, Sir *David Murray's Bart.* *Horseburgh* and *Pirn*, *Horseburgh's* of that Ilk. *Kirla*, *David Plenderleith's* of *Blyth Esq.* Advocate. *Romano*, Doctor *Pennicock's*. *Drachlaw-Castle*, Earl of *March's*. *Kirkurd* and *Puttlebaugh*, *Geddes's* of *Roban*. *Haystoun*, *Hay's Esq.* *Hartue*, *Dickson's Esq.* *Kilbucho*, *Dickson's Esq.* *Whitstead*, *Dickson's Esq.* *Polmude*, *Huntur's Esq.* *Spirtlebaugh*, *Murray's Esq.* *Cringleith*, *Murray's*

ray's Esq. Halmyre, Murray's Esq. Barns, Burnet's Esq. Cardrona, Williamson's Esq. Splitterfield, Grabame's Esq. Hunddilspe, Scot's Esq. Glenkirk, Porteous's Esq. Olipber, Tweedie's Esq. Scotstoun, Brown's Esq. Hackshaw, Porteous's Esq. Cairnmure and Netherurd, Lawson's of Cairnmure. Carlops, Burnet's Esq. Hainny, Chisolm's Esq. King-Seat, Mr. William Ruffel's, Minister of Stobo. Winkstoun, Little's Esq. Skirling, Douglas's Esq. Stoppath, Mr. Alexander Walker's Minister of Kirkird. Mosphennan, Scot's Esq. Kingledoors, Tweedy's Esq. Callens, Baillie's Esq. Cold Coat, Meldrum's Esq. Stuarton, Little's Esq.

#### 24. Shire of Perth,

So called from *Perth*, (otherwise called *St. Johnstoun*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the County, has *Badenoch* on the North, on the *West Argyleshire*, on the *South Clackmannanshire*, and to the *East Angus*. The Length from *East to West* is above 52 Miles, and the Breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sheriffdom comprehends *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid-Albin*. *Athol* is fruitful enough; the Places therein are of little Account, but the Earls to whom it has given a Title have been very memorable. *Strathern*, i. e. the Vale along the *Erne*, seems to have been the *Ferne* of the *Romans* (to which they gave the Epithet of *Glacialis*) for in it are many *Roman Camps*, one particularly at *Ardoch*, the Figure and Description whereof may be seen in the Account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by *Sir Robert Sibald*; besides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or *Roman Highway* towards *Perth*. Several *Roman Medals* have also been found there, and of late two *Fibula* curiously enammell'd with a *Sepulchral Stone*, the Inscription whereof is given us in the aforesaid Account of *Thule*. The *Ochil Hills*, which run along the *South Parts* of this Shire, abound with *Metals* and *Minerals*: Particularly they find good *Copper*, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glen-Lion* they meet with *Lead*. Here is great want of *Coal*, but their excellent *Peat*, and the Abundance of *Wood*, supply that Defect. *Culross* is seated on a Descent, and its greatest Ornament, is the stately House of the *Earl of Kilmardin*, with the Gardens and Terras-Walks about it, which has a pleasant Prospect to the very Mouth of the *Firth*. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond Castle*, formerly the Chief Residence of the *Earls of Perth*, *Hereditary Stuarts* of *Strathern*; *Kilmardin*, the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Dunkeild*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol's*. This Territory, as also *Menteith* adjoining, is under the Government of the *Barons Drummond*, *Hereditary Stuarts* of it; *Menteith*, as they say, has its Name from the *River Teith*; at *Kil-bridge*, the *Earls of Menteith* have their principal Seat; the ancient *Earls of Menteith* were of that *Ilk*, and sometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family



of the *Stuarts*, in the Person of *Robert Earl of Tise and Monteith*, first Duke of *Albany*, after which it fell into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Malifus Grabme*, in exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields, and Excellency of its Soil. It lies along the other Side of the *Tay*, being a more level Country. *Braid-Albin* is the highest Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Successors of the true ancient *Scots*; they speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanach*. They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength and swift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to pass by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear after the Manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles of divers Colours called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fishing, and Fowling. In War, their Armour is an Iron Head-piece and a Coat of Mail; their Arms a Bow, Barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans*; these *Clans* formerly harrassed one another almost perpetually, with Civil Wars within themselves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, enacting, That if one of any Clan committed Robbery or Murder, whoever of that Clan should chance to be apprehended, should repair the Damage, or suffer Death. The Duke of *Athol* is Sheriff of *Perthshire*.

Seats in *Perthshire*.] Castle of *Blair* in *Athole*, *Dunkeld* and *Huntingtown*, Duke of *Athol's*. *Arrol*, Earl of *Northesk's*. Castle *Lyon*, Earl of *Strathmore's*. *Drummie*, Lord *Kinnaird's*. *Enlariog* and *Taymouth*, Earl of *Broadalbin's*. Castle *Drummond* and *Stobball*, Earl of *Perth's*. *Diplin Keiller*, and *Coupmalindie*, Earl of *Kinnoul's*. *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan's*. *Ballenton*, Lord *Napier's*. *Innerparry*, Viscount of *Strathballen's*. *Scoon*, Viscount of *Stormont's*. *Nairn* and *Strathurd*, late Lord *Nairn's*. *Duncrup*, Lord *Rollo's*. *Aberuchil* and *Kilbride*, Sir *James Campbell's* of *Aberuchil* Bart. *Balmanno*, Sir *John Hepburn's*, alias *Murray's* Bart. Advocate. *Aridoch*, Sir *Harry Stirling*, Bart. *Ecclesmagirdle* and *Pottie*, *Carmuchael's* of *Balmedy*. *Moncrief*, Sir *Thomas Moncrief's* of that Ilk, Bar. *Elquho* Earl of *Weem's*. *Mecklehouie's*, Sir *Lawrence Mercer* of *Aldie*. *Eolick*, Sir *Alexander Lindsay's*, Bart. *Monibaird* and *Oughtertyre*, Sir *Patrick Murray's*, Bart. *Weem*, Sir *Alexander Menzies* of that Ilk. *Valleyfield*, Sir *Geor. Prestun*, Bart. *Bamsf*, Sir *James Ramsey's*, Bart. *Blairhall Castle*, *Threapland*, or *Fingask*, Sir *David Treapland's*, Bart. *Burnbank*, *Campbel's*, Esq. *Glenegies*, *Hadden's*, Esq. *Innermag*, *Drummond's*, Esq. *Newtown*, *Grabame's*, Esq. *Dumbarney*, *Craigie's*, Esq. *Pitraithly*, *Oliphant's*, Esq. *Innernethie*, *Ross's*, Esq. *Carbow*, *Oliphant's*, Esq. *Balgonie*, Mr. *Aeneas Oliphant's*, Writer to the Signet. *Balgown* and *Blair*, *Grabame's* of *Balgown*. *Abercainry*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Gask*, *Williamstoun*, and *Wroden*, *Oliphant's* of *Gask*. *Tippermalorb*, *Moncrief's*, Esq. *Gorkie*, *Grabame's*, Esq. *Delvin*, Mr. *John Mackenzie's*, one of the Principal Clerks of the

the Session. Rynd, Keir's of Kilmouth. Kilspindie, Austin's Esq. Kincardin, Cochran's of Ochiltrees. Balthayork, Blair's Esq. Kinfacons, Blain's Esq. Arblair, Blair's Esq. Kethbirk, Campbell's Esq. Monzie, Campbell's Esq. Fordie, Campbell's Esq. Megginsh, Drummond's Esq. Orchil, Grahame's Esq. Buzian, Oliphant's of Condy. Machany, Drummond's Esq. Newtown, Edmiston's Esq. Lanorick, Hadden's Esq. Lence, Buchannan's Esq. Murie, Zeaman's Esq. Pitfour, Hay's Esq. Colfargy, Moncreif's Esq. Kirkhill, Nairn's Esq. Pathale House, Oliphant's of Bachelton. Kippenross, Pearson's Esq. Strowan, Robertson's Esq. Strowan, Murray's Esq. Garntully, Stuart's Esq. Gaskinball and Innermytie, Stuart's of Innermytie. Bordie, Bruce's Esq. Ashintilly, Spalding's Esq. Fingast, Mackgil, Lady Fingast's. Logyalmound, Drummond's Esq. Glesclune, Blair's Esq. Cluny and Craig, Ogilvie's Esq. Tullifargus, Cruchton's Esq. Ballegerns, Gray's Esq. Dron, Fife's Esq. Lawristoun, Strachan's Esq. Lowers, Campbell's Esq. Kilgirstoun, Craigie's Esq. Callender, Drummond's Esq. Colquhillie, Drummond's Esq. Killy, Drummond's Esq. Strowy, Hay's Esq. Bonhard, Grant's Esq. Methwin, Smith's Esq. Bracco, Grahame's Esq. Glendeick, Grahame's Esq. Gartur, Grahame's Esq. Garvock, Grahame's Esq. Pitraurus, Grahame's Esq. Leyes, Hay's Esq. Dollery, Murray's Esq. Goierdie, Kinloch's Esq. Inchleshe, Mr. Francis Montgomery's. Cultequby, Maxtoun's Esq. Hill, Miekson's Esq. ——— Milfield's Esq. Glenlyon, Menzies's Esq. Comerie, Menzies's Esq. Comerie, Chusty Esq. Shian, Menzies's Esq. Seggyden, Nairn's Esq. Coitouchat, Oliphant's Esq. Letbenny, Mr. David Ramsey's, Writer to the Signet. Fornet and Tillendies, Ramsey's Esq. Lude, Robertson's Esq. Fascal, Robertson's Esq. Craighall, Rattrey's Esq. Ragnagullion, Rattrey's Esq. Keir, Sterling's Esq. Cammo and Arthurstone, Smith's Esq. Kippendavie, Sterling's Esq. Stenton, Stuart, Esq. Bellachin, Stuart's Esq. Craigtoun, Stuart's Esq. Banakillie, Steuart's Esq.

## 25 Shire of Renfrew,

Is separated from Dumbartonshire on the West, by the River Clyde, which carries up Ships of great Burden Ten Miles within the Country; On the East it's join'd by Lanerkshire, and on the West and South by the Sherifdom of Aire; it's in Length 20 Miles, and in Breadth, where broadest, 13, in most Places about 8. That Part which is near the Clyde, is pleasant and fertile, without Mountains, only has some small Risings; but that to the South and South-West, is more hilly, barren and moorish. This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who by frequent Intermarriages, are most of 'em related to one another. The Conveniency of the Frith of Clyde, the Coast whereof is all along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improvements in these Parts. At the West End of a fair Bay stands Gowrook Town and Castle belonging to Sir William Stuart Barr. where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More inward stands Greenock, a well-built Town and a



good Harbour in Hewn-Stone, belonging to Sir John Shaw, Bart. one of the most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat of the Herring-Fishing in the *West Seas*, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a House for the Convenience of Trade. Near this Place is *Crawford Dyke*, where good Houses are lately built; and a little more to the South, *New-work*, where the Town of *Glasgow* has built a new Port, and named it *Port-Glasgow*, with a large Publick-House. Here is the Custom-House for all this Coast, and the Town of *Glasgow* has oblig'd the Merchants to load and unload here. Ten Miles up the River, from *Port-Glasgow*, stands *Pasley*, two Miles from *Clyde*, formerly a very noble Monastery; the Abby and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow-Deer, are all inclosed with a Stone Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this Town there is a large Roman Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the West-End, on a rising Ground, upon the Descent whereof the Town of *Pasley* stands. The *Prætorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which so much is still remaining, that a Man on Horseback cannot see over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in Compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sound as if it were hollow, occasion'd probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Airdoch*, two others of their Camps. At *Langside* also there is an Appearance of an old Camp on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battel was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, call'd the *Lang-side Field*. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Pasley*, there is a remarkable Spring, which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Pasley* stands, is commended for its Largeness, and the Fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found thereabouts, and 3 Miles above. They commonly fish for them in Summer time, and meet with them in the Bottom of the Water in a Shell fish, which is much larger than the ordinary Muscell. *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglintown*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in *Kentrewshire*.] *Castle-Semple*, Lord *Semple's*. *Pasley*, *Macbram* and *Calwall*, Earl of *Dundonald's*. *Hawkhead* and *Stonly*, Lord *Refs's*. *Areskin*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Areskin's*, now Lord *Blantyre's*. *Finlathoun*, Earl of *Glencairn's*. *Blackhall*, *Ardayowan*, and *Castle-Mernis*, Sir *Archibald Stuart's* of *Blackhall*. *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaw's* Bart. *Castle Croixtown* and *Innannon*, once the Duke of *Lenox's*, now the Duke of *Montrose's*. *Wakingshaw* of that Ilk. *Dargavel*, *Maxwell's* Esq. *MacGilchrist's* Esq. *Houstoun*, Sir *John Houstoun's* of that Bar. *Southbar*, belonging to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet

Cadet of the Family of Niddisdale. Barochan, Flemming's Esq. Third Part, Semple's of Beltraes. Calbeart, Sir William Semple's Bart. Craigen, Cunningham's Esq. Johnstoun, Houston's Esq. Quarrellstoun, Houston's Esq. Blackstoun, Napier's Esq. Woodside, Crawford's Esq. Fordainhill, Crawford's Esq. Housit, Dunlop's Esq. Scotstoun, Walkinshaw's Esq. Overpollack, Sir Rob. Pollock's of that Ilk. Neitherpollack, Sir John Maxwell's Bart. a Lord of the Session. Caldaval, Mure's, alias Fairlie's Esq. Glanderstoun, Muir's Esq. Aikenhead, Hamilton's Esq. Kelly, Sir John Maxwell's of Pollock. Renfield, Campbell's of Blythswood. Newland's, Dunlop's Esq. Fulgar, Hill's Esq. Eldorshy, Wallace's Esq. Ferguslie, Cackran's Esq. Fulwood, Porterfield's Esq. Crawford-burn, belonging to Thomas Crawford Esq. Dochell, to Porterfield of that Ilk. Selviland, to Walkinshaw of that Ilk.

## 26. Shire of Ross,

Is the only County in Scotland, which preserving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it bears upon the Western Ocean, it's woody, mountainous, and abounding with Deer of all Sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it's adorned with Corn-Fields and Pastures, and the People are much more civil. Fortrose, Tain, from which the Shire has sometimes been denominated, and Duncraig are in this Shire. Tain stands upon a Frith of the same Name, near 20 Miles long, and is convenient for Shipping. This Country has not been long erected into a Sheriffdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by his Majesty.

Seats in Ross-shire.] Braban, Daunting-Island, and Chaney of Ross, Earl of Seaforth's. Coul, Kinelland and Inverlaol, Sir John Mackenzie's Bart. Findron and Pittonaughlie, Sir Kennet Mackenzie's of Scatwell Bart. Rosekeen and Inverbroike, Sir William Gordon's of Dalsfoll Bart. Foklis, Sir Robert Monro's Bart. Tulloch and Dalnie, Sir Donald Bain's. Kinkel and Garlock, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's Bart. Dachmaluak, Mackenzie's Esq. Applecross and Tarradel, Mackenzie's of Applecross. Ardmore and Balnagown, Ross's Esq. Innerhassely, Ross's Esq. Culrain, Monro's Esq. Newmore, Monro's Esq. Aldy, Ross's Esq. Cowlis, Ross's of Kilrobeck. Reed-Castle, Mackenzie's Esq. Mullochie and Kilcovie, Mackenzie's Esq. Allangrange, Mackenzie's Esq. Suddy, Mackenzie's Esq. Drengie, Graham's Esq. Kilmure, Chive's of Muretown. Bennetsfield, Mathison's Esq. Belmaduthie, and Killend, Mackenzie's of Belmaduthie. Ormond and Avoth, Mackenzie's Esq. Ethie, Leslie's of Findrassie Esq. Ord, Mackenzie's Esq. Kinkhilladrum, Mackenzie's Esq. Fairburn, Mackenzie's Esq. Scatmel, Mackenzie's of Tarridon. Seafeld, Frazer's Esq. Hiltoun, Forrest's Esq. Ardulzie, Monro's Esq. Assin and Balconie, Mackenzie's of Inchcullter. Ardrefs, Mackenzie's Esq. Kindeass, Ross's Esq. Contoullie, McLeod's Esq. Pitkenry, Ross's Esq. Guenies, McLeod's Esq. Duckkairn, Mackenzie's Esq. Kintraig, Mackenzie's Esq. Lymhair, Monro's Esq. Bellen, Mackenzie's Esq.



## 27. Shire of Roxburgh.

*Roxburgh*, sometimes called *Marchidun*, or *Marchmont*, which also gives the Title to the *Marchmont Herald*, from its being seated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh, containing several Parishes and Schools, as appears from the *Cartuary of Kelfoe*; but by Reason of the Wars between the Two Nations, the Castle was razed, the Town ruin'd, and its Royalty transmitted to *Fedburgh*, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sheriffdom of the Family of the *Douglases*. The Shire contains *Tiviotdale*, *Liddisdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Eusdale*, and is in Length from *Riddingburn* on the East, to *Annandale* on the West, about 30 Miles; and in Breadth, from the Border to the *Blue-Cairn* in *Laudermoor*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for Grass or Corn, and water'd with several Rivulets that run into *Tiviot* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with Corn, especially Oats, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland*, for the Goodness of the Grain; great Quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High Grounds are furnish'd with excellent Grass, produce great Store of Cattle of all Kinds, and of the best Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of Roman Antiquities; such as Footsteps of their Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, call'd, *The Roman Causey*; and by the Vulgar, *The rugged Causey*. The most eminent Mountains in it are *Cockrath*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which are only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire* contains the Regalities of *Fedburgh-Forrest*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglas*; of *Haw-wick*, belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*; and *Melrofs*, once a very famous Monastery, belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of considerable Estates, inhabit this Country. The Sheriffdom is in the Family of the *Douglases*, *Archibald Dowglass Esq.* of *Cavers*, who is usually call'd Sheriff of *Tiviotdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are three *Presbyteries*, *Fedburgh*, *Kelfo*, and *Melrofs*. After *Tiviotdale*, follows *Liddisdale*, where is a high Prospect of an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Hepburns*. *Eskdale* and *Eusdale*, which are also reckon'd part of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy Observation.

Seats in *Roxburghshire*. The *Flores* and *Friers* and *Holydanes*, the Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Braxolin*, *Duchess of Buccleugh's*. *Crailing*, Lord *Cranston's*. *Ferniberst*, Lord *Fedburgh's*. *Linteum*, Duke of *Douglas's*. *Cavers*, *Douglas's Esq.* who is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire. *Stitchel*, Sir *John Pringle, Bart.* *Marlefield*, Sir *William Bennet's of Grubbet, Bar.* *Kiddel*, Sir *Walton Ruddle's of that Ilk, Bart.* *Kingdale*, formerly *Martin and Liffon, Scot's of Harden*. *Lanshaw*, *Bayly's of Ferviswood, Esq.* *Macram*, Sir *John Scot's, Bar.* *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's of Stobs, Bar.*

Bar. Minto, Sir Gilbert Eliot's, Bar. a Lord of the Session. Wolie, Eliot's of Stonadge. Newton, Sir James Don's, Bar. Long-Newton, Sir Patrick Scot's, Bar. Rutherford, Sir Alexander Don's, Bar. Gala, Sir James Scot's, Bar. Cavers, Ker's, Esq. Little-dean, Ker's, Esq. Sinlom, Ker's of Chatto. Park, Pringle's of Clifton. Frogdane, Ker's, Esq. Newtoun, Ker's, Esq. Pinnack, George Douglass's of Friershaw, Esq. Advocate. Kippirlaw, Andrew Ker's, Esq. Writer to the Signet. Smelholme, Don's, Esq. Etherston, Shiels, Scot's of Gorembury. Illassendein, Scot's, Esq. Middelnil, Eliot's, Esq. Bonjedburg, Douglass's, Esq. Timperdane, Douglass's, Esq. Wells, Eliot's, Esq. Huntbill, Old Seat of the Lord Rutherford, now Rutherford of that Ilk. Fernington, Rutherford's, Esq. Muirheusly, Halyburtun's, Esq. Ednam, Edmiston's, Esq. Falnash, Scot's, Esq. Humbleknews, Glaidstone's of that Ilk. Langland's of that Ilk. Fairnelie, Rutherford's, Esq. Abbot Rule, Ker's, Esq. Edzarstoun, Rutherford's, Esq. Senton, Scot's, Esq. Chesters, Bennet's, Esq. Mitsbels, Scot's of Newtoun. Well, Scot's, Esq. Breeriyards, Ogelby's of Hartwoodmyres. Whitlaw, Gladstone's, Esq. Hartridge, now Stuartfield, Stuart's, Esq. Boribwickbrae, Eliot's, Esq. Harwood, Eliot's, Esq. Fotherlie Ker's, Esq.

## 28. Shire of Selkirk,

Is otherwise call'd the Sherifffdom of the Forest of Eterick, because it was formerly almost wholly cover'd with Woods, which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer, but now are in a great measure destroy'd. It's properly part of Teviotdale; on the North it's partly bounded by Twedale, and partly by the Regality of Stow in Midlothian; on the East and South by the rest of Teviotdale, and partly by Annandale. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whose Side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally strong Bodies, are sober, frugal in their Diet, and maintain themselves by raising and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with England for their Wool, Sheep and Cows. Murray of Philiphaugh, Esq. is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Selkirkshire.] Hangingshaw, Murray's of Philiphaugh, Esq. Headshaw, Sir Gilbert Elliot's of Minto, a Lord of the Session. Newark, the Dutchess of Bucclough's. Whitstead, Scot's, Esq. Breadmeadows. Balfour's, Esq. Bowhill, John Murray's of Bowhill. Todderick, Scot's, Esq. Torrowodlie, Pringle's, Esq. Bowland, Rutherford's, Esq.

## 29. Shire of Stirling, or Stribeling,

Otherwise call'd Stirlingshire, is encompass'd to the West with Dumbartonshire, to the East with Linlithgowshire, to the South with Clidisdale, and the North with the Forth, and the River of Forth where 'tis longest, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadest, 12 Miles over. The South Part is high, hilly, somewhat moorish, and fit for Pasture; but that Part which lies upon the Forth



is very fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Stirling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town stands a well fortified Castle belonging to the Crown, of which the late Earl of *Marr* was Heretable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the late Earl of *Marr*, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilsyth* is a Burgh of Barony. *Falkirk*, famous for a Battle between the *English* and *Scots* in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Barony, well built upon a rising Ground, much beautify'd with Buildings, by the first Earl of *Calender*, Brother to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, whose Name is *Levingstone*. *Elphinstone*, anciently call'd *Earthbeg*, but since *Elphinston* and *East-Lothian* pass'd from this Family, it has been call'd by the Name of *Elphinstone*, and been the Residence of the Lord of that Name, adorn'd with a large Wood of *Firrs*, &c. with several other Seats. Near *Stirling* stands the Abby of *Cambuskenneth*, which belong'd formerly to the *Augustine* Monks, and was founded by King *David I.* *Emanuel* was a Nunnery of the *Cistercian* Order, founded by *Malcolm IV.* and stands upon *Euan Water*. The Heir of *Levingstone*, now Earl of *Lithgow* and *Calender*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in *Stirlingshire*.] *Stirling-Castle*, the King's, whereof *John* Earl of *Roths* is Governor. *Calender*, late Earl of *Lithgow's*. *Elphinstoun*, Lord *Elphinstoun's*. *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montross's*. *Gurgennock*, Sir *James* *Cambell's*. *Arkinlaffs*, Bar. *Glero*, Sir *Mungo* *Sterling's*, Bar. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh* *Paterson's*, Bar. *Kerse*, Sir *Alexander* *Hope's*, Bar. *Leircrofts*, *Hamiltoun's* of *Bangour*. *Airth*, *Elphinstoun's*, Esq. *Abbots-Haugh*, *Goodless's*, Esq. *Quarrel*, *Elphinstoun's*, Esq. *Kinnard*, *Bruce's*, Esq. *Stennis*, Sir *William* *Bruce's*, Bar. *Torwoodhead* and *Leithen*, Lord *Forrester's*. *Dunipace*, *Primrose's*, Esq. *Halbertshire*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Touch*, *Seaton's*, Esq. *Polmais*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Leckee*, *More's*, Esq. *Bugubun*, *Cunningham's*, Esq. *Parson* and *Westerpolmars*, *Sterling's* of *Carden*. *Kilcreugh*, *Napier's*, Esq. *Balylast*, *Buntin's*, Esq. *Ballendalloch*, *John* *Cunningham's*, Esq. Writer to the Signet. *Woodhead*, *Lenox's*, Esq. *Carnock*, *Nicholson's* Heirs-Portioners. *Duntreath*, *Edmonstoun's*, Esq. *Cranymerne*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Calder*, *Sterling's* of *Keir*. *Drumakil*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Killearn*, *Graham's*, Esq. *Carbeth*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Craigibairn*, *Buchannan*, Esq. *Auchmer*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Abbay* of *Cambuskenneth*, Sir *John* *Aresken* of *Alba*. *Woodside*, Sir *Harry* *Rollo's*. *Colliam* and *Kilsyth*, the late Viscount of *Kilsyth's*. *Auchinbole*, *Blair's*, Esq. *Seabegs*, *Brown's*, Esq. *Auchinbole*, *Kinkaird's*, Esq. *Palquharrage*, *Lindsay's*, Esq. *Ballagan*, *Sterling's*, Esq. *Brydoway*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Craigallan*, *Brylson's*, Esq. *Dalshers*, *Lackie's*, Esq. *Arnprier*, *Buchannan's*, Esq. *Glenferrie*, Sir — *Levingstoun's*, Bar. *Bantaskin*, *Levingstoun's*, Esq. *Levilands*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Levilands*, *Bennet's*, Esq. *Porcupine*, *Reils*, Esq. *Craigforth*, *Calender's*, Esq. *Kinkard*, *Kinkard's*

*kard's of that ilk. Auchinbroig, Molachlan's, Esq. Ballikinrain, Napier's, Esq. Cartness and Park, Gavin's of Drumquhassell. Dalnairn, Craig's, Esq. Balfunning, Buchanan's, Esq. Jennerallen, Row's, Esq. Stonehouse, Symson's, Esq. Orchard-head, Ranking's, Esq. Bandeath, How's, Esq. Cookspow, Forrester's, Esq. Nook, Dalziel's, Esq.*

30. The Shire of **Sutherland**, which takes in **Strathnas** **bern** also,

Is one of the most Notherly Shires of Scotland, much fitter for Pasture than Corn: It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but it is of little Use to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The Gordon's, Earls of *Sutherland*, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633, to be Heretable to their own Family, who have likewise Justiciary and Admiralty Jurisdiction. Most of the Heretors of this Shire hold of the Earls. The Earls, for some time past, have re-assum'd their Ancient Name of *Sutherland*. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. *Dunrobin* is the chief Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Dornock* in this County is a Royal Burgh: Sometime the See of the Bishop of *Caithness*.

Seats in **Sutherlandshire**.] Castle of *Dunrobin* and *Hermisdale*, Earl of *Sutherland's*. Uppart, Sir William Gordon's of *Dalfolly*, Bar. Clyne, *Sutherland's*, Esq. Skelbo, the late Lord *Dufus's*. Skibo, Gray's, Esq. Pulcrossie, Murray's, Esq. Embo, Sir John Gordon's of *Embo*, Bar. Evillock, *Sutherland's*, Esq. *Durness*, and *Toungul*, the Lord Raex's. Bighouse and *Kirkcoun*, Mac Kay's of *Bighouse*. *Strathae*, Mac Kay's, Esq. Skeire, Mac Kay's, Esq. *Adrachiles* and *Scourie*, Mac Kay's, of *Scourie*. *Kirtainie*, Mac Kay's, Esq. Melney, Mac Kay's, Esq. *Ribigill*, Mac Kay's, Esq. *Landwick*, Mac Kay's, Esq. *Briboth*, *Monro's*, Esq.

31. Shire of **Wigtown**,

So called from *Wigtown*, the chief Burgh in the County, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the *Flemings*, Earls of *Wigtown*; comprehends the West Part of *Galloway*. *Galloway* is a hilly Country fitter for breeding Cattle than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about September, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels, which they are no less Gainers, than by their little Horses which for the Compactness of their Bodies, and Hardness in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in England. *Galloway* had anciently its own Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the Family of the *Stuarts*. Sir ——— Agnew, *Lochnaw*, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of *Wigtown*.

Seats in **Wigtownshire**.] Castle *Kennedy*, and *Corse-crough*, Earl of *Stairs's*. *Martin* and *Monteith*, Sir Alexander Maxwell of *M*



tieth, Bar. *Glassartoun* and *Clary*, the Earl of *Galloway's*. *Garthland*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Mocrum*, Sir *James Dumber's*, Bar. *Sorbie*, Col. *Stuart's*. *Park*, Sir *Charles Hay's*, Bar. *Balloon*, *Hamilton's*, Esq. *Logan*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Freugh*, *Mac Dougal's*, Esq. *Castle-Stuart*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Fisgal*, *John Stuart's*, Writer to the Signet. *Barnbarrock*, *Vass's*, Esq. *Revenstoun*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Tonderghie*, *Stuart's*, Esq. *Drummore*, *Adair's*, Esq. *Dunfkey*, *Blair's*, Esq. *Seuchan*, *Agnew's*, Esq. *Ganath*, *Carth-Carts*, Esq. *Lockrain*, Col. *Agnew's*. *Wig*, *Agnew's*, Esq. *Drummerel*, *Colvan's*, Esq. *Burghtoun*, *Murray's*, Esq. *Cultreoch*, *Houstoun's*, Esq. *Craig-Affice*, *Nelson's*, Esq. *Craitblaw*, *Gordon's* Esq. *Torboufe*, *Mac Culloch's*, Esq. *Aries*, *Hathorn's*, Esq. *Dunragget*, *Dalrymple's*, Esq. *White-Hills*, *Agnew's*, Esq.

Besides these 31 Sherifffdoms which sent Members to Parliament under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries, that differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer, who in the one is call'd Sheriff, in the other *Stuart*. These are *Kircudbright*, and *Orkney*.

1. *Kircudbright*.

This Stuartry takes its Name from *Kircudbright*, a Port-Town and good Harbour in *Galloway*, situate upon the River *Dee*; a Town which lies as conveniently for Trade, as any one upon that Coast. The Earls of *Nithisdale* are Heretable Sheriffs of this Stuartry.

Seats in *Kircudbright*.] Castle of *Charlies*, Earl of *Galloway's*. Castle of *Tarreagles*, Earl of *Nithisdale's*. Castle of *Kenmure*, Viscount of *Kenmure's*. *Greenlan*, *Gordon's*, Esq. *Balmagie*, *Mac Gie's*, Esq. *Carlestoun*, *Gordon's*, Esq. *Shirmers*, *Gordon's*, Esq. *Mains*, *Lindsay's*, Esq. *Carlsruith*, *Brown's*, Esq. *Orchardtoun*, Sir *George Maxwell's*, Bar. *Keltoun*, *Johnstoun's*, Esq. *Troquhen*, *Gordon's*, Esq. *Kirkonnel*, *Maxwel's*, Esq.

2. *Orkney*.

Contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*. These Islands were long subject to the Kings of *Norway*. The last Session of the Scottish Parliament restored the present Earl of *Morton* to the Crown-Rents, formerly enjoy'd by his Ancestors, but still redeemable by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Possession, he is oblig'd to pay yearly to his Majesty's Treasury 500 l. Sterling. The Earl of *Morton* names the Stuart of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; the King has only the Bishop's Rents in those Isles.

The King of *Denmark* made over *Orkney* and *Schetland* to King *James VI.* by a formal Resignation at his Marriage to the said King's Sister, the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*. Of the Inhabitants of these Islands, see afterwards.

Seats in *Orkney* and *Schetland*.] The Castle of *Kirkwal*, the Palace of *Brisay*, and the Castle of *Nautland*, the Earl of *Morton's*, *Burray* and *Cara*, Sir *James Stewart's* of *Burray*, Bar. *Egleshaw*.

Sir Alexander Douglass's. Gairsey, Sir William Craigie's. Erkers, Ballentine's of Stenhouse. Melfetter and Snelfetter, Moodie's, Esq. Tankerness and Greentoft, Baikie's, Esq. Sandside and Sound, Buchannan's, Esq. Rysay, Sinclair's, Esq. Newark, Stewart's of Newark. Newark and Burgh, Stuart's of Burgh. Braikness and Scail, Graham's, Esq. Grenisay and Clestrine, Honyman's, Esq. Elness, Trail's, Esq. Grameshall, Graham's, Esq. Clestrine, Fea's, Esq. Lapness, Elphinstoun's, Esq. Halcro, Mowat's, Esq. Gramestoun, Grames, Esq. The Castle of Scalloway, Earl of Morton's. Quandel, Sinclair's, Esq. Burgh, Sinclair's, Esq. Soundbyrgh, Bruce's, Esq. House, Sinclair's of Scalloway. Westshore, Mitchel's, Esq. The Castle of Munes, Bruce's, Esq. Brigton, Stuart's, Esq. Uftanes, Leslie's, Esq. Brow, Sinclair's, Esq. Goal, Sinclair's, Esq. Scolland, Sinclair's. Esq. Vofegarth, Scot's, Esq. Olibaive, Cheyne's of Estamont. Grifball, Dick's of Trucksfeld. Busta, Gifford's, Esq. Windhouse, Neven's, Esq. Sound, Niven's of Scousburgh. Gardy, Henderson's, Esq. Girlista, Mitchel's Esq. Wormedal, Dick's, Esq. Braidwick, Bruce's, Esq.

These Shires and Stuartries which are here rang'd Alphabetically, were call'd over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders.

| Members. |            | Members.  |                 |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1        | Edinburgh  | 4         | 19 Inverness    |
| 2        | Haddinton  | 4         | 20 Nairn        |
| 3        | Berwick    | 4         | 21 Cromertie    |
| 4        | Roxburgh   | 4         | 22 Argyle       |
| 5        | Selkirk    | 2         | 23 Fife         |
| 6        | Peebles    | 2         | 24 Forfar       |
| 7        | Lanerk     | 4         | 25 Bamff        |
| 8        | Dumfreis   | 4         | 26 Kircudbright |
| 9        | Wigtown    | 4         | 27 Sutherland   |
| 10       | Aire       | 4         | 28 Caithnes     |
| 11       | Dumbarton  | 2         | 29 Agin         |
| 12       | Buse       | 2         | 30 Orkney       |
| 13       | Renfrew    | 3         | 31 Clackmannan  |
| 14       | Striveling | 3         | 32 Ross         |
| 15       | Linlithgow | 2         | 33 Kinross      |
| 16       | Perth      | 4         |                 |
| 17       | Kincardine | 2         |                 |
| 18       | Aberdeen   | 4         |                 |
|          |            | In all 89 |                 |

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The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament, were these.

| Members.           |   | Members.          |   |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| <b>E</b> Edinburgh | 2 | Crail             | 1 |
| Perth              | 1 | Tayne             | 1 |
| Dundee             | 1 | Culross           | 1 |
| Aberdeen           | 1 | Bamff             | 1 |
| Striveling         | 1 | Whithern          | 1 |
| Linlithgow         | 1 | Forfar            | 1 |
| St. Andrews        | 1 | Rothsay           | 1 |
| Glasgow            | 1 | Nairn             | 1 |
| Aire               | 1 | Forres            | 1 |
| Haddington         | 1 | Rutherglin        | 1 |
| Dysert             | 1 | North Berwick     | 1 |
| Kirkaldie          | 1 | Austruther Wester | 1 |
| Montrose           | 1 | Cullen            | 1 |
| Cowper             | 1 | Lawder            | 1 |
| Anstruther Easter  | 1 | Kintore           | 1 |
| Dumfreis           | 1 | Annan             | 1 |
| Inverness          | 1 | Lochmaban         | 1 |
| Burnt-Island       | 1 | Sanquhar          | 1 |
| Kinghern           | 1 | New Galloway      | 1 |
| Breichen           | 1 | Kilrenny          | 1 |
| Irwin              | 1 | Fortrose          | 1 |
| Jedburgh           | 1 | Dingwall          | 1 |
| Kircudbright       | 1 | Dornock           | 1 |
| Wigtown            | 1 | Queensferry       | 1 |
| Dunfermling        | 1 | Inverrary         | 1 |
| Pittenweem         | 1 | Inverurie         | 1 |
| Selkirk            | 1 | Week              | 1 |
| Dumbarton          | 1 | Kirkwall          | 1 |
| Renfrew            | 1 | Inverberry        | 1 |
| Dumbar             | 1 | Stranraer         | 1 |
| Lanerk             | 1 | Campbeltown       | 1 |
| Aberbrothock       | 1 |                   |   |
| Elgin              | 1 |                   |   |
| Peebles            | 1 |                   |   |
|                    |   | In all 66         |   |

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrench'd, and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, i. e. every Shire or Stuartry one Member apiece, except Bute and Caithness, which return one, and Bute is to chuse first. Nairn and Cromerty one, Nairn having the first Turn. Clackmannan and Kinross one, Clackmannan chusing first.

The Burghs also which send 16 Members to the British Parliament, are now divided into the following Classes. Edinburgh, ope.

one. *Kirkwall, Week, Dornock, Dingwall and Tayne*, one. *For- trose, Inverness, Nairn and Forreſs*, one. *Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, In- verury, and Kintore*, one. *Aberdeen, Inverberry, Montroſe, Aber- brothick, and Breichen*, one. *Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, and St. Andrew's*, one. *Craill, Kilrenny, Anſtruther Eaſter, Anſtruther Weſter, and Pittenweem*, one. *Dyſert, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burnt-Island*, one. *Innerkething, Dunfermling, Queensferry, Culroſs, and Sterling*, one. *Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton*, one. *Haddington, Dunbarr, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh*, one. *Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk*, one. *Dumfreis, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaban, and Kircudbright*, one. *Wigtown, New Galloway, Stramayer, and Whitehern*, one. *Aire, Irwin, Rothſay, Campletoun, and Inverary*, one.

#### The ~~Western~~ Isles of Scotland.

Theſe Iſlands (call'd by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Æbude*) which are very many, and ſeveral very large and well inha- bited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, till very lately: Mr. *Marten* obſerves, that before him they never had been deſcrib'd by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has remov'd that Defect, and we now by his Means know as much of them, as of any other Part of his Maſteſty's Domini- ons. From him therefore I ſhall borrow what I have to ſay of them, and ſhall keep to his Method in the naming of them, be- ginning firſt with thoſe that lie moſt Notherly, and ſo coming down to the South.

I. *Lewis*, by the Iſlanders call'd *The Long Iſland*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. it be- longs to the Shire of *Roſs*, and was once in the Dioceſe of the *Iſles*. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in ſome Places 12 Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Haſſineſs*; the Soil generally ſandy and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye, it bears alſo Flax and Hemp: With their Oats diſtill'd, the Natives make *Uſquebaugh*, which by frequent Diſtillations becomes exceſſively ſtrong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Iſland, which a- bound with Cod, Lyng, Herring, and a great Variety of Oy- ſters, Cockles, Muſſes, Limpers, and other ſorts of Shell-Fiſh. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of ſeveral ſorts; the leſſer they eat, and find 'em tolerably wholeſome. They have Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is ſmall, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chaſe of *Oſervaul*, which is 15 Miles round. The freſh-water Lakes with which the Iſland abounds, afford Trouts, Eels, and Salmons; every Lake has a River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer-time are ſtor'd with Salmon. The Southern Part is nam'd *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the ſame with

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*Lewis*. The Shore on the *West*-side of the Island is stor'd with great Variety of curious Shells finely streak'd with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a small Island belonging to *Harries*, is so kindly, that when manur'd with Sea-weed, which is the great Manure of those Islands, Barley will yield 20, sometimes 30 Fold Increase. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Spasforth*; and *Harries* to the Laird of *Macleod*. There are great Numbers of small Islands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which adjoyn to them severally.

II. *North-Vist* about 9 Miles long from *North* to *South*, and 30 Miles in Circumference. The *West*-side is arable and exceedingly fruitful, especially in Barley: It produces also plenty of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the last 50 Years. Four hundred Sail of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Season. In King *Charles* the First's Time, a Magazine for Fishing was here begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an End to that Design. Other Fish and Fowl are here much the same with those of the other *North-western* Islands. It has several small Islands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Mac Donald* of *Slate*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries*, and *North-Vist* are all Protestants.

III. *Borera*, a small Island very near *North-Vist*, is possess'd by Mr. *John Mac Lean*.

IV. *Benbecula*, 2 Miles *South* of *North-Vist*, is nearly round, 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. Soil and Produce the same as *North-Vist*. Proprietor *Ranal Mac Donald*; Inhabitants all Papists.

V. *South-Vist*, 2 Miles *South* of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long; and 3, in some Places 4 Miles broad. Soil fruitful, and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trouts, and Eels. Inhabitants healthy; one Man lately liv'd 130 Years, and retain'd his Understanding. The *Irish* Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection, *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, descended from *Mac Donald*, once King of these Islands, is Proprietor. He, and most of the Inhabitants are Papists.

VI. *Barry*, 2 Leagues and an half *South-West* of *South-Vist*, 5 Miles long, 3 broad. In all Respects like the Islands which lie *North* of it. This, with several smaller Islands which lie near it, belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name by lineal Descent. He holds his Lands in Vassalage of Sir *Donald Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots* per Annum, and a Hawk, if desir'd. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they pay great Reverence to St. *Barr*, who is, as they suppose, their Tutelar Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row *Southwards* one of the other, from *Lewis* down to *Barray*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Ross* lies *Sky*, the second for Bigness of all the *Western* Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and 20 in some Places,

Places 30 Miles broad, near 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverness*, from which in the *South* it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad; it is navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to sail against it, tho' the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The Way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry call'd the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus; they tie a Withe about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the Withe that ties the foremost, and so rows over, carrying in the Space of a few Hours at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil is fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species of Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other *Western* Islands. Herring, Cod and Ling are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of them. The Country is populous, the People handsome, and very healthy. It is divided into 3 Parts, possess'd by 3 different Proprietors. Sir *Donald Mac Donald*, Bar. first of his Name either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Sommerfed* Thane of *Argyle*, whose Son *Donald* stil'd himself *King of the Isles*, possesses the *Southern* Part which is call'd *Slate*, with a good Part of the *Northern*: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an ancient Tribe: The *North-West* is possess'd by *Mac Leod*, Head also of another ancient Family, who derives from *Leod*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants, none of them possess any Lands.

VIII, and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Bute*, have been mention'd already.

X. *Islesay* is a large Rock, *S. W.* of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Casselles*, who receives by the produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks *Scots* yearly from this small Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies *West* of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad; belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Pasture and Arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors: Inhabitants Protestants: Near it is *Caray* a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Alister* of *Lergy* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the *N. W.* of *Cantire* lies *Fura* 24 Miles long, and 6 or 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high, especially towards the Middle, where two very high Mountains call'd the *Paps of Fura*, are not'd Sea-Marks for a very great Way. This is esteem'd the wholesomest Spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great Britain*. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies



gies, Rickets, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madness has never been observed in this Island. When Mr. *Martin* was there, no Woman had dy'd in Child-bed among 'em for 35 Years. It is no wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillour Mac Crain* (who died about 50 Years ago) kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House: A Woman in *Scorba*, a small Island just by, lived 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years, was not rare. The Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet with the other Islanders, are Protestants.

XIII. About a Mile S. W. of *Fura* lies *Isla* or *Ila*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbell*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*; from S. to N. it is 24 Miles long, and from E. to W. 18. In the Center of this Island is *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins of whose Houses are still visible. This Island belongs to *Gilbert Campbell* of *Calder* Esquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful. It lies lower than *Fura*, and consequently wetter and more unwholesome. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

XIV, XV. Two Leagues N. of *Ila* lies *Oronsay*, which is separated from *Collonsay* only by Tide of Flood. *Oronsay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference. Soil dry and sandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a Church, Chapel and Monastery: built (as is said) by S. *Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac Duffy*. *Collonsay* is from E. to W. 4 Miles long, and above a Mile over. Soil not so fruitful as *Oronsay*. Cattle small. Inhabitants Protestants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argyle*.

XVI. West of *Loquhabar* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from East to West, and about that Breadth from North to South. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were formerly Proprietors of the greatest Part of the Island, and upon the Forfeiture of Sir *John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for a Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Pasture and Corn. Inhabitants Protestants.

XVII. *Fona*, an Isle renowned for being the Habitation of S. *Columba*, that great Apottle of the Northern *Picts*, is a small Island about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the West of *Mull*. The *Irish* call it *F. Columkin*, i. e. the Island of *Columba* the Monk. Here is St. *Mary's* Church, formerly the Cathedral of the Bishop of the Isles, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. S. *Columba* planted here a Monastery and a Nunnery, which continued till the Reformation. This Island was anciently the Burying-place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Norway* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the Isles and Continent.

XVIII. Eight Leagues to the West of *Fona*, lies *Tire-ty*, an Island about 5 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low, the People are not very healthy.

healthy. Inhabitants Protestants; and as Part of *Mac Lean's* Estate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.

**XIX.** *Coll* lies half a League *E. N. E.* of *Tyre-ty*: It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that so these two Islands may people one another without the Assistance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

**XX.** *Rum* lies 4 Leagues South of *Sky*: It is 5 Miles long from *S.* to *N.* and 3 from *S.* to *W.* Country fruitful, especially in Fish and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

**XXI.** South West of *Rum* lies *Mac*, a small Island, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

**XXII.** Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canny*, 2 Miles long from South to North, and 1 Mile from East to West. In the North End of this Island there is a Hill that disorders the Needle to that Degree, that when Mr. *Marten* laid the Compass on a stony Ground near it, he found, that after the Needle had turn'd round swiftly several Times, at last it settled due East. *Alan Mac Donald* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Papists.

**XXIII.** *Egg*, lies South of *Sky* 4 Leagues, 3 Miles long, 1½ Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Pasture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papists, and bigotted in their Way. Proprietors *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

**XXIV.** The remotest of all the *N. W.* Islands of *Scotland*, is *Saint Kilda* or *Hirt*. It is faced all round with a steep Rock, except a Bay at South-East, which is not a Harbour fit for a Vessel, so that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by Climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, especially of Barley, which is the largest in the *Western Isles*. There are about 21 Families in the Island, who live chiefly upon Fish and Fowl, and the Eggs of their Sea-Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants, who are Protestants are very sincere kind People, separated from the World, of which they know little, and see less; truly religious, and every Way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been, before the Arts of Luxury got Footing amongst Mankind. They pay a small Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes sometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cows, Horses, Fowl, Oil and Barley. Money they have none, nor do they know the Use of it.

The Number of the People in these Islands, are computed at 48000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almost incredible Quantity of Her-

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ring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coasts swarm; together with the Fertility of the Soil of most of them, and the Industry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to set up a Fishery among 'em. The blessed Union which the late Reign produced, will without doubt, be felt among these innocent and diligent People in a short time; and since they only want to be set a-work, we ought not to think so ill of the present Generation, as to imagine that they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification that some of these Islanders are possess'd of, ought not to be over-look'd. It is too well attested to be called in Question, though if it were not so, no Man without Folly could believe it; that is, the *Second Sight*. It is a Faculty of seeing absent Persons and Things to come, represented to their Imaginations as if they were actually visible and present. Thus if a Man is to die, his Image shall appear in its natural and distinct Shape, in a Shroud to one that perhaps never saw his Face, and some time after the Man whose Image so appears shall die. This Quality of *Second Sightedness* is not Hereditary, the Person who has it cannot exert it at Pleasure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of it self, and exercises it self wholly against the Will; and often, especially in young Seers, to the great Trouble and Consternation of those who it possesses. Observation teaches you to judge of those Visions; and they are scarce ever known to fail.

#### *The Islands of Orkney, or the Orcades.*

THIS Collection of Islands, in our Tongue is called the Isles of Orkney, and by the *Latins* both Ancient and Modern *Orcades*. They lie in *Longitude* 22 d. 11 m. *Latitude* 59 d. 2 m. The longest Day is 18 Hours, and some odd Minutes. The Winters, as in most small Islands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more subject to Rain than Snow; The Frost and Snow does not continue long, but the Wind is very boisterous; and it rains sometimes not by Drops but by Spouts of Water, as if the whole Clouds fell at once.

*Hightland Firth*, which divides the Southermost Islands from *Caithness*, is in Breadth about 12 Miles. The Islands of Orkney are 26 in Number, which are inhabited, viz. *South Ronaldsay*, *Swinna Hoy* and *Waes*, *Burra*, *Lantholm*, *Flota*, *Faira*, *Ca-na*, *Gramsey*, *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, *Coppinsoy*, *Shapinsoy*, *Dam-leg*, *Inballo*, *Stronsa*, *Papa-Stronsa*, *Sanda North Ronaldsa*, *Eda Ronaldsa*, *Wyre*, *Gairsa*, *Eglesba*, *North Faira*, *Westra*, *Papa Westra*; the rest of the Islands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* signifying an Island) and are only for Pasture; all of them being separated one from another by some narrow Streights. The People in these Islands are generally Civil, Sagacious, Circum-

Circumspect, piously inclined, and given to Hospitality. The Women in these Islands are very handsome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age. One *Margery Bimbister*, in the Parish of *Evie*, was in the Year 1683. brought to Bed of a Male Child, in the 63d Year of her Age. By Reason of the Temperance of their Diet, and Wholsomness of the Air, the People usually live very long. Their Diseases are the *Scurvy*, *Agues*, *Consumptions*, &c. All speak *English* after the *Scots* Way with as good an Accent as any in the Kingdom; only some of the common People speak a Language among themselves which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norræna*, or the *Norwegian* Tongue, which they learnt from their first Planters the *Norwegians*, who peopled these Islands about the Time that they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; that is, the old *Danish* Tongue, which is still spoken in great Perfection in *Iseland*, and was spoken by the *Danes* that invaded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries. Their Corn-Land is every where enclosed, and without these Enclosures, their Sheep and Swine, and most of their Cattle go lose, without a Herdsman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in all this Country is *Kirk-wall*, a Royal Borough, long possess'd by the *Norwegians*: It is built upon a pleasant *Oyse* or Inlet of the Sea, near the Middle of the main Land: Its Streets are narrow: It is about a Mile in Length, having a very safe Harbour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of *Justice*: The Steward, Sheriff, and Commissary, do all keep their several Courts in this Place. Here is a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary; and at the North-end of the Town is a Fort built by the *English* during *Cromwel's* Usurpation, ditch'd about, with a Breast-work, and other Fortifications; on which they have some Cannon planted for the Defense of the Harbour. This Town had been erected into a free Borough in the Time of the *Norwegians*: And *Anno* 1486. King *James* the Third, gave them a Charter of Privileges, which was confirmed by King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1662. and by the Parliament, at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Magnus*, a *Danish* Saint, stands in *Kirkwall*; it was founded by *Rolland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarged by some of the pious Bishops of that See. It's a beautiful and stately Structure, longer than that of *St. Giles's* at *Edinburgh*. The Steeple is very high, and has a Set of as tuneable Bells as any Cathedral of the Kingdom. Besides the Cathedral, there are 31 Churches more in this Country, and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was greatly promoted in this Country, about the beginning of the 5th Century, *Eugenius* II. being then King of *Scotland*, at which Time *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.



The first Planters and Possessors of this Country, were the *Picts*, as the Generality of our Historians affirm, who call *Orkney*, *Antiquum Pictorum Regnum*: And these Verses of the Poet *Claudian*,

——— *Maduerunt Saxone Fuso*  
*Orcades ; incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,*

do evidently shew, that the *Picts* at that Time were the Possessors and Inhabitants of these Northern Islands.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings, after the manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury of Time, and Carelessness of Writers, only two of them are mention'd: One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Holinshed* calls *Bladus*, and *Boethius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was called *Ganus*; he reign'd in the Time of *Caractacus* King of the *Britains*. These Islands continued, in all Probability, under the Government of their own Princes, till the utter Subversion of that Kingdom, *A. D.* 839, when *Kenneth II.* that Martial King of *Scots*, subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Dominions. But in the Year 1099, the *Norwegians* possessed themselves of this Country, and held it 164 Years; and then King *Magnus* of *Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*, for 4000 Marks Sterling, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being thus recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever after annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Alexander* giving the Property of it to a Nobleman surnamed *Speir*, Earl of *Cathness*, whose Son, *Magnus Speir*, Earl of *Cathness*, *Orkney* and *Schetland*, was in great Repute in the Days of King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speir* succeeding him in the Estate, was marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted for Non-compearance to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Orkney* and Lordship of *Schetland* was again annexed to the Crown, and so continued till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who conferr'd it upon *James Hepburne*, Earl of *Bothwell*, and in order to make him her Husband, created him Duke of *Orkney*; but he dying as basely as he lived, after ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*, the Lord *Robert Stewart*, natural Son of King *James V.* was made Earl of *Orkney* in August 1581, and he being beheaded, and his Son hang'd, *Orkney* had several Governors till the Year 1647, at what Time *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, procur'd a Wadset or Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles I.* To him succeeded his Son *Robert Dowglass*, Earl of *Morton*, Anno 1649, who was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, from whom *Orkney* and *Schetland* being redeemed 1669, were all re-annex'd to the Crown, except the Bishop's Interest. But the said Country, by the Union Parliament, was dissolved from the Crown, and her late Majesty thereupon granted the same

same to the then Earl of *Morton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500 *l.* and appointed him Steward and Justiciar within the Bounds thereof. Under the *Stewarts* are some Judges of his Creation and Appointment called *Bayliffs*: In every Parish and Isle there is one. Their Office is to oversee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10 *l. Scots* (16 *s. 8 d. English*) but if the Matter be above, it's referr'd to the Steward or his Deputy. Under and subservient to those *Bayliffs*, are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish, called *Lawrightmen*. These, in their respective Bounds, have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables, and they inform the *Bayliffs* of such Enormities as occasionally happen, which the *Bayliffs* punish according to the Importance and Circumstances of the Fault; and if it be above his Limits or the Extent of his Power, he sends the Delinquent to the Seat of *Justice*, which is held by the Steward or his Deputy. These *Lawrightmen* have a Privilege inherent in their Office, by the Custom of Country, which is not usual elsewhere; which is, if there be any Suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ransaking*, from *Ransaka*, which is to make Enquiry in the ancient *Danish*; they search every House they come to, and if the Theft be found, they seize him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of *Justice* for Punishment.

### The Isles of Schetland.

The Isles of *Schetland*, being Part of the Stewartry of *Orkney*, are govern'd either by the Steward or his Deputy. They are plac'd by *Ptolomy* in the 63d Degree from the Equinoctial, between *Scotland* and *Norway*: The nearest Part of the Isles of *Schetland*, is about 80 Miles from *Orkney*, and the Sea between them is very turbulent and stormy. Those that are properly call'd Isles, are in Number about 46, with 40 Holmes and 30 Rocks, all which are rank'd under the general Name of *Schetland*, tho' each of 'em has its particular Name. About 26 of 'em only are inhabited; others, tho' large enough, are only made use of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come from *Scotland* and settled here; but the common People that are Natives, are descended from the *Norwegians*, and speak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally healthy, commonly living to five, six, or seven score Years of Age. There are many Obelisks still standing, and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the *Picts*: they are in the Fashion of *Pyramids*, with a winding Pair of Stairs within the Top. Under



them they had Cells all vaulted over, and from the Top of 'em they made a sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclines to a sandy Clay. The Produce of the Country is chiefly Fish, Butter, Oil, Wool, Feathers, Beef, Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen Gloves and Garters. Here has been at one Time in *Brassay-Sound*, 1500 Sail of *Hollanders*, employ'd about that profitable Fishery, which they make about the *Scotch Islands*. After *Fara*, an Island lying in the Midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the first Island that appears is call'd *Mainland*, as being the largest; it is about 60 Miles in length, and 16 or 18 where broadest. In *Schetland*, they have one Presbytery, which assembles at *Scalloway*.

*The Thule of the Ancients, as describ'd by Sir Robert Sibbald.*

Tho' the Ancients were at Variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, that it was somewhere towards the North; many make it to be one of the *British Islands*; and as *Conradus Celtes* said long ago, it was encompass'd with the Isles of *Orkney*, so I have also taken the Liberty to subjoin it to them. *Bochart* observes, that *Thule* in the *Syriack* or *Chaldean*, which is a Dialect of the *Phanicians*, signifies Darkeness. And the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darkeness of the Regions farthest North, That the *Phœnicians* sail'd far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indisputable. It is probable, therefore, that when they came to Coasts where Fogs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule*: Which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not understanding, apply'd to some Island in the most Northerly Part of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* must be plac'd there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæsar* observ'd of the ancient *Britains*, that they painted their Bodies blue, and fought with hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule*; and it is plain the Poet could speak only of those whom the *Romans* fought with in his Time,

*Carulus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules  
Agmina falsifero circumvenit acta Covino.*

*Pliny* was of the same Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the same Chapter with the *British Isles*: and *Tacitus* in his *Life of Agricola*, says, that when the *Roman Navy* sail'd about *Britain*, *Thule est* & *Thule*; They saw *Thule* as they sail'd by the *Or-*

Sir Robert Sibbald thinks, that *Ireland* was the first of the *British* Isles that was call'd *Thule*, as being the first remarkable Island that the *Carthaginians* met with in their Course from *Cádiz*, steering to the North, and also because *Statius* calls it *Hesperia* (or Western) *Thule*. But if *Ireland* was call'd so, that is not the *Thule* which is mention'd by the *Roman* Writers; for the *Romans* never carry'd their Arms into *Ireland*; and therefore what they say must refer to some *British* Northern Isle, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then possess'd by the *Picts*; whom *Statius* the Poet, who was contemporary with *Domitian*, calls *Caledonians*. *Claudian* does yet more particularly give the Name of *Thule* to the North Part of *Britain*, when he speaks of the great Exploits done there by *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and Grandfather of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he makes to conquer the *Scots*, and the Inhabitants of *Thule*, in a cold frosty Country, and the *Moors* in a scorching one; where, by placing the *Moors* and *Britains* as the remotest People then known in their several Parts, he clearly demonstrates, that *Thule* must be somewhere near the North Part of the Isle of *Britain*, then inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

*Claudian's* Words are these,

*Ille Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis*

*Maduerunt Saxone fuso*

*Orcades, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,*

*Scotorum cumulos flevit Glacialis Ferne.*

In *Caledonian* Frosts his Tents he pitch'd,

When *Orkney* Isles he dy'd with *Saxon* Gore,

Then *THULE* with the *Pictish* Blood grew hot,

*Icy Strathern* bemoan'd huge Heaps of *Scots*.

*Ferne* here is *Strathern*, i. e. the Valley of *Ern*; and had its Name from *Ireland*, or *Erin*, from whence these *Scots* came. *Juvenal* also calls it by the same Name, when he says, *Arma quod ultra Litora Juverna promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola's* Conquests; as he does also to that great General's Care to instruct the *Britains* in the *Roman* Arts, in this Verse, *De conducendo loquitur jam Rhetore Thule*; which last Verse demonstrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is call'd *ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Island, because the *Romans* never carry'd their Arms any farther. *Ferne* therefore lying upon the West-Coast, *Thule* seems to be upon the Eastern, and is most probably what is now call'd *East Ross*, *Sutherland* and *Caithness*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the blue Inhabitants of *Thule*, were anciently settled, when the Southern Countries became Part of the *Roman* Province. Before that Time the *Britains* were all *Picts*, that is,

were



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were all painted, and the *Brigantes* were blue in *Seneca's* Time. We are sure *Thule* lies far North, *Theodosius* was there; and as he kill'd the *Scots* in *Ferne*, so he kill'd the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian's* *Ferne* is not *Ireland*, because we have no Account that the *Romans* ever carry'd their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. Besides, the thick Woods in *Caitness* would appear very dark to Navigators, and so might well deserve the Name of *Thule*; tho' we rather think that the *Phœnician* *Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very woody, and consequently very foggy; and that the *Romans* afterwards apply'd that Name, which they did not thoroughly understand, to the *Pictish* Coasts, meaning thereby only an Island, or rather Peninsula, that was very far North, as the first *Thule* was describ'd to be. The Ancient *Norwegians*, who sail'd round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and West Isles for some Time, call'd one of the Western Islands *Ilav*, or *Thile*, but which of them we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturlifon*, the Islandish Historian of *Norway*, who liv'd 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olafson*, King of *Norway's* Expedition in the Year 1095, towards the *British* Isles, he says, that King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet Westward to the Isles of *Orkney*, which he conquer'd, and plac'd a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the Southern Isles, i. e. the *Hebrides*, which lie S. W. of *Orkney*, where he wasted and burn'd, and forc'd the Inhabitants to fly, some into *Scotland*, and some into *Ireland*; That he particularly landed in *Fona*, where he suffer'd no Man to hurt the People or the Church; and from thence went to the Island *Thile*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, plundering both the *Scotch* and *Irish* Coasts all along as he went. This shews what Opinion the Ancient *Danes* had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Western Islands was then so call'd, is unquestionable. But Part of *Norway* is also call'd *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one call'd by that Name? It is most probable there were. And one may safely affirm, that *Juvenal*, *Statius* and *Claudian*, went no farther than the North-British Coasts for their *Thule*, wheresoever they plac'd it.

## The Roman Wall in Scotland.

The first Occasion of building the *Roman* Wall, which now goes by the Name of *Graham's Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola* to exclude the *Scotch-Highlanders*; for the Wall being built upon that Isthmus or Neck of Land, betwixt the River *Forth* and *Clyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this means remov'd, as it were, into another Island; But here

we must not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*. since it is affirm'd by no Historian. He contented himself only with placing Garrisons at convenient Distances, that his Forces might easily draw together upon the first Apprehension of Danger. The Garrisons probably settl'd by him (for those upon the Wall must necessarily have been settled by others) were, 1. *Coria Damnorum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camelon*; where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be seen, and a Roman military Way begins there, and runs to the South. Here also they discover old Vaults, and meet with Roman Coins. The 2d seems to have been about 6 Miles distant to the North-west, where the Town of *Sterling* now stands; for besides that the Narrowness of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, requir'd a Garrison there; there is upon a Rock an ancient Inscription, intimating, that a Legion once kept Garrison there. The 3d Garrison was plac'd about 8 Miles N. E. from the 2d, where Roman Medals have been found, and not far from it runs a Roman Military Way. The 4th seems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now call'd *Kirkintilloch*, situate upon the Wall, where are still to be seen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it several Inscriptions have been found. The 5th was where the Town of *Paisly* is now seated. The 6th was the most remote to the West, call'd at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently situated in a Point, where the *Leven* runneth into the *Clyde*; but if this Conveniency was not a sufficient Testimony, the Inscriptions that are found in the Neighbourhood would put it beyond all Dispute. The placing these Garrisons was probably the Occasion of building the Wall afterwards along this Tract; but in building they took the directest Line, which must be the Cause why some of the Garrisons are at a Distance from it. It seems also to have been built at several Times, and by different Persons, as the Situation of the Ground requir'd for repelling the Enemy, and covering the Provincial *Britains* against their Invasions. The Wall first began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carry'd along the Neck of Land between the *Frith* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carry'd farther East. The *Penwabel*, or *Penueltuin*, where *Bede* says it began, is at this Day call'd *Walltown*, where there is an Artificial Mount dik'd about; but the Manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s, (now Bishop of *Lincoln*) Translation of *Cambden's Britannia*, p. 959. First, there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall it self is 10 Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, 5 Foot broad, Watch-Towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the

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Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these, there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly intrench'd, and tho' within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remain'd in Mr. Pont's Time, who trac'd them all, were these, 1 at Langtown, a Mile East of Falkirk; 1 just at Rouintree Burn-head; 1 at Wester-Gowden, above St. Helen's Chapel; 1 at the Croykill; a very great one at the Top of the Banhill; 1 at Atchindewy; 1 at Kirkintilloch, or Kaerpencollock; 1 at East-Calder; 1 at Hill-toun Calder; 1 at Balmudy; 1 at Simerstone, and over Kilwin River, and Carestoun; 1 at Atermynie; 1 at Balcastle, over against Banhill; 1 at Kaellybe, over against Croy-hill; 1 at the Roch-hill, over against the West Wood; a large one at Bankyir, over against Castle Cairy; 1 at Dumbase: In the Ruins of that at Bankyir was found a large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discover'd several Sepulchres cover'd with large rough Stones; and at Dun-Chroe Chyr, by Mony-Abroch, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 Scotch Miles, beginning between Queen's Ferry and Abercorn, it rang'd along West by the Grange and Kincil, to Innereving, so on to Falkirk, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of Cumernald; next it ran to the great Fort at the Ban-hill, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and some with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the Peel of Kirkintilloch, the greatest Fort of all, and so Westward to Dumbarton, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It had also many square Fortifications in Form of Roman Camps.

### CHAP. III.

#### Of its Air, Soil and Commodities.

**Air.]** T Was not without Reason, that *Cæsar* said of *Britain* in general, (*alum Gallico temperatius*, for even in the most Northern Parts of the Island, the Air is generally serene, seldom clouded by Mists or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the same Climate, by reason of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all sides; and for the same Reason, the continual Breezes of the Wind, cause the Heat in Summer to be no ways scorching. The constant Winds purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; so that it's seldom known, that any Epidemical Distemper rages in the Country.

**Soil.]** The Country is for the most Part hilly and mountainous, there being but few Plains, and they of no great Extent;

tent; and those they have are generally by the Sea-side, from whence the Ground rises sensibly, the farther in the Country the higher; so that the greatest Hills are in the middle of the Kingdom. The Quality of the Soil, compar'd with that of *England*, is, take it all together, not so good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Pasture than Corn, and for that Purpose is very well water'd. Where the Surface is leanest, there are found Metals and Minerals, and considerable Quantities of Lead are yearly exported: There is also plenty of other good Ores if the Inhabitants would be persuaded to take Pains to work them. In a great Part of the Inland-Country, especially where it lyes upon some of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the Sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South Parts of *Britain*. In the low Grounds they have store of Pease and Beans, which for the strength of their Nourishment are much us'd by the Labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not so fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vast Bigness, especially of Fir-Trees, which thrive best in rocky and mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough; no Country is better provided with Fish, which would turn to a good Account, if their Fisheries were manag'd to the best Advantage; besides Shoals of smaller Whales, the Porpus and the Meer-Swine are frequently seen upon their Coasts: And the great Whales of the *Baleen*, or Whalebone Kind, and those of the *Sperma Ceti* Kind, are cast now and then upon several Parts of the Shore.

The Hills, especially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford store of Butter and Cheese for the Use of the Inhabitants, but considerable Profit, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are sold into *England*. The Size of their Cows and Sheep, as in all cold Regions, is but small, but the Flesh of both is exceeding delicious, and very nourishing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats, with store of Deer, and Abundance of Rabbits.

**Commodities.]** It abounds with all Necessaries of Life, and in respect of solid wholesome Food, stands in need of no Assistance from its Neighbours. There is very great Plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies; and in the North, of Red and Fallow Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, such as Partridges, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, &c. of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, &c.

For Fish, no Country exceeds it for extraordinary Plenty of Salmon, besides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River-Fish; Herrings they have in such abundance, that the *Dutch* drive a considerable Trade in foreign Parts with the Herrings they take in the Northern Seas, Oysters, Cockles, Lobsters,

Cod,



Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbolts, Mackrels, and Whitings, with other sorts of excellent Sea-Fish, they have in great abundance.

*Beer and Ale in Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are not ignorant of the Art of Distilling Brandy and *Uisquebaugh* to great Perfection.

*Gardens* for the use of the Kitchen are not wanting; Orchards for Fruit are common, and for the most Part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Rennet and the Golden Pippin in great Perfection; and the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are adorn'd with Flower-Gardens and Wall-Fruit better than one would expect to find so far North. For all those Fruits which can be ripen'd in the Summer Months, such as Melons, Figs, Apricocks, and Peaches, are produced in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour and Taste.

The *Woods*, which are very large, some of them above 10 Miles long, do not only abound with Timber Trees, especially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but also with great Variety of Physical Herbs and Plants.

For *Cloathing*, *Scotland* knows no Want of very fine Wool, of which they make very good Stuffs and Broad-Cloth for the better Sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Besides, of their Wool, and by their Dexterity in Knitting, they make the finest Worsted-Stockings in the World; some of them exceeding those of *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, which they sell for a greater Price than Silk. Some are sold at 30 s. a Pair; and I have been credibly inform'd by some that have seen Stockings sold at 10 l. a Pair; but these are rare, and not made for the Market, but to shew their Perfection in Spinning and Knitting.

There is also great Plenty of Hemp and Flax; their *Linnen Cloth* is inferior to few for its Goodness, and the Manufactory of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

*Leather* dress'd in *Scotland* is good; though 'tis not so nicely dress'd as in several Places in *England*: it's thinner than ours, by reason of the hard Feeding of their Cattle, yet it's strong and durable; but not very plentiful, because not so generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and Aprons, Boots and Shoes among the common People; and besides, they find it turns to as good and a much quicker Account to sell their Hides raw to the *English*.

For *Building*, they want no Timber, tho' it is not so much us'd in this Country, as in others for that Purpose; because they have great Variety of excellent Stones, such as Sand-stone, Marble, Alabaster and Slate, with Abundance of Chalk and Lime-stone.

For *Firing*, they have Sea-Coal or Pit-Coal, and the last in great Perfection almost every where, at a very small Price; and where that is wanting, there is in some Places Wood, and in others great Plenty of Turf and Peat.

For *Shipping*, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Forests of *Scotland* yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Plank or Knee-Timber; Firs fit for Masts and Yards; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The *Scotch Horses* are generally small, but so well made, that they are very fit for Labour or Travelling; There are also some of a larger Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have also Dogs of all Sorts and Sizes, and for all Uses.

Besides great Quantities of *Lead*, *Iron*, *Brass* and *Copper Ore*, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is the chief Ingredient in making Brass, there are several Rich Silver Mines in *Scotland*, so that in respect of them only, *Scotland* is said to be richer under Ground than above: Nay, *James Atkinson*, Assay-Master of the Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Reign of King *James VI.* assures us, that Natural or Native Gold was to be found in several Places in this Country; as one Mine on *Crawford Moor* and *Fryar Moor* in *Clydesdale*; 2 on *Rebburt Moor* and *Mannock Moor* in *Niddale*; 3 on *Glangabar Watter* in *Indelvand*, in the Forest of *Attrie*, and in many other *Combes* or *Valleys*. It's commonly found, says he, after great Rains, link'd fast to the *Sappare Stone*, just as *Lead-Ore* and *White-Spar* grow sometimes together: This is certain, that one *Cornelius* a *German*, who in that Time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of *Scots*, discover'd Gold Mines at *Crawford John*, and in 30 Days Time brought into the King's Mint at *Edinburgh*, 8 Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 4500 *l. Sterling*.

Besides *Grain*, and other Commodities already mention'd, the Merchants export *Marble*, *Alabaster* *Linnen* and *Woollen Cloth*, *Freezes*, *Plaids*, *Plaiding-Stuffs*, *Stockings*, *Malt*, *Hops*, *Meal*, *Hides*, *Rabbers*, and *Hare-Skins*, *Fish*, *Eggs*, *Oker*, *Coals*, and *Salt*. To conclude, though some Countries may pride themselves in being richer, their Seas being better navigated, and their Lands more fertile, yet *Scotland* wants nothing that is necessary for the Life of Man, and what should put Life into future Endeavours. The Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many safe and convenient Ports and Havens, if encourag'd, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea; which concurring with a prudent and industrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufactories, cannot fail of making that Part of *Great-Britain* much richer, and consequently, much more considerable than it is at present, or indeed than it ever was.



## CHAP. IV.

## Of its Inhabitants, their Number, Language, and Character.

**Inhabitants.]** DURING the Roman Empire, the North-Eastern Part of Scotland, which was free, was inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all Probability were *Britains*, that still retain'd the Custom of painting their Bodies. I say, chiefly, because 'tis most probable, that the *Scots* came thither very early out of *Ireland*, especially into the *West Highlands*, though perhaps, not in great Numbers. Afterwards came in the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Masters of the *Orcades*, which have been claim'd by the Kings of *Denmark*, as Part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, 'till very lately; so that the present Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, i. e. Ancient *Britains*; of *Scots*, i. e. Ancient *Irish*; of *Saxons*, and of *Danes*; of *Romans*, 'tis probable, there may be some few, but so blended with other Nations, that 'tis impossible, either by Names or any other Mark to distinguish any Families at this Day, and ascertain their Descent from the *Roman Stock*.

**Their Number.]** Though *Scotland* be without Comparison more barren than any Parts of *England*, yet for want of Trade, and those other Encouragements which naturally bring People together, and keep 'em together when once they are gather'd, it is certain that it's much thinner of People than otherwise it need be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People is the most that has been reckon'd; though if the Fishing Trade and Husbandry were encourag'd as far as they might, it would maintain above double their Number.

**Their Language.]** The Inhabitants of the Southern Provinces speak *English*, vary'd only in Pronunciation: Their Language approaches indeed nearer to the *Dano-Saxon* in many of its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the *English* Tongue, and for that Reason, those Writings which are true *Scottish*, such as *Gawen Douglas's* Translation of *Virgil's Æneis*; *The Cherry and the Sloe*, a Poem so call'd, and others, are very useful to those that are curious in searching out the Originals of our own Language. The *Highlanders* speak a sort of *Irish*, which they call *Albanach*, and which they have both from the Ancient *Scots* who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts*, who were originally *Britains*. For the *British*, which is now preserv'd in *Wales*, and the *Irish*, were both different Dialects of the Ancient *Celtic*; from which, and from the Ancient *Gothick*, almost all the Languages of the *Northern*, and the *North-Western* Nations of *Europe* are deriv'd. In the *Orcades* the Old *Norwegian* Tongue, spoken still in tolerable Purity in *Iseland*,

is preserv'd. Their Court-Rolls, Records, and Proceedings in Law, have been written for several Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scottish* Lawyers are, generally speaking, great Masters. Sir *John Skene* assigns the Reasons of their Laws being written in *Latin* to their having been drawn up by the *Roman* Clergy, who always endeavour'd to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority; though the truer Reason seems to be, because the Civil Law which was always the Common Law of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are also in the *Scottish* Tongue more *French* Words than in *English*, which has been occasion'd by the long and frequent Intercourses which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

**[Character.]** The Air being very serene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Understandings, are sagacious, quick at finding out their Interest, and diligent in pursuing it. Abroad in Foreign Countries, whither Necessity or Curiosity often drives them, they are industrious, frugal, and very dextrous in accommodating themselves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women of Condition are handsome, fruitful, and modest, and very careful in that which is their great Business, viz. managing their Families, and educating their Children. The People are generally religious, and very zealous in adhering to that Sect which they profess. They are very temperate in Eating and Drinking, even in Countries where Luxury and Excess in both is too much practis'd. Zealous Lovers of their Country, though very willing to settle Abroad when they have any Opportunity of doing so. Fearless of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardships and Fatigues of War. In a word, they are a People who have always been tenacious of their Liberty, and whom no Threatning, nor any Prospect of Advantage could make to yield to Conquerors, though more rich and powerful than themselves.

The *Scots*, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer liv'd than in the more *Southern* Parts of the World; a Man being scarce thought old at 80; several living to above 100, in their Islands to 140, and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour: All which is ascrib'd to their Temperance and frugal Way of Living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but of late, excessive Drinking prevails in some Places; and the main Ambition of some Country Gentlemen is, to be reckon'd Good Fellows.

**[Names.]** In the *South* Parts of *Scotland*, where the Inhabitants are descended chiefly from the *Saxons* and *Danes*, their Names agree with those of *England*, both Christian and Sur-  
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names: Christian Names common, are, *James, John, Thomas, Alexander, David, William, Robert, Charles, Colin* usual among the *Campbells*; *Norman* and *Gilbert* deriv'd from the *Danes, Archibald, &c.* Surnames among the Lowlanders are either local, as *Douglas, Campbel, Hamilton, Smith, Maxwell, Dalrymple, Spotswood, Lesly, Lindeſay, Murray, Leith, &c.* or deriv'd from their Parents, as *Davidſon, Ferguſon, Henderſon, Youngſon, Adamſon, Andeſon, Paterſon, (i. e. Patrickſon) Johnſon* (which in Scotland is uſually written *Johnſoun*, as if it were local,) &c. or from Offices or Trades, as, *Stuart, Fletcher, Clerk, Bailly, Falconer, Juſtice, &c.* Saxon and Daniſh Names they have ſeveral, *Sibbald, (i. e. ſo bald, the bold couragious Man;)* *Erick*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Dumbarton's* eldeſt Son, from *Hydreck*, a famous Heroe of the North; *Clogie*, which ſtill ſignifies *Wiſe* in Daniſh *Graham, Daniſh; Gram, Dempſter, (i. e. Judge) Cunningham, or Kunningham*, which in Daniſh is the King's Herald. *Bruce, Daniſh; Bruſo, Bolloc, Daniſh; Hrollang, Gvrr, Logy (Loge Norwegian, Flame,)* &c. The Highlanders, who are the old *Scots* and *Picts* blended together, keep their old *Scottiſh* Names pretty entire, as *Malcolm, Duncan, Donald, Murdoc, Kennedy, &c.* and thoſe that begin with *Mac, (i. e. Son)* are numerous; as *Mac Kenzy, Mac Kay, Mac Leod, Mac Lean, Mac Pherſon, Mac Cleland, Mac Gill, Mac Dongal, Mac Guffoc, &c.* Where *Mac Kenzie* is the Son of *Kennedy*, or *Kennet*; *Mac Leod* is the Son of the People, for that *Leod* ſignifies in Saxon; *Mac Pherſon*, the Son of a Prieſt; *Mac Guffoc*, the Son of *Guffoc*; *Mac Gill*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far an Enquiry into the Etymology of the Surnames of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, may go to determine the Nation from whence every Family ſprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a ſkilful and judicious Antiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well without a competent Knowledge of the *Celtick* and *Gothick* Languages, and of the ſeveral Dialects which have been form'd in theſe Northern and North-Weſtern Parts of the World, from theſe two great Originals.

## CHAP. V.

### Of the Original of Scotland.

THE Christian Religion was, without all Controverſy, preached very early in Scotland, but how ſoon we do not certainly know. *Tertullian* ſays, Chriſtianity was preached in the *Britiſh* Iſlands in Places where the *Romans* never came; whether he meant *Ireland* or the North of Scotland, is uncertain. King *Donald* the Firſt, who is ſaid to have begun his Reign in the Year 109, is alſo ſaid to have deſired Preachers from *P. V. ſt.* who went into Scotland, and planted Chriſtianity in that Coun-

Country. These Preachers are said to have lived in Parity, without any Episcopal Government; nor is any Bishop said to have come into Scotland before *Palladius*, who was sent by *P. Celestine* to convert the Scots in the Year 431.

This however is certain, that from the Fifth and Sixth Century, down to the Sixteenth, the Government of the Church of Scotland has been by Bishops; and that it was altered in Queen *Mary's* Time, and since, every Body knows; but perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected, may not be so generally known. The Nature of my Design will not let me run out far into Particulars, but a short Account of what was done in Scotland, relating to Religion, from the Year 1562, to the Re-establishment of Episcopacy in that Kingdom, by King *James VI.* in 1603, will make what I shall hereafter say concerning the Kirk of Scotland better understood.

In the Reformation of England, under King *Edward VI.* the Bishops generally joined, and that was attended with a perfect Acquiescence in their Government, the Lawfulness of which was never question'd all that Reign. Whether some Ceremonies and Vestments should be retained, was debated; but *Hooper*, Bishop of Gloucester, who scrupled the Use of the Episcopal Robes, at last comply'd. The Exiles in Queen *Mary's* Times resumed those Debates at Frankfort and Geneva, in which last Place was the famous *John Knox*, who joined with those that opposed the Use of Ceremonies. Queen *Mary* dying, her Sister, Queen *Elizabeth* continued Episcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church; soon after, the Scottish Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Persuasion the Ceremonies were by general Consent laid aside, and in the Confession of Faith, which he offered to be confirmed in Parliament, 1567, Chap. 21. is this Clause, *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, so may and ought they to be changed, when they rather foster Superstition, than edify the Kirk using the same.* And by the Sixth Act of that Parliament, it is enacted, *That the Ministers of the Blessed Evangel of Jesus Christ, whom God of his Mercy hath now raised up amongst us, or hereafter shall raise, agreeing with 'em that now live in the Administration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm professing Jesus Christ, &c. according to the Confession of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk within this Realm.* So far the Act of Parliament. The Bishops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refusing to sign the Confession of Faith, were laid aside. But in their stead Superintendants were appointed in some Districts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Bishops and their Dioceses. Other Persons also having Commissions from the Kirk, executed particular Parts of the Ministerial Function committed to them. From these Commissioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National or General Assemblies, as appears by Act VIIth of that Parliament. Two Bi-



shops turned Protestants, and they were continued in their Bishopricks and Dignity; namely, *Bothwell* Bishop of *Orkney*, and *Gordon* Bishop of *Galloway*. *Bothwell* afterwards was deposed for marrying the Queen to the Earl of *Bothwell*, but was restored again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lord of the Session, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Bishop; *Gordon* soon fell off to *Queen Mary*, and probably relapsed to Popery. Of the Abbots, some turned Protestants, the *Abbasies* of others were given to Laymen in *Commendam*, and they under the Name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made up the first State of the Clergy, and had the Administration of their Titles and Temporal Baronies. The *Scots* Church at this time owned the Church of *England* for their Brethren, and Pastors and Guides of Christ's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Assembly of *Scotland* to the *English* Bishops, dated *December 27th, 1566*. It is subscribed thus, *The Superintendants, Ministers, and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England, who have renounced the Roman Antichrist, and do profess with them the Lord Jesus in Sincerity, with the Increase of the holy Spirit.*

During this Time, the Queen, who was a Papist, and her Popish Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the great Men that had Grants of the Church-Lands were unwilling that the Ministers Maintenance should be settled, and this increased Divisions in the Kingdom. A Book of Discipline was drawn up, and signed by many of the Nobility, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Ministers however sat still, out of Fear of bringing in Popery again; and keeping well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and People, waited for more favourable Times, which Times soon happened. For the Murder of *King Henry*, the Acquittal of the Earl of *Bothwell* upon the not proving of the Libel; the denying to the Earl of *Lenox*, the murder'd King's Father, a competent Time to make good his Accusation; *Bothwell's* hasty Divorce from his own Lady, and yet more hasty Marriage with the Queen, and his inducing the Nobility to subscribe Bonds, declaring their Approbation of that Marriage, put every Thing into a Flame; the Queen was forced to quit her Army, and leave *Bothwell* to shift for himself; and soon after she resigned her Crown to her Son, and the Nobility and Great Men engaged themselves under a Bond to crown the Child, and to stand by him. This was done in 1567, and Papists as well as Protestants signed the Bond. This Association did not indeed long continue in its full Strength; for before the Meeting of the Parliament in *December 1567*, some fell off; and after the Queen's Escape from *Loch-lewin*, many eminent Men of both Religions join'd to her. In this time the Assembly met, and pass'd several Acts relating to the Church, Universities, Colleges, Schools, and Patrimony of the Church, to which

which they assigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and some small ones: These Thirds were ill paid in many Places, and absolutely denied to be collected in others. At last a sort of a Form of Policy was settled for the Government of Twelve Persons, half Laity, half Clergy, which Form approached nearly to the Episcopal Government. *Hamilton* the Popish Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, dying by the Hand of Justice, Mr. *John Dundas* was nominated in his Place; Mr. *Robert Boyd* was made Archbishop of *Glasgow*, Mr. *James Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld*, and Mr. *Andrew Graham* Bishop of *Dunblane*. This was done in Pursuance of the Conclusions that were made in the Assembly that was held at *Perth*, August 1572. Some of the old Superintendants remained within the Bounds first assigned them, and the chief Power remained in the General Assembly, who deposed and restored Ministers as they saw good, as appears by their deposing and restoring Bishop *Bothwell*. This Power of deposing Ministers, was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Bishops.

The Earl of *Morton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the three former Regencies, and some time under Queen *Mary*; he was acceptable to Queen *Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being chosen. But the Church, which expected to have its Maintenance increased under his Government, missed its Aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for all it received. This made the Ministers join with the Queen's Friends, and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatness; and the Assembly in the Year 1575, restrain'd and lessen'd the Power which was given to the Bishops in the Year 1571. *Boyd*, Archbishop of *Glasgow*, and some other Bishops and Superintendants, were present in that Assembly. The Bishops were commanded to betake themselves to particular Cures, and *Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld* was depriv'd for Misdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbishop *Dundas*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamson* to succeed him in the See of *St. Andrews*. But he being elected without the Consent of the Assembly, was prohibited to exercise any Part of his Jurisdiction, till he should be authoriz'd thereunto. The Nobility also uniting against the Earl of *Morton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

In 1578, the Assembly presented to the Parliament a Draught of Ecclesiastical Polity, for setting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was referr'd to a Committee, and was not agreed to in all its Articles, but was generally put in Execution by the Authority of the Assembly. In 1580, the Lord *Aubigné* a Papist, Cousin German to the King's Father, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, where the King soon created him first Earl, then Duke of *Lenox*. This disgusted the Kirk  
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exceedingly. The King also in Council suspended several Ecclesiastical Censures and Excommunications; many Priests also and Jesuits, and others who were relaps'd to Popery, flock'd into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publicly renounced Popery, but the Suspicions concerning his Religion, still continued; especially after some Dispensations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papists to swear and subscribe the Confession of Faith. In 1580, the King commanded a short Confession of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration, that that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever. This was sworn to by the King, the Council, and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1638, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year, the great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of *Morton*, upon an Accusation of being *Art and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry*, (King *James VI's* Father) leaving the Church to secure themselves in an Assembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of a Bishop, as it was then used, was condemned, and the Bishops commanded to desist from the Exercise of their Episcopal Functions, till they were re-admitted by the Assembly, upon Pain of Excommunication. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treasonableness of the Surprize at *Ruthven* was ratified, his Authority over all Persons in all Causes confirm'd, and the declining the Judgment of his Majesty and his Council declared to be Treason. This is said to be the first Time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted in the Parliament in *Scotland*. But all these Measures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588, several Noblemen and others were forefaulted for their being concerned in the *Spanish* Invasion. In 1592, Presbytery was fully settled and established by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declar'd, That the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep general Assemblies once a Year at least, provided that either the King's Majesty, or a Commissioner by him appointed, were present at every Assembly, and that before it was dissolved they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Assembly should be kept and held as it used to be in former Times. In the same Act was a Clause rescinding the Act of 1584, which granted Commissioners to Bishops and other Judges to proceed in Ecclesiastical Causes, ordaining all Prentations to be directed to the particular Presbyteries; and requiring that all Matters and Causes Ecclesiastical within their bounds, be tried according to the Discipline of the Kirk. All this while, the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruin'd; for in 1587, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed

to

to the Crown; which at first pleased the Church, because they thought the Church-Lands were safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great Part of the Tythes which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessen'd by long Leases for small Reservations. They had indeed some Relief by an Act in 1592, by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk-Lands and Tythes into Temporal Lordships; and the Act which fixed the Stipends of the Ministers was confirmed.

In 1603, King *James VI.* succeeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by *Queen Elizabeth's* Death. Being then free from the Influence of the *Kirk*, he resolv'd to introduce Episcopacy into *Scotland* again, and accordingly he nominated Bishops into every See, and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he procur'd their Meetings to be continu'd beyond the Year, from *July 1604*, to *July 1605*; and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of another Assembly, 'till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly, the King's Commissioner having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, a few met in the Year 1605, at *Aberdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council were discharg'd by the King's Commissioner for meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolv'd. But those that were met, chose *Mr. John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continu'd the Assembly to *September* following. Upon this these Ministers were denounc'd Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy-Council, who imprison'd them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declin'd the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. Hereupon they were try'd for Treason upon the Statute of 1584, which establish'd the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592, which gives the *Kirk* a Right of keeping General Assemblies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason; and their Sentence of Death was turn'd into Banishment. In the Parliament held 1606, the Temporalities of the Bishops were restor'd, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. The general Assembly which met that Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the Time being, to moderate in Synods of the Dioceses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators, which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendants at the beginning of the Reformation, might have prov'd a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertain'd a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such a Diocesan Episcopacy

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copacy, as was in use in the Church of *England*, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet, though King *James VI.* had fill'd up the Sees, the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592 was still on foot.

In 1610, a General Assembly met at *Glasgow*, in which Archbishop *Spotswood* was elected to preside; There the King's Prerogative in Calling of General Assemblies was acknowledged, Synods were order'd to be kept half-yearly, and the Archbishops or Bishops of the Dioceses were directed to preside in them; the Jurisdiction of the Church was wholly committed to their Care; and Ministers at their Admission were commanded to swear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Assembly was ratify'd in Parliament, 1612; and the Act of Parliament in 1592 rescinded, so far as it was inconsistent with this new Act. Archbishop *Spotswood*, and the Bishops of *Brechen* and *Galloway*, were call'd to Court after the Assembly was up, to be Consecrated in *England*, there not being a sufficient Number of Bishops in *Scotland* to do that Business canonically, that so upon their Return they might consecrate the rest. To shun the Question of Primacy, a Commission was directed to the Bishops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bath and Wells*, who Consecrated them in the Chapel at *London-House*, October 21. 1610. The same Year a High Commission was appointed in Matters Ecclesiastical, one Article of whose Instruction was, That Ordination of Ministers should only be by Bishops, assisted by 2 or 3 Presbyters; and another, That General Assemblies should always be call'd by the King, who should be supplicated for that Purpose, and that no Ministers should be present but those that were elected by the rest, and that they, the Bishops, Deans, and Archdeacons, should in all Time coming constitute the General Assemblies. In 1614, Archbishop *Spotswood* prosecuted one *Ogilvy* a Jesuit, who was executed for his Treasonable Positions, and indeed that Archbishop was always zealous against Papists. In 1615, upon Archbishop *Gladstone's* Death, he was translated to *St. Andrews*.

King *James* began now to be earnest with the Primate to establish a Liturgy, and a Book of Canons for the Church of *Scotland*, by his Royal Authority and the High Commission. He desir'd likewise, that these 5 Articles might be pass'd into a Law. I. That the Lord's Supper should be receiv'd Kneeling. II. That Sick Persons might receive it at home. III. That Baptism might be administred, in case of Necessity, in private Houses. IV. That *Christmas-Day*, *Good-Friday*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, and *Whitsunday*, should be religiously observ'd. V. That Children well instructed in the Principles of Christianity, should be Confirm'd by the Bishop. And in 1617,

he call'd a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where these and other Matters, Civil and Ecclesiastical, were to be settled. Among the *Articles*, the King got this to pass, *That whatsoever Conclusion was taken by his Majesty with Advice of the Archbishops and Bishops, and a competent Number of the Ministers, in Matters of external Policy, the same should have the Power and Strength of an Ecclesiastical Law.* Being confident, after that, of Success, they call'd an Assembly in 1618, at *Perth*, in which those 5 *Articles* were pass'd, which from that Assembly were afterwards call'd the 5 *Articles of Perth*. They did not pass however very easily, for several Ministers complain'd, that many of their Number were kept back by Banishment and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and some Ministers, were admitted without legal Commissions, and some gain'd by an Augmentation of their Stipends, and others frighten'd by the Menaces of the Court.

These *Articles* thus pass'd, were publish'd in all Churches, and authoriz'd by the Privy-Council; many Ministers and Congregations refusing to comply, were call'd before the High Commission, and being enjoin'd Obedience, declin'd that Court, as not legally constituted by any Act of Assembly or Parliament; whereupon several were confin'd, suspended, and depriv'd. In *Edinburgh* the Ministers being chang'd, Obedience was pretty generally given: But few Citizens, except those that were in Publick Places, would comply with the Kneeling at the Communion; for which several of them were banish'd the City, and confin'd to certain Places. These Men alledg'd in their Vindication, that those *Articles* had been condemn'd by former Assemblies that had been ratify'd in Parliament.

In 1621, the Assembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices, and particularly, that Popish Lords Voted by Proxy, who could neither Sit nor Vote in Person.

In 1625, K. *James VI.* dy'd. He was succeeded by his Son K. *Charles I.* who surrender'd all the Tythes in his Hands to the Church, and was said to design a Revocation of all Erections of Kirk-Lands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of bestowing them upon Churchmen, that they as Abbots and Priors might Vote in Parliament. This displeas'd the Peers and Barons, who had Interest in those Lands and Tythes, exceedingly, and put them upon countenancing the disaffected Ministers, and others, who did not like the Ecclesiastical Government: This appear'd visibly in 1663, when the King held a Parliament himself; for when he urged, that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen, might pass by the same Vote; some eminent Members agreed to the Clause of the Prerogative,

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gative, but dissented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehensive that it would bring on the *English* Surplice. This mov'd the King so much, that he call'd for the Rolls of the Members, and said, He would Mark the Votes of those that should dissent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently stated, 26 considerable Members dissented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a short, and a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland*, till the Year 1638, when K. *Charles I.* labour'd to introduce the *English* Liturgy in *Scotland*, but without Success. The Opposition made to that Attempt, ended in the Abolition of Episcopacy, and the Re-establishment of Presbytery, as it was settl'd in 1592. So it continu'd till 1662, when K. *Charles II.* restor'd Episcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were manag'd in *Scotland* in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to increase the Alienations of the People against that Government, or rather against the Men who had exercis'd it among them. The Presbyterians therefore, in 1689, laid hold of that Opportunity, and prevail'd upon K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, to establish their Church-Government once more by Law; which Establishment still continues. I shall now proceed to give a State of the Doctrine of the Kirk of *Scotland* in this Place, reserving an Account of its Discipline to the next Part.

### The DOCTRINE.

*Abstract of the Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, as it was framed in 1643, and Ratified by the Parliament, 1690.*

I. THE Holy Scriptures which are written by Divine Inspiration, are the Rule of Faith and Life. Scriptures derive their Authority from God their Author; are an adequate Rule of Faith; may by a due Use of the Means be understood by Unlearned as well as Learned: The Holy Ghost speaking in the Scriptures, is the Supreme Judge of Controversies relating to the Faith.

II. God is One in Essence, infinite in Being and Perfections; in the Unity of his Nature are Three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; Son begotten of the Father, Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son.

III. God, without being the Author of Sin, or breaking upon human Liberty, has predestinated some Angels and

Men to Eternal Life, and fore-ordained others to Eternal Death. The Number of both these was unchangeably fix'd at first. The Elect, without any Foresight of Faith, good Works, or Perseverance, or Conditions him thereunto moving, were determin'd for Life, saved through Christ, and furnish'd by his Holy Spirit with all necessary Means of Salvation. The rest God was pleas'd to pass by, and ordain them for their Sins to Dishonour and Wrath, to the Praise of his glorious Justice. This high Mystery of Predestination Men are exhorted to handle with special Prudence.

IV. God created the World in six Days; at the End of all he made Man, Male and Female, endu'd with Rational and Immortal Souls, but with a Possibility of Transgression; however, they preserved their Innocency and Dominion over the Creatures as long as they observed the Commands which God gave them in Paradise.

V. God's Providence directs every thing here below; but so, that though by his Decree all Events are immutable, yet the Nature of the second Causes is not thereby disorder'd.

VI. *Adam*, through Satan's Instigation, eat the Forbidden Fruit, and so fell; this defiled his Soul and Body, and corrupted his Posterity. Hence comes Original Sin, which indisposes Man to good, and causes actual Transgressions. Every Sin Original and Actual, merits Spiritual, Temporal, and Eternal Death.

VII. God out of his Love to Man, enter'd into several Covenants with him. The first was of Works with *Adam*, which he broke by his Fall. The second is of Grace through Jesus Christ, offering Salvation to those that believe in him, that they may be sav'd. Christ is the substance of this Covenant; the Word preached, and Baptism and the Lord's Supper administer'd, are the Ordinances by which this Covenant is dispensed.

VIII. Christ Jesus, the only begotten Son of God, is Mediator between God and Man; Prophet, Priest and King, Head of his Church, Heir of all Things, and Judge of the World: the Second Person in the Trinity, Very and Eternal God, of one Substance and equal with the Father. In the Fulness of Time, he took our Nature upon him: was born of the Virgin *Mary*, was Crucified, Died, and was Buried; rose again from the Dead the Third Day: Ascended into Heaven, and there sits at the Right Hand of God, making Intercession, and shall return to judge Men and Angels at the End of the World. By his perfect Obedience and Sacrifice of himself, he satisfy'd God's Justice, and purchas'd Heaven for us.

IX. Man was naturally created free, and not absolutely determin'd to do Good or Evil. Since the Fall, his Power to Will and Do what is Good is lost; he is dead in Sin, and unable to

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convert himself without the Grace of God. In the State of Glory, his Will shall be perfectly and immutably good.

X. The Elect alone are effectually call'd out of a State of Sin and Death, by the Word and Spirit of God; this is all of meer Grace, without any human Foresight. Elect Infants are saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works where, when, and how he pleases. Others, though they may be called by the Ministry of the Word, cannot be saved. None but Christians, be their Lives ever so strict, can be sav'd.

XI. Those whom God effectually calls, he justifies, by pardoning their Sins, and not for any thing done by them, but for Christ's Sake alone. Faith receiving and resting on Christ is the alone Instrument of Justification; but is ever accompanied with all other saving Graces. Christ by Death fully discharged the Debt of all that are thus justify'd. God from all Eternity decreed to justify the Elect; and yet they are not justify'd till the Holy Spirit actually applies Christ unto them. The Elect may fall into God's Displeasure, but never from the State of Justification.

XII. All that are justify'd, are for Christ's Sake adopted, taken into the Number, enjoy the Liberties and Privileges of the Children of God, are seal'd to the Day of Redemption, and inherit the Promises as Heirs of Everlasting Salvation.

XIII. They that are effectually called and regenerated, are further sanctify'd, really and personally, by Virtue of Christ's Death and Resurrection, and his Word and Spirit dwelling in them. The Dominion of Sin is destroy'd in them, and they are strengthen'd with all saving Graces to the Practice of Holiness: But though this Sanctification is throughout the whole Man, yet 'tis imperfect in this Life.

XIV. The Grace of Faith, whereby the Elect are enabl'd to believe to the saving of their Souls, is the Work of the Spirit of Christ in their Hearts; but the principal Acts of saving Faith, are Accepting, Receiving, and Resting upon Christ alone for Justification, Sanctification, and Eternal Life, by Virtue of the Covenant of Grace. This Faith is different in Degrees.

XV. Repentance unto Life is a Gospel-Grace, and so ought to be preach'd by every Minister; but it is not satisfactory for Sin, nor will it cause Pardon, which is the Act of God's free Grace, though Pardon cannot be had without it.

XVI. Good Works are only such as God has commanded in his Holy Word, and done in Obedience to God's Commands, and are the Fruits and Evidences of a true and lively Faith. Men's Ability to do good Works is not at all of themselves, but wholly from the Spirit of Christ. Our best Works cannot merit Pardon of Sin, or Eternal Life, by reason of the great Disproportion that is between them and the Glory to come,

and the infinite Distance that is between us and God, whom, by them, we can neither profit nor satisfy, for the Debt of our former Sins. Works done by unregenerate Men, though commanded by God, and beneficial to themselves and others, yet because they proceed not from an Heart purify'd by Faith, nor are done in a right Manner, nor to a right End, are sinful, and cannot please God; and yet the Neglect of them is more sinful and displeasing to God.

XVII. They whom God hath accepted in Christ, effectually call'd and sanctify'd by his Spirit, cannot totally and finally fall from Grace; but shall persevere to the End, and be eternally saved: Which Perseverance depends not upon their own Free Will, but upon the Immutability of the Decree of Election. Nevertheless, they may fall into grievous Sins, and for a Time continue therein, and draw God's Displeasure and temporal Judgments upon themselves.

XVIII. Hypocrites, and other unregenerate Men, may flatter themselves that they are in a State of Salvation; but their Hope shall perish; whereas those that truly believe in the Lord Jesus and walk in all good Conscience before him, may in this Life be certainly assured, that they are in a State of Grace, and rejoice in the Hope of the Glory of God: Which infallible Assurance does not so belong to the Essence of Faith, but that a true Believer may be long, and encounter many Difficulties, before he partakes of it; yet in due Time it shall revive and support him from utter Despair.

XIX. God gave *Adam* a Law as a Covenant of Works, binding him and his Posterity to a personal and perpetual Obedience, promising Life upon the fulfilling it, and threatening Death upon the breaking it; which Law continu'd after his Fall, to be a perfect Rule of Righteousness, and such was deliver'd by God upon Mount *Sinai* in X Commandments. Besides this, commonly call'd the Moral Law, God gave the *Israelites* a Ceremonial Law, which is now abrogated under the Gospel. God gave them also Judicial Laws, which expir'd with the State of that People, and obliges now no farther than the Equity of them may require. The Moral Law perpetually obliges all Mankind to Obedience to it; and Christ, in the Gospel, does strengthen the Obligation, and not dissolve it. Now, though true Believers are not under the Law as a Covenant, to be justify'd or condemn'd by it, yet 'tis a Rule of Life, which informs them of the Will of God, and their Duty, and so must be regarded, though they are under a State of Grace.

XX. God alone is Lord of the Conscience; and to obey the Doctrines and Commandments of Men, in Opposition to those of God, is to destroy Liberty of Conscience and Reason also. They that practise any Sin under Pretence of Liberty

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of Conscience, do also destroy it; and they that under the same Pretence oppose any Lawful Power, or the Lawful Exercise of it, whether Civil or Ecclesiastical, resist the Ordinance of God, and may be call'd to Account, and proceeded against by the Censures of the Church, and by the Power of the Civil Magistrate.

The Light of Nature shews, that there is a God Sovereign over all, perfectly good, and therefore to be loved, served, and feared, but the acceptable Way of Worshipping him is instituted by himself in his Holy Word, and must only be observed. Religious Worship is to be given to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and to him alone, not without a Mediator, nor in the Mediation of any other, but of Christ alone. Prayer with Thanksgiving is one Part of Religious Worship; and to render it acceptable to God, it must be made in the Name of the Son, by the Help of his Spirit; and if Vocal, in a known Tongue; for the Living, and not for the Dead; nor for those who have sinned the Sin unto Death. Reading the Holy Scripture, Hearing the Word preached, Singing of Psalms, and Administring and Receiving the Holy Sacraments, are all Parts of the ordinary Religious Worship of God; and so are Religious Oaths, Vows, Solemn Fastings and Thanksgivings upon special Occasions; but under the Gospel are not ty'd to any Place, but may be perform'd in private Families, in secret and alone; so more solemnly in publick Assemblies, which are not to be neglected or forsaken, when God by his Word or Providence calleth thereunto. God by a positive, moral, and perpetual Commandment, has particularly appointed One Day in Seven for a Sabbath to be kept Holy unto him, which from the Beginning of the World to the Resurrection of Christ was the last Day of the Week; but after Christ's Resurrection, was chang'd into the first Day of the Week, in Scripture call'd the Lord's-Day, and is to continue the Christian Sabbath to the End of the World; and is to be kept Holy unto the Lord.

XXI. A Lawful Oath is a Part of Religious Worship, and is warranted by the Word of God, under the New Testament as well as under the Old; may be taken when impos'd by Lawful Authority, and it is a Sin to refuse it. Oaths are to be taken in the plain and common Sense of the Words without Equivocation or mental Reservation; nor are they to be violated, though made to Hereticks or Infidels. Vows are lawful, but must not be made to do any thing forbidden in the Word of God, or that may hinder any Duty therein commanded; or that is not in his Power to perform who makes the Vow.

XXII. Magistracy is the Ordinance of God for his own Glory and the Publick Good. The Office may be accepted and executed by Christians; the People are obliged to pray for them, to honour their Persons, to pay them Tribute and other Dues, to obey their lawful Commands, and to be subject to their Authority for Conscience-sake. Infidelity or Difference in Religion, does not make void the Magistrates just and legal Authority, nor free the People from their Obedience to them, from which Ecclesiasticks are not exempted.

XXIII. Marriage is between one Man and one Woman; nor is it lawful for either Sex to have more than one. All Sorts of People may lawfully marry, who are able with Judgment to give their Consents; yet True Believers ought to marry only in the Lord, and not with Infidels, Papists, or other Idolaters, or with People of notorious wicked Lives, or Hereticks. Marriage ought not to be within the Degrees of Consanguinity, or Affinity, forbidden in the Word. Adultery committed after Marriage intitles the innocent Person to sue out a Divorce, and after the Divorce to marry another, as if the offending Party were dead. Nothing but Adultery can dissolve the Bond of Marriage.

XXIV. The Catholick or Universal Church, which is invisible, consists of the whole Number of the Elect which have been, are, or shall be gathered into one Body under Christ the Head. The Visible Church, which is also Catholick under the Gospel, consists of all those throughout the World that profess the True Religion; to which Church Christ has given the Ministry, Oracles and Ordinances of God, for the perfecting the Saints in this Life, to the End of the World. This Catholick Church has been sometimes more, and sometimes less visible; and the purest particular Churches under Heaven are subject to Error; some have so degenerated, that they have unchurched themselves, and became the Synagogue of Satan: However, there shall be always a Church on Earth to worship God according to his Will. There is no Head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ.

XXV. All Saints united to Christ their Head, have Fellowship with him in all his Graces, Sufferings, Death, Resurrection and Glory; and being united to one another, are oblig'd to the Performance of such Duties as contribute to their mutual Good, either to Spiritual Services, to Edification, or relieving each other in outward Things; which Communion ought to be extended to all that call upon the Lord Jesus, without infringing Propriety.

XXVI. Sacraments are Holy Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace, instituted by God to represent Christ and his Benefits, to distinguish those that belong to the Church from the rest of the World, and to engage them to the Service of God

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God in Christ, according to his Word. There are only Two Sacraments ordain'd by Christ, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, which ought not to be dispens'd but by a Minister lawfully ordained.

XXVII. Baptism is a Sacrament of the New Testament, ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn Admission of the Party baptized into the Visible Church; but also as the Sign and Seal of the Covenant of Grace, which is to continue in the Church to the End of the World. The outward Element us'd in this Sacrament is Water, wherewith the Party is baptiz'd in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, by a Minister lawfully ordain'd; Dipping is not necessary: Baptism is rightly administred by Sprinkling Water upon the Person. Infants of believing Parents are to be baptiz'd, as well as those that can actually make a Confession of their Faith. This Sacrament is but once to be administred to any Person.

XXVIII. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was instituted by Christ the same Night he was betray'd, for a perpetual Remembrance of his Death; to which End the Lord Jesus has appointed his Minister to declare his Word of Institution to the People, to pray and bless the Elements of Bread and Wine, thereby to set them apart from a Common to a Holy Use; which, so Bless'd, have such Relation to Christ Crucify'd, as that truly, yet Sacramentally only, they are sometimes call'd by the Names of the Things they represent, that is to say, the Body and Blood of Christ; albeit, in Substance and Nature they still remain truly and only Bread and Wine as they were before; and yet the worthy Receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible Elements in this Sacrament, do then also inwardly by Faith, really and indeed, yet not Carnally and Corporally, but Spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ Crucify'd, partaking of all the Benefits of his Death. The Body and Blood of Christ being not then Corporally or Carnally in, with, or under the Bread and Wine, yet are as really, but Spiritually, present to the Faith of Believers in that Ordinance, as the Elements themselves to their outward Senses. Ignorant and wicked Men receiving the outward Elements in this Sacrament, but not the Thing signify'd thereby, their Unworthiness renders them guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord, to their own Damnation. The Doctrine of *Transubstantiation* is repugnant, not only to Scripture, but even to common Sense and Reason.

XXIX. The Lord Jesus as King and the Head of his Church, has appointed a Government in the Hands of Church Officers, distinct from the Civil Magistrate: To which Officers the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by Virtue whereof they have Power respectively to retain and remit Sins,

Sins, to shut that Kingdom against the Impenitent, and to open it unto penitent Sinners, by the Ministry of the Gospel, and by Absolution from Censures, as Occasion requires. Church Censures are necessary for reclaiming and gaining offending Brethren, for deterring others, and vindicating the Honour of Christ, and the Holy Profession of the Gospel, as well as preventing the Wrath of God. For the better attaining which Ends, the Officers of the Church are to proceed by Admonition, Suspension from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for a Time, and by Excommunication from the Church, according to the Nature of the Crime, and the Merit of the Person.

XXX. For the better Government and further Edification of the Church, there ought to be such Assemblies as are commonly call'd Synods or Councils. Magistrates may call a Synod of Ministers, to consult or advise with, about Matters of Religion. But if Magistrates are open Enemies to the Church, the Ministers of Christ of themselves, by Virtue of their Office, or they with other fit Persons, upon Delegation from their Churches, may meet together in such Assemblies; who ought Ministerially to determine Controversies of Faith, and Cases of Conscience, and to give Rules and Directions for the better ordering of the Publick Worship of God and Government of his Church; but to handle and conclude nothing but what is Ecclesiastical; nor intermeddle with Civil Affairs which concern the Commonwealth, unless by way of humble Petition, in Cases extraordinary; or by way of Advice for Satisfaction of Conscience, if requir'd by the Civil Magistrate.

XXXI. The Bodies of Men after Death return to Dust, but their Souls, which neither die nor sleep, having an immortal Substance, immediately return to God that gave them; are receiv'd into the highest Heavens, where they behold the Face of God, and wait for the full Redemption of their Bodies; but the Souls of the Wicked are cast into Hell, and reserv'd to the Judgment of the Great Day; and besides these Two Places, for Souls separated from their Bodies, the Scripture acknowledges none. At the Last Day, such as are found alive shall not die, but be changed: All the Dead shall rise with the self-same Bodies, and none other; although with different Qualities, which shall be united again to their Souls for ever; but the Bodies of the Unjust shall be rais'd to Dishonour.

God has appointed a Day, wherein the World shall be judged by Jesus Christ. In which Day not only the Apostate Angels shall be judged, but all Persons that have lived upon Earth, shall then receive according to what they have done in the Body, whether Good or Evil. The End of God's appointing this Day, was for the Manifestation of his Mercy in the  
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Eternal Salvation of the Elect, and of his Justice in the Damnation of the Reprobate. Though God would have us believe there is a Judgment to come, yet he has conceal'd the Knowledge of the Day of Judgment from Men, that they may shake off all carnal Security, and be always watchful, because they know not what Hour the Lord will come.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of T R A D E,*

I Have already shew'd in several Counties of *Scotland* what Plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, as Corn, Cattle, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worsted, Stuffs, Timber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Allum, Hops, Fish, Salt, &c. besides other Commodities that the Inland Parts afford in great Plenty, and would turn to great Account, if improv'd to the best Advantage: But their Fishing is the Branch of Trade which may be carried on with more Ease and Profit in their own Seas, than can be done by any Foreign Nation whatsoever; by reason of the Conveniency and Plenty of their Loughs and Harbours, which are stor'd with almost infinite Numbers of Fish: They lye very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark, Sweden, Hamburgh, Holland, Ireland, and France; Spain* which is the best Market in the World for Fish, as the *Hollanders* experience, is not above 10 Days Sailing from them with a favourable Wind. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arriv'd to a sufficient Skill in Agriculture; for which Cause many Tracts of Rich Land lye neglected, or at least but meanly improv'd, to what they might be; and this is the more to be regretted, because there are many Parcels of Rich Ground both in *Scotland* and the Islands, which if cultivated, would maintain treble the Number of the present Inhabitants, and increase and preserve their Cattle; many of which through the Scarcity of Hay and Straw, dye in the Winter and Spring for want of Fodder.

It has been long observ'd, that the Islands of *Scotland*, especially the *Western*, lye more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fishing Trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

*K. Charles I.* first began the Experiment, as I mention'd before, in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarry'd by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by *K. Charles II.*

K. Charles II. who also join'd with some Merchants, and this succeeded well for a Time. Mr. Martin assures us from such as saw the Fish that were catch'd by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly fetch'd a greater Price; but this Design was ruined thus. The King having Occasion for Money, was advis'd to withdraw that which was employ'd in the *Fishery*; at which the Merchants being displeas'd, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renew'd since that Time.

But the Revival of this Undertaking, will in Probability be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the late Happy Union. What can't *English* Money and *Scottish* Industry effect?

The Settling a *Fishery* in those Parts, will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short Time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A New Colony needs not be planted there, for the Inhabitants of the *Western Isles* are reckon'd to be about 50000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnish'd with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the Setting up other Manufactories. The Commodiousness and Safety of the Numerous Bays and Harbours in those Isles, seem as if Nature had design'd them for promoting Trade. They have such Abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, as would furnish Salt-Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many Thousand Loads of *Sea-ware*, which if preserv'd, might be successfully us'd for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap. Several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which, if improv'd, might turn to a good Account in making Earthen Ware of all Sorts. Coal and Ling, as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coasts of the lesser as well as the greater Islands; and what has been said of the *Western Isles*, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scheland*.

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THE  
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SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.  
GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Government of SCOTLAND in General.*



Monarchy being the most Ancient Government in the World, and most agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continu'd under that Form ever since it became a distinct Kingdom from *South Britain*. It has enjoyed the same Advantages which have distinguish'd the *English* Monarchy, that it has never been enslav'd to the Will and Pleasure of Arbitrary Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown descending from the Father to the Son,

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Son, and to his Heirs, and for want of Sons to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for Want or Incapacity of a Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life, but it did not go to his Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age, and capable of the Administration. In those Days, Superstition had not blinded Men's Eyes, or diverted them of Reason so far as to think, that there was any thing Divine or Sacred in any Race of Mankind which was *ex traduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary way of Generation. Whatever was Sacred in Kings, the ancient Scots asserted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamed it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being deluded by *Romish* Priest-craft, whereby every Civil Institution, nay, even Lands, Persons, and whatever the Priest pleased, was made Sacred; and these Artifices the Church of *Rome* borrowed from the *Egyptians* and *Eastern* Countries, which were ever prone to Idolatry, and fertile in Flattery, as we see from the Sacred and Profane Writers. The *Salique Law*, or Custom of *France*, *Turky*, and other barbarous Countries, have no Force here. It was also an Independent Monarchy, owing no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World; nor did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince, but their own Native Sovereign.

It's true indeed, the Original of Government in *Scotland*, is a Point that has been much debated by some of their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently; some are so indulgent to the Peoples Claim of Right, that 'tis no wonder to see their Followers carry it very high on that Side, and derive it expressly from the People; who when they were under a necessary Constraint by Reason of Wars, transferr'd their Power to *Fergus* Son of *Ere*, and created him their first King: But on the other hand, such Conclusions were drawn from those Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, as well as the Monarchy of *Scotland* in particular; and this occasion'd a severe Act of Parliament against the Slanderers of the King his Progenitors, and the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of King *James VI.* The Terror of this Statute, seconded by the Arguments of Great and Learned Men, prevail'd for some time; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Opposers of the Power which the Kings of *Scotland* had formerly claim'd, were as rife as ever; and their Libels against the Monarchy as numerous; but they were so effectually opposed by Arguments from Antiquity, Law, and the Reasons alledg'd against 'em, that they have almost totally disappear'd in the present Age, the Men of which have universally condemn'd



condemn'd such Opinions, and now by joining with the *English* in settling the Succession upon the next Protestant Heir, have declared that they are resolved to maintain that Succession under which they have been so long, and so prosperously Govern'd.

## CHAP. II.

*Of the King of Scotland ; and therein , of his Name, Title , Person , Office , Supremacy , and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative , Dominions , Strength , Patrimony , Arms and Respect.*

**N**AME.] The Name of *King* is contracted from *Coning* or *Cyning*, an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived from Knowledge or Ability to do Business, which is the noblest Part of Government ; the Sirname of the *Scottish* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the Account of an Office given to *Walter*, Father of *Robert II.* King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are descended. He was Grand *Seneschal* or *High Steward* or *Stewart* of *Scotland*, which (as other great Offices) became from a Personal Title to be used as a Sirname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illustrious Families descended from them.

**T**ITLE.] The *Scots* Kings generally took the same Titles as the *English*: King *Edgar* of *England* stiled himself *Basileus*, and so did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the singular Number into the Plural in all publick Instruments, and soon after King *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* did the same. The common Compellation of the *Scottish* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and sometimes *Illustrissimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about King *James* the Third's Time, *Metuendissimus*. In speaking to them they were called *Grace*, *Highness*, and at last *Majesty*: But their Titles have varied in some Reigns; for King *William I.* had the Title of *Defender of the Church*, given him by the then reigning Pope, as that of *Protector of the Christian Faith*, was afterwards conferred on King *James IV.* and there was no continued one peculiar to them except that of, *By the Grace of God King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland*, which till abrogated by the late Union of the Two Crowns, would otherwise have endured to Perpetuity. The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other dispatches of that Kind, he uses no other Witness but himself.

As to what relates to the Person, Office, Sovereignty, Power, or Privilege, Arms, &c. of the King, the late Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, has render'd 'em one and the same almost in *England* and *Scotland*; and therefore we beg Leave for Brevity, to refer the Reader to what has been said upon the same Subject in the Account of *England*.

**Dominions.]** The ancient Dominions of the Kings of *Scotland*, consider'd as an Independent Country, divided from *England*, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River *Tweed* to *Carhoom*, as has been already described: encompass'd on the *West* by the *Irish Sea*, on the *North* by the *Deucaledonian*, on the *East* by the *German Ocean*; together with all the Islands that encompass it to the *West*, and to the *North*, which are of a considerable Extent, and would be of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

**Strength.]** The great Power and Strength of *Scotland* may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes* and *English*; but though all the Subjects of *Scotland* be obliged to assist their Monarch in his Wars, yet a greater Enlargement of Power was added to that Foundation by Two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of *Scotland* offering the King to raise an Army of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and to furnish them with 40 Days Provision, to march into any Part of *Scotland*, *England* and *Ireland*, or to be employed in any other Service: And these Forces by another Act, were obliged to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by his Majesty's Privy-Council. And as they were thus strong by Land, their Naval Strength would soon have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Country, and Men and Provisions in great Plenty.

**Patrimony.]** The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in Crown Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament; and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any Thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and most of the Tenures of the latter changed, though there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this Day are raised and estimated as follows:

|                                                                                  |            |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| The Excise of Ale and Beer, is 2 d. Sterling                                     | } 50000 00 | l. s. |
| per Scots Gallon, now farm'd at 33500 l.                                         |            |       |
| Sterling, but if exacted in the same Manner as in <i>England</i> , may amount to |            |       |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |   |        |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|----|----|
| The Customs have been let at 34000 <i>l.</i> <i>Sterl.</i><br>and lately in Time of War for 28500 <i>l.</i><br>with this Condition, that upon the Peace<br>the Lords of the Treafury may let a new<br>Leafe amounting to | } | 50000  | 00 | 00 |
| The Crown Rents <i>Communibus annis</i> , about                                                                                                                                                                          |   |        |    |    |
| The Casualty of Superiorities and Composi-<br>tions at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> ,                                                                                                                          | } | 3000   | 00 | 00 |
| The Post-Office farm'd at 1194 <i>l.</i> but if cal-<br>lected, may amount to                                                                                                                                            |   |        |    |    |
| The Imposition for Coinage                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | 1500   | 00 | 00 |
| The Land Tax is now 36000 <i>l.</i> and to make<br>it equal to 4 <i>s.</i> per Pound in England, is<br>settled at                                                                                                        | } | 48000  | 00 | 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |   |        |    |    |
| The Whole                                                                                                                                                                                                                |   | 168000 | 00 | 00 |

**Arms.]** The Ensigns Armorial of *Anne* late Queen of *Scotland*, before the *Union*, were, *Or*, a Lyon Rampant Gules, Armed and Langued Azure, with a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counterflower'd with *Flowers de Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of *Scotland*, the same being composed of *Rue* and *Thistles*, having the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Cross on his Breast; above the Shield a Helmet, answerable to his present Majesty's High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a *Mantle*, *Or*, doubled *Ermine*, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Crosses *Patee* and *Flowers de Lys*, surmounted on the Top for his Majesty's Crest, with a Lyon *Sejeant*, full-faced *Gules*, Crowned, *Or*, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword *Proper*, and in the *Sinister* a Scepter, both erected *Pale Ways*, supported by Two *Unicorns Argent*; Crown'd with Imperial and Gorged with open Crowns, to the last Chains affixed, passing between their Fore-Legs, and reflexed over their Backs, *Or*. He on the *Dexter*, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, Charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; and on the *Sinister*, another Banner *Azure*, charged with *St. Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which issue Two *Thistles*, one towards each Side of the *Escucheon*, and for his Majesty's Motto in a scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under in the Table of the compartment, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are

A *Thistle* of Gold Crowned.

The White Cross of *St. Andrew* in a Blue Field. The *Standard* bearing.

As to the Succession to the Crown of *Scotland*, Name, Title, Genealogy, &c. of the present Sovereign, Account of the Princes of the Blood, &c. the Reader is desired to consult the State of *England* upon the said several Heads.

### CHAP. III.

#### *Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.*

**T**HE Government of the Church of *Scotland* is Presbyterian, i. e. *Kirk-Sessions*, *Presbyteries*, *Provincial Synods*, and *General Assemblies*. These Ecclesiastical Judicatories are composed of Deacons, Ruling Elders, and Ministers, who are all reputed as Ecclesiasticks in that Church.

**[Deacons.]** A Deacon is a Man of good Character for Manners and Understanding, who having a Competency in the World, is chosen by the Kirk-Session in every Parish, approved by the Congregation, and set apart by the Minister solemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occasion, for his Office, which is during Life, unless he misbehaves himself in the Performance of his Duty.

His Business is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only publick Way in *Scotland* of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Necessities of the Parishioners, to visit and take an Account of the Condition of poor sick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Session with their Case: And to distribute to them as the Kirk-Session shall appoint: To assist at the Communion: To attend the Minister and Elders in the Visitation, and Examination of his particular District: In Kirk-Sessions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice if asked, except in Matters relating to the Poor. Nor has he any Stipend from the Parish.

**[Ruling Elders.]** A Ruling Elder should be a Man of a spotless Character, and of the principal Quality and Interest in his Parish. But no Persons of Quality ever sit in any Ecclesiastical Judicatories, unless they be ruling Elders, their Quality otherwise giving 'em no Title to a Vote in those Courts.

He is chosen out of the Parish by the Kirk-Session. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny first made into his Life and Manners: The Minister ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpose for his Office is for Life, in Case of no Misdemeanor on his part.

His Business is to assist the Minister in Overseeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Visiting and Catechising his own District in the Parish: In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion-Table.



ble: He is a Member of the Kirk-Sessions, in which he has a Vote in all Business, and may be chosen to assist in any other Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Discipline has an equal Vote with the Minister.

**Ministers or Preaching-Presbyters.]** Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling-Elders. Besides, they only can Preach, Administer the Sacraments, Catechise, Pronounce Church-Censures, Ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders, assist at the Imposition of Hands upon other Ministers, and moderate or preside in all Ecclesiastical Judicatories.

Besides the Minister's Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which severe Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently Learned in the Scriptures, the Learned Languages, and all sorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be licensed to preach, in order to obtain a *Call* to be a Minister of any Parish; and usually in *Scotland*, all their Ministers have had academick Education, and have commenced Masters in Arts.

None are ordained till they have obtained a *Call* to a particular Flock, which when obtained, they cannot desert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or some superior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non-Residencies, are not practised in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the last, merits Deposition.

When a Parish wants a Minister, the Heretors and Elders, and in Royal Burghs the Magistrates, and Kirk-Session, and Heretors, chuse a Probationer, *i. e.* one licensed by a Presbytery formerly to preach, or an ordained Minister, whom they please, to be their Pastor. Him they propose to the Presbytery, desiring them to appoint one of their Number to preach and preside among them; when the *Call* is to be signed in a public Meeting, the Person to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve or disapprove, with giving Reasons, of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge.

If the *Call* be agreed to by the Congregation, the Minister present attests it by his Subscription in their Presence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Person concerned with it as soon as possible. If the *Call* is accepted, and the Person not ordain'd, he again undergoes the same Tryal which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Tryal he satisfies the Presbytery, they then issue out an *Edict, i. e.* an Order, that all who can object ought against this *Nominee*, should appear before the Presbytery, there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of Weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is suspended till a more perfect Tryal, otherwise they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination Day, a Fast is strictly kept to implore God's Blessing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Ministerial Office, then examines the Person to be ordained, of his Faith and Assent to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk, of the Motives of his coming into the Ministry, and whether by any indirect Means he has obtained that Call; of his Resolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the several Judicatories of the Church in the Lord. Upon his answering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Parishioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When that is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the Middle of the Church, and there he and the other Ministers then present, lay their Hands upon the Head of the Person that is to be ordain'd, and so ordain him Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heretors and chief Parishioners, take their Minister by the Hand. If the *Nominee* had been ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a suitable Sermon and Prayers by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

A Parish is bound to nominate in six Months after a Vacancy, otherwise the Presbytery fills the Place *Jure devoluto*, but that Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The Stipend for Ministers, at the very lowest, should be by Act of Parliament 8 Chalders of Victual, or 800 Merks Scots; and the Stipend of the Ministers of *Edinburgh* was, till of late, 2500 Merks; but now it is enacted by the Town-Council of that City, that none, who shall hereafter become Minister there, shall have more than 2000 Merks, or 111 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling.

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday*, has on that Day a Right to the whole Year's Stipend. If he enters between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predecessor, if translated or deposed, has the other half. But if his Predecessor serves till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole of that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children, and nearest Kin to the Defunct, have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was due for his Incumbency. So *ex gr.* if he dies between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, half is due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas* there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate. The Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in Default of both it goes to the nearest Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be devised by the Incumbent's Will or Assignment.

[*With Dissensions.*] In Scotland there are 890 Parishes, whereof 31 are Collegiate Churches; *i. e.* where the Cure is served by more than one Minister. Every Parish is divided according to their



their Extent, into particular Districts, each of which has its own Elders and Deacon to oversee it. A Consistory of Ministers, Elders and Deacons, is called a Kirk-Session. This Consistory meets once a Week at least, to consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society. This is the lowest Ecclesiastical Judicatory in Scotland, and its Jurisdiction goes not beyond its own Parish. The Minister is always Moderator, but without a Negative; can call a Kirk-Session when he pleases, and if at Home is always bound to attend: If absent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give also Testimonials to any Parishioner that wou'd remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with; in that Case they must send to the Presbytery, to send 'em a Minister to hold a Kirk-Session during such Absence of their own Minister.

The Kirk-Session can judge in Matters of lesser Scandal; greater, such as Adultery, &c. are left to the Presbytery: They can suspend from the Lord's-Supper for a Time: Their Consent in the Call of a Minister and Precentor (*i. e.* Parish Clerk) is necessary: They provide all Necessaries for the Communion: They regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worship, and give Notice of all Catechisings, and Parochial Visitations. They have a Treasurer who is chosen out of the Deacons, to keep and distribute the Poor's Money, which Distribution they direct. They keep two Registers, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings, which they must lay before the Presbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Cases to their own Presbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

**Presbyteries.** Scotland is divided into 69 Presbyteries, each of which consists of a Number not less than from 12 to 24 contiguous Parishes.

The Ministers of these Parishes, with one Ruling Elder chosen half Yearly out of every Kirk-Session, compose a Presbytery.

They meet in the head Town, from whence the Presbytery is denominated as often as they please, and chuse their Moderator, who must be a Minister, half Yearly; he is only their Prolocutor, and if he is absent, they chuse another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Business falls out within the Time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can summon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate Time, as they call it, *pro re nata*. The adjacent Presbyteries usually send Correspondents to each other, who upon producing their Commissions have a Vote in the Presbyteries to which they are sent. By this means they can ask Advice of each other in difficult Cases, and they can give an Account of their own Determinations in parallel ones.

In ordinary Meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exercise upon a Text of Scripture appointed for that Purpose, performed in the Church by one or two Ministers, whose Names and

Texts, with the Presbyteries Approbation, is recorded, if their Performance be approv'd. The Members Names that meet are registred, and the Absenters marked, in order to be examined concerning the Reason of their Absence.

Presbyteries have no Jurisdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Sessions, but can try nothing at the first Instance, which is cognizable before a Kirk-Session. They compose all Differences between Ministers and People, for which End they hold Presbyterial Visitations in every Parish, where they examine the Register of the Kirk-Sessions, and proceed accordingly to censure or commend as they find Cause.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and see that Glebes and Manfes suffer no Dilapidations. They appoint Schools in all Parishes, and see that the Funds settled by Act of Parliament for that purpose be not misemploy'd: And the Schoolmasters are subject to their Censure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication, *i. e.* absolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper; they License Probationers, interpose in all Calls and Ordinations of Ministers to different Parishes, suspend and depose them, and in short, determine Ecclesiastical Matters of all Sorts within their Bounds, but so as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all Cases to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Censures they observe a Fast. In these privy Censures every Minister withdraws by Turns, and the Moderator enquires of the rest concerning his Conduct; and according to the Report they are called in and commended and encouraged, or censured. All Ecclesiastical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and dissolve themselves by Prayer.

**Provincial Synods.]** These Synods are composed of several adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. There are 15 of them in the Kingdom.

The Members that constitute this Synod, are the same with those of the subordinate Presbyteries, *viz.* the Ministers and a Ruling Elder out of every Parish.

This Synod meets twice a Year, at the principal Town of its Bounds, and is open'd by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator, whose Name and Text is registred. They chuse a Moderator every ordinary Session, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They send to and receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the several Presbyteries did before between one another, upon whom in every thing they are a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries, in all Cases whatsoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery desire it, the Moderator can call an Intermediate Session *pro re nata*. Presbyteries are subject to the Privy Censures of the Synods.



as Ministers are to the privy Censures of Presbyteries. At every Ordinary Session a Diet is appointed; i. e. one certain Time, in which these privy Censures are perform'd. All the Acts of the Synods are subject to the Review of General Assemblies; for which Reason they keep exact Registers of all their Proceedings.

**General Assemblies.]** The General Assembly is the *Dernier Resort* of the Church of Scotland; to which Appeals lie from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any Superior Court.

It consists of Commissioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Universities. A Presbytery, consisting of under 12 Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 12 and 18 Ministers, it sends three and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 18 and 24 Ministers, it sends four Ministers, and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has 24 Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* 2; whose Election must be attested by the respective Kirk-Session of their own Burghs. Every University sends one Commissioner, usually a Minister of their own Body. The Commissioners are chosen yearly, six Weeks before the Meeting of the Assembly. The Ruling Elders are usually of the first Quality of the Country.

This Assembly meets once a Year, and for the most part at *Edinburgh*: The Sovereign, or his Commissioner, is always present, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the King's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House; where the Commissioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to chuse a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The last Moderator nominates two or three Ministers, to whom the Assembly adds whom they please. The *Nominees* are said to be upon the List. Every Man upon the List gives his Vote and withdraws: Then the Assembly votes, and he that has the Majority is chosen, and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being chose, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to sit there, with his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly; both which are read by the Clerk, all the Members standing. The Commissioner then makes a Speech, which is answer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This closes the first Day. Next Day is set apart for Prayers; the Commissioner certainly attends that Day. The Moderator nominates 8 or 9 successively to pray; after which the Assembly adjourns. Next Day they fall to Business. The Moderator has no Negative; he only sums up the Debates, and puts the Question. The first Business is always to answer the

King's Letters; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examined, and alter'd if need be, and then approved finally by the House. Then the Moderator signs it in their Presence, and delivers it to the Commissioner, who sends it away to his Majesty. Tho' the Business is usually done by Committees, yet any Member may propose what he pleases in the Assembly. When a Motion is made, or any Business is brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of the most eminent Members to speak to it; after whom any Member may speak that pleases. When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carry'd *Agree* or *Disagree* by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are first brought in by way of Overtures, and then debated in the House; after which, if approv'd, they are transmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Answers by their Commissioners to the next Assembly, who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, pass them into Acts of Assembly, or reject them.

Once every Assembly a Diet is appointed, to inspect the Acts of the Provincial Synods, as they had before inspected the Proceedings of the Presbyteries. Before they arise, they nominate a Standing Commission of Ministers and Ruling Elders, chosen out of every Synod to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Assembly meets. Of these, 21 is a *Quorum*, of whom 15 must be Ministers. The Moderator of the Assembly moderates in the Commission if present. They are obliged to sit the first Week of every Quarter all Parliament time, and as often else as they shall think fit. They have the Power of an Assembly in all Matters referr'd to them from it; Regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Assembly, but then that Recommendation often includes a General Clause, empowering them to act in every thing that may be for the Good of the Church. They are accountable to the next General Assembly, and therefore keep a Register of their Proceedings.

When the Assembly are to rise, the Moderator tells them that it is time to dissolve themselves, and appoint another Assembly in the Name of their Master the Lord Jesus Christ. Then he speaks to the Commissioner in the Name of the Assembly, who returns an Answer, and then dissolves them in the King's Name, and fixes Time and Place of the New Assembly which is always to be within a Year and a Day after the Dissolution of the Old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Assembly sings a Psalm, after which the Moderator blesses them, and they arise.

**Parochial Examinations and Catechising.** Before every Communion the Minister visits and examines every Family in his Parish, once at least; of this, the Lord's-Day preceeding

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Notice is given, that every District may know when he intends to visit 'em. He is accompany'd with the ruling Elder and Deacon of the particular District, and carries a Register-Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Persons are enter'd; when he comes into any Family, he asks what Addition or Diminution there is since he was there last: If any Addition, he desires the New-comer to produce his Testimonial of Life and Manners from the last Place of his Abode, without which, by several Assembly Acts, no Man can be admitted as a Member of any Congregation. Upon producing such a Certificate, his Name is registred. Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, else he can be no Member of that Kirk. To live six Weeks in a Parish makes a Man a Parishioner, after which if he leaves it, he must get a Certificate of his good Behaviour, sign'd by the Minister, or Kirk-Session Clerk, in the Name and with the Consent of the Kirk-Session. If the New-comer only removes from another Family in the Parish, his Name is transferr'd in the Register (or, as they call it, the Examination Book) to its proper Place. Then he marks the Children, and enters 'em in his Examination Book, if they are of a fit Age. He then exhorts every one to a strict Observance of their respective Duties, and particularly to Family Prayer, Reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Psalms. To omit Family Prayer is esteem'd very scandalous; and the Omission of it is often punish'd with Excommunication. At parting the Minister usually prays with every Family.

Visitation being over, the Minister gives Notice when he will examine the Persons mark'd in his Book. Every District comes to Church by themselves at the Time appointed, and the Minister, accompany'd with the Elder and Deacon of that District, examines them in order as they stand in the Examination Book. He examines them out of the *Shorter Catechism*, and if the Person answers, he catechises upon those Questions, and instructs them in what is difficult. He marks also at every one's Name how they answer. *Adults*, who have been often examin'd, are not catechis'd, when they are found to be sufficiently knowing: This Exercise being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Persons.

**Preaching and Publick Worship.** Every Lord's-Day there is Publick Worship twice in every Parish-Church in *Scotland*; the Method of which is this;

In the Morning about 10 a-Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Minister is come, a Psalm is sung, which is read and tuned by the *Precentor*; after which, the Minister prays, and then reads a Chapter or Two out of the *Bible*, which he expounds for about half an Hour; this is call'd *Lecturing*; then another Psalm is sung, and then another Prayer, after which Sermon begins, which ended there is another Prayer, and

and another Psalm, and then all is concluded with the Minister's Blessing. Service is usually done by a quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two: The Order is the same as in the Morning, only there is no *Lecturing*. The Afternoon Sermon ought to be about some Question in the *Shorter Catechism*.

In most of the Royal Burghs and Towns, there is once a Week, a Week-Day Sermon besides: In Villages only once a Fortnight, and in some Places only in Summer-Time. They use no Instrumental Musick, nor have they any Forms of Prayer. But in the *Directory* the *Lord's-Prayer* is recommended to be us'd, and general Rules are there set down for Praying, Preaching, Singing, and Administration of the Sacraments.

**Baptism.]** This Sacrament is administred by none but the Minister, who does it by Sprinkling only, not Immersion; whether it be administred at Church or at Home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father, if he lies under no publick Scandal, and in his Absence, some reputable Neighbour presents the Infant to the Minister, who asks the Parent, if he desires the Child shall be receiv'd into the Visible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptism. Upon his answering *Yea*, the Minister discourses concerning the Nature of Baptism, commands the Parent and the Congregation to stick to their Baptismal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture and Admonition of the Lord, and adhere to the Protestant Religion as contain'd in the Scriptures, the *Confession of Faith*, and the *Shorter and Larger Catechism*. This being promis'd by the Parent or Presenter, the Minister craves a Blessing upon the Ordinance, and sprinkles a little Water on the Child's Face, *In the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*.

**Lord's-Supper.]** Some Time before the Lord's-Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-Session meets, and draws up a List of all the Communicants in the Parish, according to the Minister's Examination Book, and the Testimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this List, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants, if requir'd: The Minister and Elders give Tickets also to Strangers who bring sufficient Testimonials; and none are ever allow'd to communicate without such Tickets, which are produc'd at the Table. Those that never Receiv'd, are instructed by the Minister, severally and by themselves, in the Nature of the Sacraments, and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always celebrated upon the Lord's-Day: The *Wednesday* or *Thursday* before there is a Solemn Fast, and

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on the *Saturday* there are Two preparatory Sermons. On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as usual, the Minister of the Parish preaches a suitable Sermon; and, when the Ordinary Worship is ended, he, in the Name of Jesus Christ, forbids the Unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables according to its Wideness are placed, reaching from one End to the other, cover'd with a white Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both Sides for the Communicants. The Minister places himself at the middle or end of the Table, on which the Elements are plac'd. After a short Discourse, he reads the Institution, and blesses the Elements. Then he breaks the Bread, and distributes it and the Wine to those that are next him, who transmit them to their Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending to serve, and to see that things are done decently and in Order. Whilst these receive, the Ministers discourse concerning the Nature of this Sacrament. When the first Company has receiv'd, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilst the Companies are Sitting, a Psalm is sung, and so they continue till all have Communicated. The Minister then returns to the Pulpit, and discourses concerning the particular Cases of Communicants; and with Thanksgiving and singing of Psalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are dismissed for an Hour, and so meet again, when they have the usual Afternoon-Worship; and on *Monday* about Nine a-Clock in the Morning, there is publick Worship, and two Sermons which close the whole.

On these Occasions the Parish-Minister is assisted by two or three of his Neighbours, and seldom preaches oftner than the Morning of the Sacrament Day. There is no private Communion allowed in *Scotland*.

**Holy-Days.]** No Holy Days are observed in *Scotland* besides the Lord's-Day, which is observed with great Exactness. Fasts and Thanksgivings they likewise observe; in the appointing of which, tho' they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of his Majesty's Privy Council, that they may be the more religiously kept.

**Marriages.]** Marriage is solemnized by the Minister. None can marry that are nearer than Cousin-Germans; and prohibited Degrees in Blood, hold also in Affinity. Banns are always read three several Lord's-Days in the Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Minister that marries any Persons, ought to have sufficient Proof that Banns have been already proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that used in the Church of *England*. The Minister first prays, then discourses upon the Institution, Use and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty either

either Party owes to other; after that, he asks the Congregation if they have ought to object, and charges the Persons to be married, to declare before the Great God, if they know of any legal Impediment why they should not be lawfully married. If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Minister commands them to join Hands, the Man saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Wife, and do in the Presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a Loving and Faithful Husband unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death;* and the Woman saying, *I A, do take thee B, to be my married Husband, and I do in the Presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a Loving, Faithful and Obedient Wife unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death.* Then the Minister pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

**Probationer.]** No Man can lawfully preach in Scotland, unless he be licensed by a Presbytery so to do. And such License they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unless he has first been admitted to Trials.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Professor in an University, of his having performed his Exercises to Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tried by the Presbytery. Otherwise, if he has not studied at an University, they appoint a Committee to try him before they try him by themselves.

The Trials of Probationers are Private before a Presbytery, and publick before a Congregation, the Presbytery being present: The private Trials are a Homily or two, and an Exegesis, i. e. a Theological Subject is given into the Presbytery in Theses, and the Probationer answers any Objection, which any Minister in the Presbytery makes against those Theses. They examine him in the Languages, and in Ecclesiastical History, and they put what Extempore Questions to him they please. The publick Trials are a Popular Sermon, and an Exercise and Addition, i. e. a Text is handled half an Hour Logically and Critically, and for half an Hour more practically. If in all these he approves himself to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he signs the Confession of Faith, and owns the Presbyterian Government to be the Only Government of the Church within Scotland, and promises Obedience to the Judicatories of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery give him a License to preach.

Tho' a Probationer may immediately after his License accept a Call to be a Minister of a Parish, yet it is usual to stay a Year before he is ordain'd, and in the mean Time he can only preach and pray; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he administer any Sacrament.

**Protestant Dissenters.]** These are chiefly the Episcopalians. The rest for Numbers and Interest are very inconsiderable. These are either Lay or Ecclesiastical. Lay Episcopalians enjoy

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also the same Civil Privileges with the Establish'd Church : They are under no Restrictions, are obliged to no Tests; but are employ'd in all Places of Trust, either Civil or Military, only taking the Oaths to the Government.

*Episcopal Ministers*, since the abolishing Episcopal Government in Scotland, were for some time past liable to several penal Laws, and were frequently disturbed and interrupted in their Religious Assemblies, and their Ministers prosecuted for reading the *English Service* in their Congregations, and for administering the Sacraments according to the Form and Manner prescribed in the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; which the Parliament of *Great Britain* taking into their serious Consideration, to prevent such Disorders, and preserve the publick Peace, In the Tenth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, *Enacted*, That for Time to come, it shall be free and lawful for all those of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, to meet and assemble for the Exercise of Divine Worship, to be performed after their Manner, by Pastors ordained by a *Protestant Bishop*, and to use in their Congregations the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England* without any Let, Hindrance, or Disturbance from any Person whatsoever, in any Town or Place, except Parish-Churches, within the Extent and Jurisdiction of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*; and also to baptize Children and solemnize Marriages, under certain Restrictions, Limitations and Qualifications, in the said Act mentioned, and required. *Vid.* the Act.

**Method of Discipline.]** The Discipline of the Church is regulated by Two *Assembly Acts*. One dated *April 4. 1705*, in which it is *Enacted*, That in Cases of gross Scandal, where the Persons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk-Session shall declare to them that they are unworthy of the Communion, or command them penitent or not, to appear in publick to be rebuked for their Sin; according to *St. Paul's Command*, 1 *Tim. V. 20*. After such Rebuke, the Ministers and Elders shall instruct them in the Heinousness of their Sins, and when they are satisfied that these Offenders are truly penitent, shall admit them to a publick Profession of their Repentance, in order to Absolution. If they continue impenitent, the Kirk-Session shall consult its own Presbytery, who if they see Cause, shall command the Sentence of *lesser Excommunication* to be denounced against them before the Congregation, which shall continue till the Sessions are satisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-Day next before the Administration of the Sacrament.

The other *Assembly Act* bears date *April 18. 1707*. In that the whole Form of Process with Relation to *Scandals, Censures*, and *Absolutions*, is set down. A Summary of which here follows:

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Nothing shall be esteemed *Scandalous*, but what is accounted so by the Word of God, or by some Act of universal Custom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not notified in Five Years, it shall not be revived so as to form a Process there anent, unless it becomes again flagrant; but in such Cases the Consciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring 'em to a Sense of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have Power to Convene, Examine and Censure every Person within their own Bounds, in all Ecclesiastical Causes cognizable before every such Judicatory.

Persons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory, shall not for Order sake be cited by them, but they shall desire the Judicatory, under whom such Person lives, to cause him to appear before the Judicatory before whom the Cause is to be examin'd.

Ministers are not subject to their own *Kirk-Sessions*, but to the Superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* arise, the Minister ought first to be consulted, that so private Admonition may be used according to *St. Matt. 18. 15.* in order to gain the Offender, and so prevent the spreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardned and Religion dishonour'd.

In Causes where Persons or Parties are concern'd, the Court must first give 'em a legal and timely Citation in Writing, setting forth the Causes either at the Instance of the Complainant, or by Order of the Court. If the Person resides in the Parish, 48 Hours Notice is sufficient, and then the Officer must certify his proper Execution of the Summons, by calling the Party at his Door. This the Presbyteries and the Superior Judicatories are very carefully to observe.

No Man is to be declared Contumacious till he has been three times cited, either personally, or at his Dwelling-House, if the Cause be tried at the first Instance. But if it be in the Case of a Reference or Appeal, where the Person had actually appeared already before an inferior Court, a Citation *apud Alia* to appear before his Superior, is sufficient if it be minuted, and if instructed, infers Contumacy if not obey'd.

Though in these Cases, a Man may forthwith be denounced Contumacious upon his Non-Appearance, and not producing any *relevant* (*i. e.* sufficient Excuse,) yet the Court is advised to examine and try the Cause, either by Witnesses upon Oath or otherwise, before they pronounce the Person cited Contumacious.

If the Party appear, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cause, and to give him, if desired, a Note of the Cause, and the Witnesses that are to be made use of.

1704 follow to the end of the year 1704



In Processes, where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accusers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to answer the Questions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court, whether he require it or not, ought to censure the Informers for Calumny or Imprudence.

When Witnesses are to be examin'd, the Defender ought to have a List of their Names some time before his Appearance, or then at least. They ought also to have timely notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their Refusal to appear after Three Summons, they may be proceeded against as Contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magistrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witnesses can be judicially examin'd, the Party accused is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (*i. e.* what he can object in his own Vindication) discuss'd. If the Court thinks the Objections to be relevant, the Witnesses are to be cast. An Informer may be Witness where he does not formally complain for his own Interest, or where there are no pregnant Presumptions of Malice in the Accusation.

Witnesses, even where there is no *relevant* Objection, must purge themselves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counsel.

Witnesses are to be sworn and examin'd before the Moderator, and the Person accused; and if he appears, the Person accused may desire to have the Witnesses cross-examin'd, when they have given in all their Evidence.

Before the Proof is made the Person accused may offer *Grounds of Exculpation*, *i. e.* may bring Witnesses to clear his Innocence, which if he insists upon, must be allowed. If the *Exculpation* be fully prov'd, *ex. g.* if the Libel be special as to Time and Place, and he can evidently prove himself to have been otherwise at that Time, he must be acquitted. But after Depositions are once taken, there is no room for *Exculpation*.

Witnesses must subscribe all their Depositions, either at length if they can write; and if they cannot, the Moderator subscribes for them.

Depositions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the Matter is calmly debated by the Presbytery alone by themselves.

Fugitives whilst Process is depending, must first be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Parishes, then from the Pulpits in every Parish in the Presbytery; if they do not at all appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Discipline, and that Declaration must be intimated in all the Pulpits of the Presbytery; and Process is to stop till Notice can be got of those Persons.

In Cases of Drunkenness, Disobedience to Parents, Sabbath-breaking, Swearing, Cursing, Scolding, Fighting, Lying, Cheating or Stealing,

ing, the Persons Guilty are ordinarily admonished in private only for the first Offence.

For the second Offence, they ought to be judicially rebuk'd by the Session, and on Promise of Amendment, there they are to stop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Lesser Excommunication*, under which the Censur'd Persons are to lie till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Person lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and still relapses into the Vices for which he is censured, it may be construed to be such a Degree of Contumacy as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be inflicted or not, as shall be judg'd convenient.

In Cases of Uncleanness, where there is no Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to be very cautious how they admit a publick Process without good Warrant, unless the Scandal be very flagrant.

If a marry'd Woman, whose Husband has been known to have been absent longer than Women go with Child, be with Child, it may give Ground for the *Kirk-Session* to proceed against her; but then in such Case they ought to act prudently, and to enquire into her former and present Fame.

If an unmarried Woman be with Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed against her; and if she will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her contumacious. If she does declare the Father, the Session may deal with him privately, if they judge it for Edification, to bring him to an Acknowledgment of his Crime.

When the delated Father, *i. e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth, appears, he is examin'd, and if he denies, is confronted with the Woman, and treated with Meekness privately to bring him to confess: If he persists, the Presumptions are carefully weigh'd; and if he cannot clear himself, the Court are to exhort him to be publickly rebuked therefore. If he will not submit to that, it is advised that a Narrative of the Case be laid before the Congregation, and that Process should stop without proceeding to higher Excommunication. But if he requires it, he may purge himself by Oath, of his not having any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuses him, and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they shall judge it to be for Edification and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are advised to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to press any Man to take such an Oath, and never to accept it, but when Presumptions create such Jealousy that nothing less than the Man's Oath of Purgation shall remove the Scandal, and even then, the Session is never to give this Oath, but by advice of the Presbytery.

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This Oath may be taken before either the Kirk-Session, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery shall determine: And if it be taken before the Session or Presbytery, the Congregation must be publickly acquainted with it, that so the Person accused may be declared free from the alleged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be press'd to declare the true Father, and if she will name no Body else, she is to be censur'd according to the Quality of her Offence, without naming the Person whom she before delated.

If a Woman with Child declares she knows not the Father, but was forc'd in a lonely Place, her former Behaviour must be examin'd, and if her Character has been clear, she may by the Consent of the Presbytery, clear herself as if she were upon Oath; if she owns she was not forced, but knows not whether the Man was marry'd or unmarried, she shall be censur'd as in Case of Adultery.

If a Person voluntarily confesses Uncleannefs, where there is no Child, the Session must proceed warily, and examine the presumptions carefully, and inquire whether any By-End might not move the Person to make that Confession. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confession, the Person confessing is to be censur'd for defaming himself, and slandering his Neighbour; and the Civil Magistrate is further to be declar'd to proceed against him according to Law.

When the Persons concern'd in an Accusation of Uncleannefs live in different Parishes, Censures are to be pass'd where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party resides, as at a Fair or Market, Process is to go out where the Persons reside, unless that be at a great Distance, and the Scandal be greatest in the Place where it was committed.

The Session where the Scandal is committed, are to acquaint the Session where the Parties reside of the Process, and they are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Session where that Scandal is to be Tryed.

If the Censure of *Lesser Excommunication* be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Session, where he does not live, it is enough if upon Notice, which must always be given, the Censure be intimated in his own Parish.

If a Man be absolved in a foreign Session, he must bring a Testimonial of his Absolution, and cause it to be intimated to the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been so flagrant there: Otherwise Intimation to the Session will be sufficient.

All Persons that think themselves injured by a Sentence of the Kirk-Session, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: and this must be done when Sentence is pass'd; the Appellant must

must give in his Appeal with his Reasons to the Clerk of the Session, and within Ten Days to the Presbytery: If at the Time of Hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipso facto* becomes Null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded against as contumacious by the *Kirk-Session*.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of such a Nature as would in course of Discipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determin'd, they may, to save themselves Time, fall immediately upon the merits of the Cause, without concerning themselves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cause determinable by a *Kirk-Session*, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuse the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was to blame to make his Appeal, they are to inflict some Censure upon him as a Punishment for making that unnecessary Appeal, and to send him back to the *Kirk-Session*, that he may abide by what they do, or have done already.

If they accept the Appeal, and in the Course of the Process find the Appellant censurable, let the Censure of the Original Scandal be what it will, yet he ought to be Censured for Appealing, either before the *Kirk-Session* or the Congregation he belongs to, that so Presbyteries may not be burthened with Appeals.

But if the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* have wronged the Appellant, either by increasing the Scandal, or censuring without Cause, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take Care that his Innocence be cleared in the Place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great Prudence, that so whilst they clear the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the *Kirk-Session* with their Congregation, or that they can help it.

Upon such an Emergency, the Presbytery may give the *Kirk-Session* Injunctions, and private Admonitions, and may visit the *Session-Register*.

The same Method is to be used in Appeals from Presbyteries to Synods, and from Synods to Assemblies.

An Appeal being made, the Execution of the Sentence appealed from, is to stop till the Matter be discuss'd by the Court appealed to, or till they throw it out.

Cases of Incest, Adultery, Relapse in Fornication, Murder, Atheism, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Heresy, or Error publicly vented, Schism, and some others, though they properly begin at the *Kirk-Session*, yet are not determined there.

But the *Kirk-Session*, if they find Ground for a Process, pursue the accused Person to satisfy the Church by Confession, or



when done, they send an Extract of what they have done to the Presbytery.

If there be no Confession, the *Kirk-Session* are not to examine into the Merits of the Cause till the Presbytery commands it. When by the Presbytery's Order they examine the Matter, their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Censure they please.

If the Persons accused acknowledge their Fault, and express Sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Censure, and to appoint Time and Place in which they are to profess their Repentance, which ought to be where the Process began; that the Scandal there given may be remov'd: Or else they may remit them to the Session to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be remov'd in the Congregations where they have been most flagrant. But tho' the *Kirk-Session* may be apply'd to for a Relaxation, yet no Absolution ought in these Cases to be granted, but by Advice and Order of the Presbytery.

Processes against Ministers begin always before their Presbyteries, and never before the *Kirk-Session* of their own Parishes.

Presbyteries are carefully to consider how Complaints arise against Ministers, and they ought not to receive any Informations, unless either the Informer engages under his Hand to make the Libel good, on pain of being censur'd otherwise as Slanderer, or the Publick Cry be so great, that they are obliged to begin the Process without any particular Accuser.

When a Process is to be begun, the Presbytery are first to consider the Libel, and the Witnesses who are to prove it; then they must cite the Person accused, either personally, or at his Dwelling-House; and they are to allow him ten Days at least to justify himself; when the Day of Tryal comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhort'd to give in his Answer, which the Presbytery is to discuss. If they find Cause to insist, they are to admonish him to glorify God by an ingenuous Confession. If he confesses, and the Matter be gross, and such as ought to be censured in another Man, let him appear never so penitent, the Presbytery are instantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a Time in which he is publickly to profess his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he absents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continues contumacious and makes no relevant Excuse, he is to be holden as confest, and to be deposed and censured instantly with the offer of Excommunication. And if still he appears not, the Judiciary

catory may proceed to *Greater Excommunication*, if they see Cause.

If he appears, and denies the Fact, the Presbytery are to examine the Witnesses, and to hear what he can object against their Depositions. He may hear the Examination, and cross Interrogate, but with Modesty: The Reputation of the Witnesses ought also to be enquir'd into, and then if the Judiciary thinks the Scandal is sufficiently prov'd, they are to proceed to Deprivation, as above.

If the Accusation relate to Practices destructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to false Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to enquire into the Understanding and Knowledge of the Witnesses: If the Errors be not gross, and not pertinaciously adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to reclaim without cutting off, and if the Matter will admit of Delay, they may advise with their Synod, or the General Assembly.

When Complaints are made for many small Things, such as Acts of Negligence, and the like put together, the Presbytery are to visit that Parish Presbyterially, and there enquire whether any of these Things were committed before their last Visitation, and if they were, whether Information was then made of them, and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed since the last Visitation, then the Presbytery is to enquire whether the Minister has been acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that Way, since he knew Offence had been taken. They should enquire also, whether any Neighbour Ministers had been prudently and privately inform'd of these Offences before they came to be so many and so publick, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Tryal it be found that these Offences have proceeded from Infirmary or Passion, they are with all possible Circumspection to endeavour to satisfy and reclaim both Minister and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Minister is deposed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant; and they ought to put another Minister into it forthwith, it being almost impossible that he should do any Good there for the future. Nor is he again to be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, till he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The last Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the most obstinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulsion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a Debarring him from all the Privileges of Church Membership, and in the Words of the Apostle, a Delivery of him over to Satan.

This



This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless where the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to shew the Churches Abhorrence of such Wickedness.

In ordinary Cases the *Lesser Excommunication* only is inflicted, and then before the *Kirk Session* executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cause in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly apprized of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* has proceeded regularly, and that the *Lesser Excommunication* is not sufficient, they cite the scandalous Person by their own Officer. If he appears and denies the Accusation, they examine Witnesses as in other Cases. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three Times, and after that, another Time out of the Pulpit; and Intimation is made that the Judiciary will proceed and inquire into the Cause, even though the Delinquent be absent.

When this is done, the Minister of the Parish where the scandalous Person lives, does by the Presbytery's Order acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the *Kirk Session* and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offender's Contumacy; and (if present) the Minister admonishes him to repent and submit to the Church Discipline, threatening him otherwise with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three Times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he still continues obstinate, the Presbytery commands publick Prayers to be put up for him three several Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery also meeting between each publick Prayer, both to shew their Tenderness towards their lapsed Brother, and to strike a Terror of this dreadful Sentence into the People.

If then after all this the Offender continues still impenitent, the Presbytery passes Sentence, and commands the Minister to publish it upon some *Sunday* which they shall name. When the Day comes, the Minister either in a Sermon on Purpose, or after Sermon, acquaints the People with the whole Process, and desires 'em to join with him in Prayer, that God would bless his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the Reclaiming the obstinate Sinner. He then with great Gravity and Authority, pronounces the Censure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But if any Time before the Sentence passes, the Offender expresses Signs of Repentance, the Minister may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they shall see Cause.

Sentence being pass'd, the People are exhorted not to hold unnecessary Communication with this Man, though Excom-

munication dissolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

If when all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the Purposes thereby intended, the Civil Magistrate ought to be desired to use his coercive Power to suppress all such Offences, and to vindicate the Discipline of the Church from Contempt.

The End of Church Censures being the Repentance of the Sinner, if he shews real Signs of godly Sorrow; and if, upon Application to the *Presbytery* first made, they give a Warrant for his Absolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confess his Sin, and express his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the *Presbytery* and *Kirk-Session* shall judge convenient. When the Congregation is thus satisfied of his Repentance, the Minister is in a Prayer with the Congregation, to desire our Lord Jesus Christ, who has instituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of Binding and Loosing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promise of ratifying above, the rightful Sentence that shall be pass'd here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Disobedience, and to assist him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapse into the like Offences. And then Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Absolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, and receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the free Use of all the Ordinances of Christ. Sentence being pass'd, the Minister exhorts him as a Brother to Perseverance in his godly Resolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thence forward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been published, the Sentence of Absolution is also expressly intimated.

In all Matters of Church Discipline, there never is One Penny of Fee or Reward, required or taken. Citations, Examinations, Censures, and Absolutions, are never expensive in the least to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any Ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, any Manner of Gain thereby. Nor is there any Civil Penalty incurr'd by being censured by the Church, all the severe Laws against Excommunicated Persons, formerly in Force, having been repealed since the Happy Revolution.

[Burials.] The Church of *Scotland* uses neither Funeral Sermons, or any Publick Prayers at the Burial of their Dead.



## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Civil Government of Scotland, and first of the Great Officers of State and the Crown, as they stood before, and since the late Happy Union.*

**T**HE Ancient Kingdom of Scotland being govern'd by Kings; upon the Death, Abdication, or Incapacity of any of them, there was always an Extraordinary Meeting of the Three Estates, called a *Convention*, who appointed Governours during the *Inter Regnum*, and proclaimed the next King: They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impositions upon the Subjects for some Exigencies. A King being once thus proclaimed, by Virtue of his Office inherent in the Crown, though he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater or lesser Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Sovereign and Inferior Courts and Jurisdictions; and granted Commissions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; to the *Lyon Herald*; the Governours of Forts, and all other inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State before the late *Union* were in Number Eight; whereof Four were called the Great, and Four the Lesser Officers of State.

The Four Great Officers of State were,

*The Lord High Chancellor.*

*The Lord High Treasurer.*

*The Lord Privy Seal.*

*The Lord Secretary.*

The Four Lesser Officers of State were,

*The Lord Register.*

*The Lord Advocate.*

*The Lord Treasurer Depute.*

*The Lord Justice-Clerk.*

The last Three did often contend for the Precedency, but they were so ranked in the Rolls of Parliament.

All these Officers of State were appointed by the King, by Commissions under the Great Seal; and even since the *Union*, the *L. Privy Seal*, *L. Register*, *L. Advocate*, and *L. Justice-Clerk* do continue; and in the *Scottish* Records are sometimes called Officers of the Crown. But there were Officers of the Crown, such as the *High Chamberlain*, *Constable Admiral*, and *Marshal*, who were not Officers of State, and had no Interest to Sit and Vote in any Publick Meetings by Vertue of their Office.

Of old, the *Comptroller* and *Master of Request* were reckoned amongst the Officers of State, but of late Times the Office of the

first was joyned with the *Treasurer*, as that of the last with the *Secretary*.

**Lord-Chancellor.]** The first Officer of State was the Lord High-Chancellor, who by Vertue of his Office was President of all Courts whereof he was a Member, except the *Exchequer*, when the *Treasurer*, was present.

This Office was a Place of great Trust and Honour, for the Chancellor took Place next to the *Princes of the Blood*. He was Keeper of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, upon which was engraven the King's Image on Horseback, and on the Reverse the Royal Arms. He had always attending him two Gentlemen, who rode in the Coach with him, and walk'd bareheaded before him, that bore the Badges of his Office: The first Attendant who walk'd next him, carry'd a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidery of Gold and Silver, and from thence was call'd the *Purse-Bearer*. The Second, who carry'd a large massy Silver Mace finely gilded, and from thence was call'd *Mace-Bearer*. And both these had considerable Allowances for their Fees. The Chancellor had the Power of Calling and Adjourning the *Diet* of Privy-Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if Occasion requir'd, could convene the Privy-Council. Sometimes this Office was granted during Life, sometimes only during Pleasure.

The Great Seal, whereof the Lord-Chancellor was Keeper, being only appended to such Writs as were dispatch'd and register'd at the Chancellery, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of old, the Dues of this Office belonged to the Chancellor, and the Director of Chancellery was his Clerk, but now the Director is appointed by the King, and has his Commission under the Great Seal, and a Right to the Profits of the Office. The Director and his Deputies cause to be writ and register'd all Charters, Patents of Dignities, Gifts of Offices, Remissions, Legitimations, Birth-Brieves, Presentations, Commissions for Brieves, Retours, Precepts thereon, and all other Writs of whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the Great Seal or Testimonial thereof, commonly call'd the *Quarter-Seal*. The Director has the Custody of this *Quarter-Seal*, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the Chancellery, the Director and his Deputies do observe a certain Formula, which they keep in Record by them, and is call'd the *Order of the Chancellery*.

**Lord-Treasurer.]** The Second Officer of State was the Lord High Treasurer, Comptroller, Collector, and Receiver-General, which was an Office of great Honour and Profit. He took Place of all the Nobility, and as the Badge of his Office, carry'd a White Rod in his Hand, and had a Mace carry'd before him, and was President of the *Exchequer*, though the Chancellor were present.

Lord



**Lord High-Seal.]** The Third Office of State was the *Lord High-Seal*: He is rank'd before the Nobility, next and immediately after the *President of the Privy-Council*; He has the Custody of the *Privy-Seal*, which is appended to all Charters that pass the *Great Seal*; for the *Precept* that passes the *Privy-Seal* is the Warrant for the *Great Seal*. The *Privy Seal* is also appended to *Seal-Writings* which pass no other Seals, such as *Gifts of Escheat, Ward, Non-Entry, Marriages*, and of several Offices.

As the *Director of the Chancery* writes and extends all Writs that pass under the *Great Seal*, so there is also one Commissioned by the King, to be *Writer and Clerk to the Privy Seal*, who writes and registers all Writs that pass that Seal; of old, they were not register'd 'till after Sealing, but now they are register'd before Sealing.

**Lord Secretary.]** The Fourth Officer of State was the *Lord Secretary*, who took Place of all his own Rank, that is, if he was Duke, of all Dukes; if Marquess, of all Marquesses, and so forth; and whatever his Quality were, he took Place of the *Four Lesser Officers of State*.

**Lord Register.]** The Fifth Officer of State was the *Lord Register*, who is *Clerk to the Parliament, Conventions, Treasury, Exchequer, and Session*, and *Keeper of all the Publick Records, Registers and Rolls*. He hath Power to constitute Deputies in all these Offices; and likewise has the Power of appointing *Clerks for Registration of Seignies and Admissions of Notars*. All which being *Lucrative Offices*, he receives large Compositions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit he has only his own Office during the King's Pleasure, yet he has Power to grant *Deputations* during Life.

All the *Clerks of Scotland* are appointed to transmit the *Registers* of their respective Courts to this Register, and the *Notars* their *Protocols*. All the *Registers* are kept in two lower Rooms in the *Parliament-House* where the Register keeps some under him, daily attending; and the Records are so orderly disposed, that upon Demand, the *Liedges* can have a View of any Writs which the Law requires necessarily to be register'd, or which Parties for their Security have thought fit to record; and may also have Extracts, which is of unexpressible Advantage to the *Liedges* for Security of their Estates.

**Lord Advocate.]** The Sixth Officer of State was the *Lord Advocate*; he is always a Person chosen by the King, most eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws, for to him belongs the giving the King and his Ministers Advice in making and executing Laws; he is to defend the King's Right and Interest in all Publick Meetings by Law and Reason. He is the Pursuer of all Capital Crimes before the Justiciary, and likewise concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace; and also in all Matters Civil, wherein the

the King or his Donator has Interest. But he intents no Processes of Treason, except by Warrant of Privy-Council. As this Charge is of great Weight and Burden, so none have been advanced thereto but Persons of singular Endowments, and who are in great Esteem. The *Lord Advocate* is sometimes also an ordinary Lord of the Session; and there he only pleads in the King's Causes: But when he is not Judge, he has Liberty to plead in all Causes, and has a Seat appointed for him within the Bar. In former Times when the Lords advis'd with close Doors, the *Lord Advocate* was call'd to be present when he was not employ'd in the Cause. And he pleads cover'd, whereas all other Advocates plead uncover'd.

The King also nominates an Eminent Lawyer or two for his Solicitors, who take care of the dispatching and transmitting of the King or Council's Orders through the Kingdom; and are assistant to the *Advocate* in the King's Concerns, and Processes, and Affairs, in Absence of the *Advocate*.

*Lord Treasurer Depute.*] The Seventh Officer of State was the *Lord Treasurer Depute*, whose Commission ran in the same Terms with that given to the *Treasurer-Principal*, or to the Commissioners of *Treasury*: His Office was chiefly to be a Check upon them; and in Absence of the *Treasurer* and *Lord Chancellor*, he claim'd to be *President of the Exchequer*.

*Lord Justice-Clerk.*] The Eighth Officer of State was the *Lord Justice-Clerk*; he is the Second Person in the Justice Court, being next to the *Justice-General*, but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the *Justice-General* be none.

*The Officers of the Crown, besides those of State, before the Union, were,*

*President.*] **T**HE *Lord President of the Council* took Place next to the *Chancellor*, and had a Pension.

Under whom were, *Collectors-General*, *Director of the Chancery*, an ancient and honourable Office, and had the Emolument belonging to it; and the *Director of the Rolls*.

*Chamberlain.*] The *Lord High Chamberlain*, *Camerarius Domini Regis*, was in all the old Writers plac'd as Witness before all the other Officers, next to the *Chancellor*: This Office of *Chamberlainry* was possessed heretably of late by the Dukes of *Lenox*; and the Badge was a *Golden Key*.

*Steward.*] The *Lord High Steward of Scotland* *Seneschallus Domini Regis*, was a very ancient Officer and in the old Charters, plac'd before the *Constable* and *Mareschal*; and it appears that he was also *Steward of the King's Household*, and perform'd all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to the other; for some Ages the Prince of Scotland was *Seneschallus natus Scotia*, born *Stuart of Scotland*

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**Constable.]** The *Lord High Constable* took no Place as an Officer of the Crown, but according to his Creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families: The *Morvils* enjoy'd it under King *David I.* and his Grand-Children, King *Malcolm* and King *William*. From them it came by Descent to the Lords of *Galloway*; and from them in the same Manner to *John Baliol*. By King *Robert Bruce* it was bestow'd upon *Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol*, whose Hereditary Successor was *Charles Earl of Errol*, High-Constable of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union. Its Badge was a naked Sword. *Sir George Mackenzie* thinks, that the Reason why the Offices of *Constable* and *Mareschal* have not risen in their Precedency with other Officers, is because of late the *Scotch Armies* have been commanded by other Officers, and there was little Use of the *Constable* or *Marshal*.

**Mareschal.** The *Lord Mareschal* took no Place by Vertue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the Reason whereof was, because of old, Offices did not prefer those who possess'd them, but they took Place according to their Creation; whereas now the *Privy Seal* precedes all *Dukes*, and the *Secretary* took Place before all of his own Rank; but the *Constable* and *Mareschal* being now the only Two Officers of the Crown that were Heretable in *Scotland*, continue to possess them as they did formerly. The Office of *Lord Mareschal* was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the *Axe* was the Badge of his Office.

These Two last Officers before the Union exercis'd their Jurisdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the *Parliament-House*, in the Time of the Meeting of the *General States of Parliament* or *Convention*, and were attended by

The Heretable Usher,  
The Crown-Bearer,  
The Sceptre-Bearer,  
The Purse-Bearer,  
The Sword-Bearer,

} Before the King or his  
Commissioner in Time  
of Parliament.

In our first Edition of the *State of Great-Britain*, we treated largely of the *Scottish Parliament*, *Convention of States*, *Privy-Council*, &c. all which being extinguish'd by the *Treaty of Union*, or subsequent Acts of the *British Parliament*, we shall take no further Notice of them.

## C H A P. V.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the King's Household in Scotland.

And first of the Ecclesiastical Government of his Majesty's Court, &c.

**T**HE First Ecclesiastical Officer of the King's Household, is the

*Almoner.*] Who takes Care of the King's Poor, to catechise and instruct them. The Number of which is according to the Years of the King's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them yearly on His Majesty's Birth-day, with as many Pence as His Majesty has liv'd Years. And on his Birth-day the *Almoner* distributes Money also among the Common Poor.

*Chaplains.*] The *Chaplains* are nam'd out of the Establish'd Clergy. They are Two of them, who are to wait by Turns when the King is in Scotland.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

*Lord Steward of the King's Household*] The *Lord Steward of the King's Household* was the same Officer, who was otherwise call'd *Lord High Steward of Scotland*: His was a Heretable Office belonging of Right to the King's Eldest Son, the Prince of Scotland, under whom were anciently plac'd the *Penetrars*, who commanded over all the *Bakers*, and the *Buttelarius*, who commanded over all the *Keepers of Taverns*, and other Officers of that Nature.

*Lord Chamberlain.*] This seems to be an Office of great Trust, as appears by the *Iter Camerarii*, in the old Laws of Scotland, publish'd by *Shene*, in the Book which passes under the Name of *Regiam Majestatem*. This Officer was to take Care that the Magistrates of Burghs did rightly manage and administer their common Good. Few of late Times have enjoy'd this Office; for the Duke of Monmouth had the last Commission of this Nature.

*Master of the Horse.*] This Office has been sunk, ever since James VI. translated the Seat of his Empire from Edinburgh to London.

*Comptroller.*] Is the same with *Treasurer of the Household* in England: He was an Officer of State, till the Order of Parliament restraining

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restraining the Number to Eight besides the *Chancellor*, whereof the *Master of Requests* was one, now confounded with the *Secretary*; and so the *Treasurer* is now come into the Place of the *Comptroller*.

**Master of the Household.]** This is a Place of great Dignity in Scotland, and by Inheritance belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and as a Badge of his Office he carries a Batton cover'd with Crimson Velvet, powder'd with Gold Thistles, adorn'd with Imperial Crowns. This Office appears to be the same with the *Dapifer* or *Seneschallus*, who was *Dominus Domi Regis*, and afterwards was call'd *Seneschallus Scotiae*. And after the *Seneschallus* came to the Crown, these Officers were call'd *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

**King's Miter.]** This Office is equivalent to that of *Master of the Ceremonies* in England, for he was anciently the Introducer of Ambassadors to the Kings of Scotland; he also attended the King or his *High Commissioner*, and by Virtue of his Office rid in the Solemn Cavalcade to Parliament; 'tis an old Office, and belongs Heretably to the Family of the *Cockburns* of *Langton*.

**Herald's Office.]** The first Constitution of this Office was certainly design'd to reward, with Coat-Armour, and proper Badges of Honour, such as had done great Service to their Prince and Country, the King at Arms being the competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit. The Title of King at Arms is *Lyon*, so call'd from the Royal Bearing of Scotland. He holds his Office by *Patent* under the *Great Seal*; and there are considerable Fees belonging to it: He attended formerly on the Parliament, assisted on Coronations, and still walks or rides in Processions and Cavalcades: He is at all Solemn Proclamations, and wears on those Occasions a rich Coat of Arms, and sometimes a long Crimson Robe; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt: He has a rich Foot-Mantle, and suitable Horse Ornaments at Cavalcades, and Batton *Semee of Thistles*: He is Principal Herald of the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the Order in-Gold about his Neck, hanging down on his Breast: He has Power to give, and difference Arms; He admits all the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants*, and *Messengers at Arms*; and of old admitted both *Macers* and *Trumpets*: He holds two Solemn Head Courts in the Year, on the 6th of *May*, and the 6th of *November*, when all *Messengers* are oblig'd to appear before him; and at other Times as often as he has Occasion to call one: He has one or more *Deputies*, who ordinarily sit with him; the *Heralds* also sit and vote, but though the *Pursuivants* sit, they have no Vote: He has a *Clerk*, *Fischal* and *Officer*; and all *Magistrates* are oblig'd to concur with him, and afford Prisons for punishing Offenders: He attests all *Genealogies* under his Hand and Seal, which bear Faith Abroad

as well as at Home: He and the other *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, according to their respective Stations, denounce War, and proclaim Peace, command the Subjects to lay down their Arms, make Citations in Actions of Treason, and do all Things proper to the Office of an *Herald* here, or in any other Kingdom; and besides, *Lyon* and his Brethren enjoy many other Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities.

There are Six *Heralds*, *Albany*, *Rothsay*, *Suadown*, *Marchmont*, *Yla*, and *Ross*.

There are also Six *Pursuivants*, *Unicorn*, *Kintire*, *Bute*, *Dingwall*, *Ormond*, and *Garrick*.

The *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* take Place according to their *Patents*.

There are also Six *Trumpets*, who are call'd *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are oblig'd to attend upon the Orders of the *Heralds* Office.

*Lyon* King at Arms is invest'd and crown'd in a most solemn Manner, as will appear by the Order, (which is hereto subjoyn'd) that was observ'd at the Coronation of Sir *Alexander Arskine* of *Combo*, Knt. and Bart. present *Lyon* King at Arms, which was perform'd by King *James VII.* then Duke of *York*, as representing his Brother, King *Charles II.*

To *Lyon*, and his Brethren *Heralds*, belongs the publishing the King's Proclamations.

If the Proclamation be very solemn, such as of Peace, or War, or Indemnity, the *Lyon*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants* begin their Procession from the Door of the Council-Chamber, and walk to the Market-Cross, the Trumpets sounding before them, and walking Two by Two, the Youngest always first, and *Lyon* last, with the *Clerks of the Council*.

If it be an ordinary Thing, only the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* go from *Lyon's* Office, and return in the same Manner.

When they are come to the Cross, the Trumpets give three Sounds, and they pulling off their Hats, *Lyon* himself, in extraordinary Causes, and in ordinary ones the Eldest *Herald*, makes Proclamation of what is privately read by the Clerk of the Council, who stands behind the Proclaimer; and then the Trumpets sound, and they return as they came.

After the same Manner also are publish'd the Acts of Parliament, and Conventions.

When the Sovereign is to be proclaim'd, the Privy-Council, in a Body, usher'd in by *Lyon*, with the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, and the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, go to the Cross and assist at the Proclamation, there being a Theatre erected below the Cross for the Magistrates, and such of the Nobility as cannot get Room on the Cross; nay, sometimes the whole Convention of Estates or Parliament have gone in a Body from the Parliament House, to grace that Solemnity.

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Sometimes also the Chancellor hath proclaim'd, and the Register read, *Lyon* and his Brethren standing by.

Ordinarily the Proclamation begins and ends with, *God save the King.*

When War is proclaim'd, it is done on the *Cross*, at the *Castle Gate*, and *Peer* and *Shore of Leith*.

The Ordering and Marhalling of *Funeral Solemnities* belong'd also formerly to the *King at Arms*.

The Reversing of Arms after Sentence of Forfeiture belongs also to the *King at Arms*, and is thus perform'd.

When the Sentence of Forfeiture is pronounc'd against any Man in Parliament, the great Doors are cast open, *Lyon*, *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants* preceded by the Trumpets in their Formalities, come in and advance with Sound of Trumpet, till they be within the inner Bar, when the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, stand at the end of the Table, and the Trumpeters on a Bench hard by the Bar, and the *King at Arms* advances to the Throne, and stepping up, stands a Degree below the Chancellor until the Sentence be read, and then, after Sound of Trumpet, he or his Deputy holding in his Hand One *Escutcheon* of the Arms of the Fore-faulted Person (every one of the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* holding the like) say thus, *Conform to this Sentence of His Majesty's High Commissioner, and States of Parliament now pronounced against A. B. finding him guilty of the Crime Treason, fore-faulting him in Life and Fortune, and ordaining his Arms to be revers'd and torn in manner therein contain'd: I His Majesty's Lyon King at Arms, assisted by my Brethren the Herald and Pursuivants, do in His Majesty's Name, and by His Authority, openly reverse, tear, and trample under Foot (at which Words they first reverse, and then tear and throw away the Arms) these Armorial Ensigns of the said A. B. and intimate the same to be Cancelled, Delate, and Razed forth of the Books and Publick Registers of Arms, and declare the said A. B. as being a Traytor, and Disloyal, and the Descendants of his Body, to be henceforth unable and unworthy to bear any Court-Armour, or any Mark or Token of Honour for ever. From thence they go to the Cross and do the same.*

If the Sentence be pronounc'd by the Lords of the Justiciary, a like Form is us'd.

If the Person be of ordinary Quality, the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* do it; if he be a Peer, *Lyon* or his Deputy is present.

Last of all, some *Escutcheons* of the Arms reversed are affix'd on the Cross, with the Forefaulted Person's Name and the Word of a Traytor; and if any such Person have their Arms Register'd in the *Lyon's Books*, they are raz'd out.

## CHAP. VI.

*Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the respective Courts of Judicature.*

**T**HE Privy-Council of Scotland was sometimes said to be the Spring of the Government, seeing all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates were call'd by their Advice; and the Writs issuing under the Great Seal for summoning Parliaments were directed to them, and the Members Elected were return'd by them: But now the Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland being happily effected, the whole Island is thereby subject to one Sovereignty, and represented by one Parliament. The Privy-Council of Scotland was abolish'd *Anno Sexto Anne Regina* in an Act of Parliament of Great Britain, entitul'd, *An Act for rendering the Union of the Two Kingdoms more compleat*; wherein it was Enacted, That from and after the First Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, the Queen's Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors shall have but one Privy-Council in, or for the Kingdom of Great Britain, to be sworn to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors as Sovereigns of Great Britain; and such Privy-Council shall have the same Powers and Authorities as the Privy-Council of England lawfully had, used, and exercised at the Time of the Union, and none other. Which Act has also lodg'd the Power of Summoning and Returning Members of Parliament in other Hands.

*The Courts of Judicature.*

[The College of Justice.] This Court which was instituted by King James V. *Anno 1532*. is one of the most Noble, Decent, and Orderly Courts in Europe, both upon Account of its first Foundation, and of the later Constitution made by the said King James V. who by its newer Foundation created it a College of Justice, after the Form of the Supreme Sovereign Court or Parliament of Paris, and gave it great Privileges, Emoluments, and Immunities. Before this second Erection, it was call'd in Scotland the Kings Council, and the Lords were call'd Lords of Council and Session, which Title they still carry, being at first no more than a Committee of Parliament, and Ambulatory by Circuits; it is suppos'd that it had even then a Cumulative and Distributive Jurisdiction center'd



in one, which made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now consists of 1 constant President, and 14 other Members. The *Lord High Chancellor* presides here when present, but speaks little unless he is bred a Lawyer; the King names several other Extraordinary Lords, who sit, but are not oblig'd to Attendance, because they have no Salaries, but Votes among the rest. The Court sits from the first of November to the last of February; and from the 1st of June to the last of July, all inclusive; and the same is ordain'd by Act of Parliament for all the other *Judicatories* in Scotland, which sit at the same Time, without Regard to the *Christmas Vacation*. In Time of Session they sit from 9 a Clock in the Forenoon, every Day in the Week but Sunday and Monday: Sometimes they sit in the Afternoon, to end concluded Causes, or to hear such long Debates as the Forenoon was too short to hear, which gives a great Dispatch to Causes that come before them. The Lords both Ordinary and Extraordinary, when in the *Inner House*, sit on a semicircular Bench in their Robes, to hear Petitions and Processes resum'd by the Clerks: The Advocates debate their Clients Causes before them. Here are six Principal Clerks, who minute the Heads of great and weighty Causes and Debates, and write the Deliverance of Bills, Interlocutory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the *Inner House*, who alone make *Decretes*, and determine all Business in that Court, there being no Appeals from it to any other Court; but by Applications to themselves before Extract, Reduction or Suspension in common Form; which in the second Instance comes always before themselves, and must be upon other new Grounds than was formerly represented. Nine of the Lords make a *Quorum* in the *Inner House*, otherwise they can't vote in any Case, except in particular Cases refer'd to one or more of the whole Lords; and one of the Members (the President being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the *Outer House*, for discussing of ordinary Actions, who sits upon a Bench, where the 6 Under-Clerks sitting before him, who minute likewise in their Courts, as they do in the *Inner House*, all Debates or Writs, Signatures or Sentences of ordinary Causes decided by the Ordinary, who meddles with no extraordinary Case, except where it is remitted to him by all the Lords to be discuss'd in the *Outer House* for Dispatch. There is a Roll of ordinary Actions, such as Summons, simple Reduction, Improbation, Recognition, &c. Advocations and Suspensions in another Roll, for the *Outer House*, when these are called, Terms granted, Acts extracted, which when called here are either Sentences pronounc'd by the Ordinary in the *Outer House*, and so decreet'd, or else the Parties crave a Representation of one point or more to the whole Lords, and the Ordinary is to make a Report of their *Interloquitor*, which he reports in the

*Outer House* the next Day ordinarily, or at the *Side Bar* the next Week ; but most of the Causes of the *Outer House*, especially of Consequence, come to the *Inner House*, by making an *Avissandum* to all the Lords, and is inrolled in Course by Warrant in the *Inner House* Roll of ordinary Actions, which in its Course comes again to be called in the *Inner House* before the whole Lords ; and after debating, there is either a Decision, or the Cause is concluded. Where there is any Probation led or inrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Causes in the *Inner House*, it's advis'd by the Lords, (in some special Cases, in which they are allowed to remove all but the Parties and their Prosecutors) with close Doors ; and where there is any Difficulty after, the *President* resumes the whole, causes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their Proctors, to hear if they have any thing further to say ; and commonly they have nothing material further to add. Then the Lords order them to remove, and upon serious Deliberation they Debate and vote, and call in the Parties and their Advocates, and by the Mouth of their *President* declare their *Sentence definitive*, which is a *Decreet* to be extracted, as all other *Decretes* are, by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Process* ; if there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreet*, the principal Clerk side-signs the joyning of every two Sheets, and the *Lord Register* subscribes the last Sheet of the *Decreet*, which contains the whole Libel, as it is in the Summons, the Executions Debates, and *Interloquitors* of the *Outer* and *Inner House*, and the Lords *Sentence*.

*Observe*, That none may presume to speak after the Lords begin to advise, unless by them desir'd, under the Pain of Imprisonment. That the Lords may have Time to read Informations, Petitions, and the *Lieges* be eas'd of the Trouble of going with them to their Lodgings, every Lord has a Box standing upon a Table in the *Waiting-Room* in the *Inner House* from Two to Four a-Clock in the Afternoon ; wherein all who have Papers to offer, may put 'em by a Slit in the Cover. Each of the principal Clerks have also a Box, and Parties must put their Bills or Answers, or Informations of Causes to be reported, in the Clerk of the *Process*'s Box, when they are put in the Lords Boxes, except such Bills as pass of Course, or relate to Acts of *Decretes* ready to be extracted. Clerks are not to receive or present Reclaiming Bills against *Interloquitors in presentia*, unless offer'd within six Days of the pronouncing, nor more than three Bills from the same Party against one *Interloquitor*.

*Note also*, That the Lords of Session are now authoriz'd by Act of Parliament, to judge in all Causes formerly belonging to the Cognizance of the Commission, viz. the planting Churches, modifying and augmenting Ministers Stipends, Valuation



luation and Sale of Tythes, Erection of New Churches, uniting and dismembring Parishes, &c. and meet for that End weekly in Time of Session upon *Wednesday* at 3 a Clock in the Afternoon; and sit so long as they think fit, judging Causes conform to the Order of a Roll. The *Diets* of this Court are peremptory, and Causes are advised with close Doors.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Session; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their *Decrets* and Procedure are most formal. So that the Lords by their Constitution are oblig'd to do nothing but upon the greatest Deliberation in the World. Upon these *Decrets* the Parties raise *Horning* (*i. e.* Out-Law) and other *Diligence* (*i. e.* issue out Writs of Arrest) under the King's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or securing the Debtor's Estate for Payment of it. In a Word, the Method of doing Business in the Session is more desirable, and safe to Parties interested, than the Form of Process in any Court of *Europe*. For the Rolls bring in all Causes in their due Order, without Partiality or Respect of Persons. Causes of the greatest Consequence are at first advised by the whole Lords in the *Inner House*; other Causes are call'd of course before an Ordinary in the *Outer House*, who decides the Controversy, if clear, without farther Trouble or Expence; and in case of Difficulty takes some little Time to advise it himself, or to advise with the whole Lords upon it. When he agrees to make an *Avissandum* with the Matter to the whole Lords, he acquaints the Parties what Day he will Report it, that they may the Night before put Informations *thereanent* in the Lords Boxes. If the Ordinary be clear to pronounce an *Interloquitor* to the Dissatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himself *lesed* may either get Redress by putting a *Written Representation* in his Box, and procuring a new Calling of the Cause at the *Side Bar* to clear any Mistake. And if the Ordinary do notwithstanding adhere to his former Opinion, the Party may require the Answer of the rest of the Lords upon the Point; and, if refus'd by the Ordinary, may complain to the Lords, and get their Answer upon a Bill; and if that displease, has the Benefit to Reclaim against it once again; which is a sufficient Security against the Danger of a *Rash Sentence*: As the Restriction of the Number of Bills is a Curb to Litigiousness, and the informing the Lords by putting Papers into their Boxes, affords 'em Time to consider the Case maturely; besides that, it easeth both Parties of the Trouble of going to their Lodgings, and prevents Solicitations; which is farther provided against by an Act of *Sederunt*, which the Lords promise upon Honour to observe.

This Court is said to have a distributive Jurisdiction only, but no competent Judicature for Life or Limb, &c. but for Faults competent to themselves, too tedious to insert here.

which is only designed for a general View. This Court makes Acts of *Sederunt*, equivalent to Laws and Acts of Parliament, and are of Force till they are recall'd by Parliament, which is seldom or never done; because the Lord's of Session in Parliament before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench of Parliament, where they set not as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters when requir'd. The Lords of Session make their own Collectors, and other Servants of the House, except the Four ordinary *Maces*, who serve them in Time of Session, and have their Commissions from the King, with yearly Pensions, besides their ordinary Dues from Parties. The Lords appoint certain of their Number weekly, to sit upon all Bills of *Suspensions*, &c. and for Examining Witnesses by Turns.

The ancient Way of *Appealing* (then call'd *Raising of Doom*) from the Justice Court to the High Court of Parliament, was in this Manner; The Appellant was oblig'd to protest, That the Doom given was *Evil, False, Rotten and Stinkande* in the Self, &c. and this he was to do, or *besten his Toes quhere his Heel stude*; i. e. stand with his Toes, where his Heel stood.

[The Justice Court] This Court came in Place of that of the Justice Eyre, or Justice General, which was last in the Person of the Earl of Argyll, who transacted for it with King Charles I. and was made Justice General of all the Islands, which raising great Debates betwixt him and some Hereditary Sheriffs there, that Jurisdiction was taken away by Parliament in 1672, and was erected into a Justice or Criminal Court, consisting of a Justice General, alterable at the King's Pleasure; Justice Clerk, and 3 other Judges, who are Lords of the Session. This Court commonly sits upon Mondays, and sometimes goes Circuits into the Country. The ordinary Clerk of this Court has his Commission from the Justice Clerk. They have four ordinary *Mancers*, and a *Doomster* (or Judge), appointed by the Lords of the Session. The Clerk raises a *Libel* or *Indictment* upon a Bill pass'd by any of the Lords of that Court, at the Instance of the Pursuer against the Defender, i. e. the Criminal, who is committed to Prison immediately after Citation. When the Party, Witnesses, and *Great Assize* (or Jury of 45 Men are cited, the Day of Appearance being come, 15 of the *Greatest Assize* is chosen to be the Assize upon the Pannal (or Prisoner at the Bar;) the Assize sits with the Judges to hear the *Libel* read, Witnesses examin'd, and the Debates on both Sides, which is *Verbatim* written in the Adjournal Books. The King's Advocate pleads for the Pursuer; being the King's Cause, and other Advocates for the Pannal; the Debates being closed, they either find the *Libel* or *Indictment non Relevant*; in which Case they de-



set the Diet, and assail or absolve the Party accus'd; or if Relevant, then the Assize or Jury of 15 is remov'd into a closer Room, none being present with them, where they chuse their own Chancellor and Clerk, and consider the Libel, Depositions and Debates; and bring in their Verdict of the Pannal seal'd, Guilty, or Not Guilty; if Not Guilty, the Lords absolve; if Guilty, they condemn, and declare their Sentence of Condemnation, and command the Punishment to be put in Execution against the Pannal, by a Mace, and the Mouth of the Doomsman. Then the Pannal is carry'd to Prison, till the Sentence be put in Execution.

This is the Form of Proceeding against a Commoner, but if the Offender be a Peer, the Method of proceeding against him is directed in an Act of Parliament, Anno sexto Anna Regina, Entitul'd, *An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great-Britain; and for Trying Peers for Offence committed in Scotland, &c.* in these Words, viz. For the more effectual Tryal of any Peer of Great-Britain, that hath committed, or shall commit any High Treason, Petty Treason, Misprison of Treason, Murder, or other Felonies in Scotland, Commission or Commissions may issue under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, to be directed to such Person and Persons as shall be therein named, constituting them and such a Number of them as shall be therein mention'd, Justices of the King, his Heirs and Successors, to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County and Counties of Scotland as shall be named therein, of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies committed in such Country by a Peer or Peers of Great-Britain, which Inquisition shall be taken and made in the same Manner as Indictments found and taken before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of any Court of England, and shall be of the same Effect, and proceeded upon in the same Manner as any Inquisition found before Justices of Oyer and Terminer in England, whereby any Peer is indicted for any such Offence; and such Justices shall issue Mandates or Precepts to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of Scotland, to return to them at such a Day and Place as they shall appoint, such and so many good and lawful Men of the same County as may be sufficient to enquire of the Offences aforesaid; and Twelve or more of them so returned, being Sworn, shall be sufficient to make such Enquiry, and find any Indictment, &c. All the Lords of the Justice Court have Pensions.

[The Exchequer.] The Court of Exchequer in Scotland, is establish'd by an Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, Anno sexto Anna Regina, Entitul'd, *An Act for Settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland*: Pursuant to a Clause or proviso for that Purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, This Court has the same Power, Authority

Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* relating thereto, is likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of Five Years standing in any of the Four Inns of Court of *England*; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for Five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Court of Admiralty. ] Is as ancient as in most other Kingdoms of *Europe*. And the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has been usually intrusted with Persons of the greatest Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceedings of this Court, there are unhappily very small Accounts remaining. For the Records of the Court being carried up to *London* by the Usurper *Cromwell*, after the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, when they were sent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship, in which they with other ancient Writings were lodged, perished in the Voyage; so that though the *Scottish* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepbourn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, was created Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*: He was succeeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*; and there are two Books extant of Records in his Time, one from 1547 to 1559; and the other from 1559 to 1561, in which the whole Transactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal pronounced during those Years, are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Cousin to King *James* VI. was created Heretable Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heretable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles* II. as his next Heir, who convey'd it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, Heretable as before, with a Reservation of a Term for Life, to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained till the Revolution. In 1693, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*; and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commissioners, till King *James* VII's Death. Upon which,

*Charles*



*Charles Duke of Lennox* was qualified as Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*; and upon his Resignation of his heretable Offices into her Majesty's Hands, *David Earl of Weems* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*; with an Exemption of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland*, in which Post he continued till the Union.

The Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (Act 16. Parl. 3. Car. II) declared to be a supreme Court, in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction, and the Lord High Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh Waters and navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Floodmark. So that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with in the first Instance, but by the Lord High Admiral, and the Judges of his Court. Sentences pass'd in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court, but no Advococation lies from it to the Lords of the Session, or any other Judicatory, unless in Cases not Maritime. No Suspension, or other Stop to the Decrets of the Admiralty can be pass'd, except by the whole Lords in *Prasentia*, in time of Session; and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation-time. And if they find that this Suspension was unjustly procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved, over and above the Expence of their Plea before the Lords of the Session. The Admiralty Court may also review their own Acts, wherein they are controulable by no other Court; and in this Power they are vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the 19th Article of the Union, only subject to such Regulations and Alterations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

The Causes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, are these among others. Revealing the King's Secret over Sea in Time of War; Causes relating to Pirates and their Abettors, Out-traders and Refettors; fortifying the King's Enemies, and harming his Friends; breaking of the Admiral's Arrestments and Attachments, and resisting his Precepts; seizing prohibited and uncustomed Goods imported or exported; punishing Forefallers, Regraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fish and Drink, Firewood carried over Sea; Pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Jurisdiction; determining in other Courts thereupon; procuring Passes and Certificates in Maritime Causes, other than from the Admiral; exporting beyond Sea Traytors, Rebels, Rogues, and Fugitives from Justice; hiring and freighting foreign Ships, when their own would have done; throwing Sand or Ballast into Harbours or Channels whereby they may be choaked; Shipwrights or Boarmakers extorting upon the Subjects; taking away of Buys, or cutting of Cables; using false Weights and Measures at Sea;

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committing Murder within the Jurisdiction of the Court: Not appearing at the Musters in time of War, which the Admiral has power of appointing at pleasure, at which all Inhabitants within a Mile of the Coast are obliged to appear, under what Penalties he thinks fit. Punishments of Offences committed within his Jurisdiction by *Mariners*, the Amercements of which fall to him; as do also Wafts, Strays, and Deodands, and Wrecks, besides his Share of lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson*, and *Fetson*, and all Royal Fishes. In short, all Maritime Causes are triable only before his Judge (for the Admiral never judges in Person) who is therefore stiled *Judex Supremus Curia Admiralis Scotiæ*.

Causes are tried in that Court by the Civil Law (which is properly in such Cases the common Law of *Scotland*) in which also they are assisted for deciding of particular Cases, by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and the *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

*Alexander Boyne* of *Logie* is Secretary to the Earl of *Weemys*, Lord Vice-Admiral and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*; but many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Admirals Depute of several Places in the Country by his Lordship, and are frequently changed at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of Sea-Coast Towns are appointed Deputy Admirals within their own Precincts, and such *English* Men of War as come up the *Frith* for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judge's Salary is 100 *l. Sterling* a Year by Act of Parliament; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether *Condemnator* or *Absolutor*, he has a Fee, as the Lords of Session and Justiciary anciently had, before their Salaries were ascertained upon appropriated Funds. The Judge also has Fees for all Passes and Safe-Conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship, or new Master of a Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues of all Summons or Precepts, and of all Extracts of Decrees, Acts or Sentences that are pass'd in that Court.

Attendant upon the above-mentioned Courts, especially on the Lords of the Session, is the College of Advocates; of which take the following Account.

#### Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

[*Faculty of Advocates.*] Immediately after the Institution of the Session, a certain Number of Persons of the best Reputation, Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court, who were called *General Procurators of the Council* or *Advocates*. Their Number was at first but Ten, and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the Lords of Session. But in Process of

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Time, Business increasing, the Number of *Advocates* increased likewise; so that now their Number is 180. Of these 140 constantly attend the House; many of the rest are Gentlemen of good Estates, who enter'd into that Body with no other View, than the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They meet every Year the first *Tuesday* in *January*, at which Time they chuse their annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treasurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator* of their *Library*.

The *Dean's* Office is to preside in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occasion, when the *Faculty* cannot be conven'd, he assumes to himself a certain Number of the most intelligent and experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Interests and Concerns of the Society. Tho' his Office is annual, yet the same Person is usually Elected again, and is rarely changed.

The *Treasurer* has the Custody and Management of their Stock, which ariseth from the Dues paid by such as are admitted into the Society, and he is frequently continued for several Years.

The *Clerks* are two of their own Number, who attend their Meetings by Turns, and take Minutes of their Proceedings, and give out Extracts of the Orders of the *Faculty* under their Hand; they are not frequently changed.

The Manner of Admission into this Society, is by a Trial in the Civil Law, and sometimes, tho' rarely, by a Trial in the *Scots* Law. The Person desiring to be admitted, having upon a Petition obtained from the Lords a Recommendation, or Remit to the *Dean of the Faculty*, he giveth a Remit to the private Examinators, who are chosen annually, and sworn to be faithful in their Office. They are Nine in Number, and after their Election they divide the Body of the Civil Law into Nine Parts, each taking one, and having appointed a *Diet* for Examination, where seven at least must be present, they all of them examine the *Candidate*, and thereafter the Question being put, Qualify. Yea, or No, they give their Opinion by Ballotting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted, by signing his Petition, or remitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the *Candidate* being recommended by the private Examinators, the *Dean* assigns him a Title of the Civil Law for the Subject of his *Theses*. And having obtain'd a *Diet*, i. e. a set Day for his publick Trial, he distributes his *Theses* among the *Advocates* eight Days before; and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to the Number of 25, (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings, except in the extraordinary Disposal of Money. and then the said *Quorum* is enlarged to 45 :) Three at least of the 15 publick Examinators chosen annually for that End, dispute

dispute against the Candidate's *Theses*, and afterwards the *Faculty* give their Opinion by Ballotting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualify'd, the Dean is desired to assign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*: For which End having a Day allowed him, he appears in the Inner Session-House, and is allowed to stand in one of the *Lords* Places covered while he makes his Harangue, after which he is admitted by taking of the Oaths to the Government, and one to be faithful in his Office.

For the Use of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, first founded about the Year 1680. It was at first intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly: but that End being in a great Measure obtained by a very large Collection made of that kind, they began to furnish their Library with Books of all kinds of Literature, and of late have made a considerable Collection of MSS. relating chiefly to the History of the Island; and have purchased a curious Collection of Greek, Roman, Saxon, and Scottish Medals, which the ingenious Mr. James Sutherland had with great Labour collected, together with several Pieces of Roman Antiquities, and a very noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are deposited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Session House.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more, and at present to three of their Number, who have a Deputy, that gives constant Attendance in the Library at certain Hours.

Besides the Keepers, there are three Curators of the Library, one of which goes off yearly, and his Place is supply'd at the yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inspect the State of the Library from time to time, and to give Directions for purchasing such Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the rest of the College of Justice; but have by the late Treaty of Union this special Privilege, that hereafter none shall be named by his Majesty or his Royal Successors to be Ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have been *Advocates* or principal Clerks of Session for the space of Five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the space of Ten Years, having two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and publick Trial on the Civil Law before the *Faculty of Advocates*, and have by them been found qualified for the said Office. By a late Act of the said *Faculty*, Mr. William Forbes, one of the *Advocates*, being authoriz'd by the Lords of the Session, is to write the Decisions of every Session during the succeeding Vacation, under the Title of the *Journal of the Session*, &c. for which he has a Salary from the *Faculty*; and the said Journal is to be lodged



lodged in the Faculty's Library, for the use of the Lawyers before another Session begins.

### *The Court of Chancery.*

The Court of Chancery with the Proceeding therein, is supposed to be one of the English Customs which were brought Home by King James I. who lived in an easy and honourable Confinement there for some Years in the Beginning of his Reign; so that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the said Period; yet some Authors affirm that there was a Chancery before James I. but own that it was much improved and enlarged by him after his Return from England.

### *Writers to the Signet.*

There is at present about One Hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can Subscribe all Writs that ordinarily pass the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commissioners to the Society appointed by the Lords Secretaries, for managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and trying of the Abuses and Misdemeanors of the Members thereof; and punishing Delinquents according to the Degrees of their Offence, even to the Depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the aforesaid Number of Commissioners, Five, with one of the Keepers, are a *Quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleasure. Infrant Writers to the Signet obtain first a Commission from the Secretaries, and then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commissioners, representing after what Manner they have qualify'd themselves for being Writers to the Signet, and crave to be try'd. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, who make a Report to the Keepers and Commissioners; and if they be found qualify'd, they are admitted, and have an Act of Admission delivered to them: They take an Oath *de Fidei*, and sign the Rules and Constitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to observe.

### *Of the Government of Counties,*

[*Sheriffs and Stewards.*] In every County or Shire in Scotland, anciently the chief Magistrate was the Sheriff, who was the ordinary Judge in all Causes Civil and Criminal within his Jurisdiction, subject only to the *Justiciary*, before the Institution of the College of Justice; he is still ordinary Judge in lesser Causes, but the greater ones are reserved to the *Justiciary* by Statute. The Sentences which the Sheriffs give, may be reduced or suspended by the Lords of the Session, who can also call before

fore them any Processes depending before a Sheriff. Questions concerning Marches, and Controversies arising thereanent between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before him. All Breves and Precepts out of the *Chancery* are directed to him for infeoffing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors. And there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the *Exchequer*. Most Sheriffsdoms were anciently Heretable, and many are so still. The Office was never Annual, sometimes for Life, usually, when not Heretable, only *durante Beneplacito* of the Sovereign. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stuarts*, and the *Stuart* has the same Power in them as the Sheriff has in his *Shire*. Two of these *Stuarts*, *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*, send Members to Parliament, in *Kyle* in some part of the Propriety of the *Great Stuart* of Scotland, who was always the King's Eldest Son, was erected into a *Stuarty* by it self. The *Stuarty* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*, and *Mac Duff's* Estate in *Fife*, is called the *Stuarty of Fife*.

**Courts of Regality.** Besides these Courts, there are other Courts of *Regality*, where, by Vertue of a Royal Jurisdiction invested in the Lord of the *Regality*, they have many Immunities and Privileges. These anciently belong'd to the Ecclesiasticks, and were appropriated to such Lands as they were possess'd of in Property and Superiority. But of late many great Men have those *Regalities* granted to them. But these Burghs of *Regalities* being no Estate, nor having the Power of Pit and Gallows, they only try Causes arising in their own Liberties.

Here are also Baron Courts; every Baron that holds a Baron of the King, has such a Court, in which lesser Causes are tried, and they can Fine and Distrain; anciently they cou'd judge Causes of Life and Death, but now they have lost that Power. However, they are admitted by some Learned Men of the Law to be Courts of Record.

**Commisseries.** Here are likewise Courts called the *Commisseries*, answerable to those of the *English* Diocesan Chancellors, the highest of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Testaments; the Right of Patronage to Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, and Ecclesiastical Causes of that Nature; but in almost all other Parts of the Kingdom there fits but one Judge on these Causes.

The Commisseries in these Courts were formerly nominated by the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*.

In Criminal Causes, the King's Chief Justice holds his Court generally at *Edinburgh*, which Office was formerly executed by the Earls of *Argyle*, once Hereditary Justice Generals of all Scotland, (the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scheland* excepted;) but now the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Duke of that Name does only



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nd to his own Lands. In the said Court the Defendant likewise permitted, even in Case of High-Treason, to retain an Advocate to plead for him. Moreover, in Criminal Matters, Justices are sometimes appointed by the King's Commission, for deciding this or that particular Cause.

**Justices of the Peace.** These have been of a long standing in Scotland, but under several Regulations; the last render'd the Commission of the Peace wholly in effectual, viz. That they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till 15 Days after the fact. This Act of Parliament was procur'd by the Great Men, in Favour of themselves, who had most of the Sheriffs Courts and Regalties in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a constant Dependance on them. The only Check they had upon them, were the Parliament and Council, but the Statute of these being transferr'd by the Union, the Parliament of Great Britain has restored the Fifteen Days to the Justices of Peace, that the Heretable Offices may not be Arbitrary and without Controul; and that the Commons may have some share in the policy and publick Government, as they have in Great Britain. **Coroners.** The Coroners Inquests are very Ancient, their Office being largely prescribed in the Laws attributed to King Malcolm II. where all Matters are said to be Cognizable by them which are Breaches of the King's Peace, and they are required to have Clerks to register Depositions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors; but at present this Office is in Decay, except in some particular Places, where the Coroners present all Malefactors, and take them to and from Prison.

**the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations, and Villages.**

**Royal Boroughs.** Are Corporations made so for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by several Kings of Scotland at several Times, which Corporations have a Privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in Parliament. These Boroughs have all their particular Privileges by themselves, and in General, they have all of them within their respective Bounds, sole Power of Trade and Merchandize, exclusive of all others; they can keep Courts, have the Jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make By-laws for the Government of their Borough, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions also between Burgesses are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The Guild is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough. Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Guild*, who is next

next Magistrate to the *Bailiffs*; he judges Controversies between Merchants concerning Trade, Disputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courses, and other Nuisances; calls Courts at which all the Brethren of the *Guild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the common Stock of the *Guild*, and amerces and collects all Fines.

The Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, govern'd by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the Court of Four Boroughs, and was Yearly held to treat and determine concerning Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs. The Four Boroughs which composed this Court were *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*; but when the two last were fallen into the Hands of the *English*, *Lithgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a Saving for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient Allegiance.

But this Court not being sufficient to Answer the Necessities of the Royal Boroughs in general, in King James III's Time, *Ann. Dom. 1487*. all the Borough were impower'd to send Commissioners to a Yearly Convention of their own, which was then appointed to meet at *Innerskelthing*, wherein they were to consult concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the Boroughs. But there are no Records of these Conventions older than 1552, when a Convention of Boroughs set at *Edinburgh*. These Meetings made Acts for the Good of their Body, which were as binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the Burghs which they did concern.

By the old Borough Laws no Man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any Convention or Meeting of Boroughs, except he were a Merchant or Trafficker, free of, and residing in the Borough which he was to represent. But in 1699 the Boroughs made an Act to capacitate the same Men to be their Commissioner in Parliament, and in the Convention of Boroughs, (which he could not regularly be before) and likewise to capacitate any Man having Heritage or Interest in any Burgh, or who might lose or win in the Concerns of that Borough, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The Power of the Convention of Boroughs is very great. All Cases of Trade and Government within any Borough are there decidable: Differences between Burgh and Burgh are there determined: They can Unlaw any Burgh or Burghs that shall disobey them: They determine the Elections of Magistrates and Councils: They fine Delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their Decrees: They Judge Misdemeanors of their *Conservators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Commissioners to visit the Burghs, and to make Reports to the Convention, that they may determine what is proper: In 1691 there was a General

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neral Visitation of all the *Royal Boroughs* in *Scotland*, and the Commissioners were order'd to enquire into the State of each *Burgh*, as to their real and casual Rents and Revenues: Their Trade and Shipping, and the Constitution of their Prisons and publick Works: Their Harbours and Bulwarks, the Condition of their Houses, and the Management of their common Stock: And this Commission was faithfully executed, by which means the Convention was fully appriz'd of all that concern'd the *Boroughs* in general, and every *Borough* in particular.

They have made Laws relating to Shipping, to Masters and Owners of Ships, to Mariners and Merchants, by whom they were freighted: To Manufactures, such as Plaiding, Linnen, Yarn, &c. to the Curing and Packing of Fish, Salmon, Herrings, &c. to the Importing and Exporting several Commodities.

The Trade between *Scotland* and the *Netherlands* is subject to their Regulation: They fix the *Stapleport*, which was formerly at *Dort*, and is now at *Campher*. Their *Conservator* is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulates his Powers, approves his Deputies, and appoints his Salary; so that in truth the whole *Staple Trade* is subject to their Management. They have also an Agent, and two Clerks.

Last of all, they have sent, upon Occasion, Commissioners from the whole Body into *France*, *England*, *Denmark*, and *Poland* to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done within these few Years. The *Convention of Boroughs* generally sits at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unless it has been agreed in Convention, and another Place appointed on purpose. It is usually summoned by the *Provost of Edinburgh*, who issues out his Letters for that purpose, and who upon any Emergency may Summon a Convention *pro re nata*.

[*Town-Council*.] The *Town-Council* meet once or twice a Week, to consider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporation, and have their several distinct Courts for administering Justice in indifferent Affairs; but their Magistrates by their Fundamental Rights, continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interest of some Citizens they continue longer. But all these inferior Judges and Magistrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Customs to rule by, yet all their Decisions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that those may at any time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.



# THE Present State

# SCOTLAND.

## BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

# CHAPTER I

*Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy, their Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues; also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.*



FROM the Beginning of Christianity  
the Ministers of GOD in his Church  
have been called the *Clergy*, from the  
Greek Word *Κληρoς*, a Lot, as being  
more peculiarly God's Inheritance ; for  
so that Greek Word metaphorically sig-  
nify'd. From thence came the Word *Clerk*, which has since  
been taken into other Professions ; for which Reason, Church



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men in *Scotland* have been usually called *Ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacraments*.

As long as *Episcopacy* continued in *Scotland*, all the *Parish Priests* received Orders from *Bishops* only, who were assisted by *Presbyters*. Now since the Establishment of *Presbyterian Church Government*, that is not required, but instead of *Episcopal Ordination*, they receive *Ordination* by solemn Prayer and Impositions of Hands from the *Presbytery*.

#### *How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.*

The Crown, the Nobility, and Gentry, by the ancient Laws and Constitutions of *Scotland*, had the Right of presenting Ministers to Livings in their Gift, to the Bishop of the Diocese for Institution and Induction; but upon the Abolition of *Episcopacy*, Lay-Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament, and in case of a Vacancy in any Church, the Right of Presentation was settled in the Heretors of the said Parish (being Protestants) and the Ruling Elders; but that Method being found prejudicial to the Rights of Lay-Patrons in disposing thereof, and for other Reasons assign'd, the Parliament of Great-Britain, in the 10th Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, Enacted, That from and after the First Day of May, 1712, it shall and may be lawful for her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, and for every other Person and Persons who have Right to any Patronage or Patronages of any Church or Churches whatsoever, (who have not made and subscrib'd a formal Renunciation thereof under their Hands) to present a qualified Minister or Ministers to any Church or Churches, whereof they are Patrons, which shall at any time after the said First Day of May happen to be vacant, and the Presbytery of the respective Bounds shall, and is obliged to receive and admit the Minister so presented accordingly; any thing, in any other Act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### *Oath of Allegiance.*

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King GEORGE. So help me God.

#### *The Assurance.*

I A. B. do in the Sincerity of my Heart Assert, Acknowledge, and Declare, That his Majesty King George is the only lawful undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well de Jure, that is, of Right, King, as de Facto, that is, in the Possession and Exercise of the Government; and therefore do sincerely and faithfully promise and engage, that I

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will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend his Majesty's Title and Government against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts shall disturb or disquiet his Majesty in the Possession or Exercise thereof.

**Privileges of the Clergy.]** The Privileges of the Scotch Clergy since the Reformation, are as considerable as in any other Protestant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Persons and Estates; for the Law has provided, that such as shall be found guilty of Assaulting the Lives of Ministers, or robbing their Houses, or actually attempting the same, shall be punished by Death, and Escheat of Moveables; and that this Law may be the better executed, Five Hundred Marks Reward is allowed to the Discoverer, and Three Hundred Marks to the Apprehender of the foresaid Criminals, to be paid out of his Majesty's Treasury: And for their better Accommodation they are provided with convenient *Manfes*, (i. e. *Parsonage-Houses*) and where they are not sitting, the *Heretors* of the Parish shall build compleat *Manfes* for them, not exceeding 1000 l. nor under 500 Marks Value.

**Revenues of the Clergy.]** At the first Plantation of Christianity, People were so liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very rich; but it was so impoverish'd by the Romish Clergy in latter Days, by letting long Leases and corrupt Compositions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not K. James VI. took some care in recovering and restoring some small Part of her former vast Revenues, this Church had been the poorest in the World. However, the Ecclesiastical Revenues are not so contemptible as many would render them, if one considers the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided against *Pluralities*; and that every Parish Church, and such Bounds as shall be found to be a sufficient and competent Parish, shall have their own Pastor, with a sufficient and reasonable Stipend, according to the State and Ability of the Place; and be exempted from paying *Teynds* (i. e. *Tithes*). And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Minister has *Fewel*, *Foggage*, *Fail*, and *Divviots* allow'd them (except Ministers in *Burghs* that have no Right to *Glebes*) with Grass for one Horse and two Cows to be design'd; and if there be no Kirk-Land near the *Manse*, or the same be arable, then the *Heretors* pay the Minister Twenty Pounds yearly for their Grass: And when the Right of *Teynds* was settled upon the Lay Patrons, Care was taken by the Government, that the *Teynds* should be burthen'd with the Ministers Stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands increased. In the Provision made for the *Parochial Clergy* in Scotland, one thing is very commendable, which is, that throughout



throughout the whole Country there are scarce any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. Sterling per Annum*, which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Divisions, at least the bringing of the smaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King Charles I.

CHAP II.

*Of the Scottish Computation, Numbring, Weight, Measures, Money.*

**Scottish Computation.]** THE Scots use the same Computations of Years, and Months, and Days, as the English in their Vulgar Account, beginning and ending their Portions of Time alike with them.

**Scottish Numbring.]** Vide England.

**Weights and Measures.]** The Goldsmiths of Edinburgh divide their Ounces into 16 Drops, and their Drops into 36 Grains, 27 of their Grains making the English Penny Weight.

The Stone-weight is 16 Pounds, and the Pound 16 Ounces Troy; the Pint 3 Pounds and 7 Ounces Troy of clear Water of the River *Leith*; and the Firlot of *Linlithgow*, which is the Standard, contains Thirty-one Pints *Stirling Jugg*, for the Measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oats; and 'twas order'd by Parliament, that these Standards be kept, two Firlots at *Linlithgow*, the Stone-weight at *Lanerk*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Stirling*, and that these be the Universal respective Measures. The *Applicative Measures* are the *Scottish Ell*, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot Measures* 12 of these Inches; the Standard whereof is also kept at *Edinburgh*, and all *Glasiers*, *Masons*, and other Workmen work by it. But since the Union, all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole united Kingdoms; namely, those which are now established in *England*; but then the *Burghs* in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly in use there, did of special Right belong, keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept in the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*.

**Money.]** The Wealth of *Scotland* anciently consisted in their Stocks of Cattle, and not of Money; tho' it is not to be doubted that these Parts of *Great Britain* have all along maintained their Commerce in the same Methods and Fashion with those that are more Southern. So that the Value of Money and the Prices of Goods, were at a *Par*, among the several Nations which anciently Inhabited this Island. Of this we have an

early Instance in the Laws of King *Malcolm II.* wherein a *Colpindach* or young *Heifer* was valued at Thirty Pence; the very same Price that was set on an Ox in some of our *Saxon* Laws, which are supposed to be Enacted about the same Time. When Gold was first Coined in *Scotland* is very uncertain: However, the Proportion betwixt Gold and Silver there has been usually One to Twelve, so that when the Ounce of Gold was Three Pounds, the Ounce of Silver went at Five Shillings, &c. *James the 1<sup>st</sup>* raised the Price first of Silver to 8 s. an Ounce, and Gold to 4 l. 19 s. Afterwards he mounted the Ounce of Silver to 12 s. and the Gold he advanced to 6 l. and *James IV.* kept both at the last mentioned Value. There are no remaining Acts of Council, concerning Coinage in King *James V's* Time, though great Alteration were made in that Reign. The *Douglas* Groats of 10 d. fine, and *Babies* of 3 d. fine, were then brought into use; as were likewise the *Bonnet* Pieces of Gold. In Queen *Mary's* Time, the Ounce of Silver rose to 30 s. and the Coined *Placks* of only 2 d. Fine at 14 l. 16 s. the Ounce. There is in the Bishop of *Carlisle's* *Scottish Historical Library*, a very curious Account of the several Gold and Silver Pieces of Money, which have from Time to Time been Coined in *Scotland*: But all the currant Money of that Country, being by the Articles of the Union called in, and ordered to be reduced to the *English* Standard, that so there may not be different Species of Money currant in *Great Britain*; there is the less need to be particular in specifying of them. Those that are curious in those Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundant of Satisfaction.

As to what relates to the Nobility of *Scotland*, and their different Degrees, their Privilege, Precedence, &c. See the same in *England*.

### CHAP. III.

Of the Commons of *Scotland*, and therein of Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burghers, &c.

Order of the Thistle. **A**MONG the Nobles of a lower Degree, are Knights, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where else in *Europe*, by taking of an Oath, and being proclaimed publicly by the Herald, of whom the most Honourable are the Knights of the Thistle.

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The Noble Order of Knights of the *Thistle*, was, as we are told, first erected by King *Achais*, but growing into Desuetude by length of Time, was revived by King *James VII.* but his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restored by the late Queen *Anne*. The Collar of the Order is composed of *Thistles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto Pendant on a Blue Rundle, the Image of St. *Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautify'd with Pearls: The Inscription is, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, though some think it should be *Nemo me impune lacessis*, in the present Tense, as all other Motto's are; but tho' the present Time makes more the Nature of the Thing, yet the Future is more Threatning, and expresses more of Courage: And this *Thistle* is chosen not for its Nature, but for its Aptness, to express this Effect of Courage.

The ordinary and common Badge, worn by the Knights of this noble Order, is a Green Ribbon, whereat hangs a *Thistle* of Gold, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the aforesaid Motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

Upon the Feast of St. *Andrew*, being the 30th Day of November, the Knights solemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of St. *Andrews* to celebrate their Feast; during the Solemnity they are richly Apparel'd; and being formerly all Lords of Parliament, they wear their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their left Shoulders an Azure Rundle, on which is Embroidered St. *Andrews* Cross, Argent, environ'd in the Centre with a Crown, beautify'd with Flower de Lys, Or.

**Bannerets.]** Knights and *Bannerets*, are created under the Royal Standard, in the King's Army, and in the Field of Battle, the King himself being present, and that Honour to continue during the *Banneret's* Life only: They have Precedency before all of the same Order, whose Patents are of a Posterior Date. King *Charles I.* did by his Letters Patents ordain that the Wives of these Knights, and their Heirs Male should have the Precedency as well after, as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the Wives of all those of whom the Knights *Baronets* and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights *Baronets*.

**Baronet.]** The Order of *Baronet* in Scotland was first erected for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, and for settling a Colony there, to which the Aid of these Knights was appropriated: This Order was besign'd by King *James VI.* before his Death, but was not actually founded till the Time of King *Charles I.* (A. D. 1625.) who disposed to each of these

Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for their further Encouragement, did Constitute and Ordain that Heretable State and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of these Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights, called *Equites Aurati*, all lesser Barons, commonly called *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen, (except Sir *W. Alexander*, his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heirs, their Wives and Children;) and that to the Christian Name of these Knights should be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his and his Sons Wives should enjoy the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame respectively, according to the usual Phrase in Speaking and Writing. The King promising that the Number of *Baronets* in *Scotland* should not exceed the Number of 150, and that he would not create any other Dignity or Order Superior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allowed to wear and carry about their Necks, in all times coming, an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, whereon was to hang Pendant in a *Scutcheon Argent*, a *Saltire Azure*, and thereon an *Inescutcheon* of the Arms of *Scotland*, with an Imperial Crown above the *Scutcheon*, and incircled with this Motto, *Pax Mentis Honestæ Gloria*. All which Grants are Registred in the Books of *Lyon King of Arms* and the *Heralds*, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the selling of *Nova Scotia* to the *French*, this Order became an honourable Title in *Scotland*, conferr'd at the Kings Pleasure, without Limitation of Number.

Knights *Batchelors*, *Equites Aurati*, succeed in the next Place of Honour; next to them their *Lairds*, or Landed Gentlemen, though a *Laird* in effect is but the Corruption of the Word *Lord*.

Among such as profess Sciences, the Rank is this; 1. Such as profess *Theology*. 2. Such as profess *Canon Law*. 3. The *Civil Law*. 4. *Philosophy*. 5. *Medicine*. 6. *Rhetorick*. 7. *Poesy*. 8. *History*. 9. *Grammar*. 10. *Logick*. 11. *Arithmetick*. 12. *Geometry*. 13. *Musick*. 14. *Astronomy*. And among these, such as are *Doctors* preceed those that are not; and among *Doctors* the Priority goes by *Age*.

In Towns, those who inhabit Cities, are preferr'd to such as inhabit Burghs; and generally those in the *Metropolitan*, or *Capital City*, are preferr'd to all the rest. And those who have born *Magistracy* are ever preferr'd to all others: And so far is this Precedency observ'd, that a younger *Alderman* or *Bailiff* takes not Precedency from his Senior, because he is Knighted. This holds not only among *Aldermen*, but even among all Knights in the Country; the *Burgesses* of a Town give place to those that have been *Magistrates* in that Town, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; though it's doubted whether such a

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Knight is obliged to give place to an *Alderman* or *Bailiff* in a neutral Place. But it's determin'd in the Herald's Office of England, that all such as have been Mayors of London, that is to say, *Provosts* in Scotland, ought to take Place of all *Knights Batchelors* every where, because they have been the King's Lieutenants.

The Members of Courts take Place according to the Precedency of the Courts where they serve.

In Families likewise, the Chief of the Family takes place of any Gentleman of the Family; and tho' 'tis generally believ'd that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another, yet Reason and Discretion allow, that a Gentleman of three Generations ought to give place to a Gentleman of ten, if there is not a great Disparity between their Fortunes; and that for the same Reason, that a Gentleman of three Generations, claims Precedency from any ordinary Landman, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

#### CHAP. IV.

*Of the Women, Children, and Servants, in Scotland.*

THE Women in Scotland have as great Privileges as in any other Nation. I shall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father's Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Male Children, that the same Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldest, tho' it is not so among Sons.

During Marriage, the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations; for since she is to be Sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it just that she should participate of his Advantages. In France the Wives of those who have Dignity by their Office, enjoy the same Precedency with their Husbands, together with a Communication of their Title, and therefore they say *Madam la Chanceliere*, *Madam la Presidente*; but 'tis not so in Scotland, where Offices are believ'd to be bestowed on Husbands upon a personal Account, which is not communicable to their Wives; and yet in some temporary Dignities, such as that of *Knights Batchelors*, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, tho' this proceeded originally rather from Courtesy than Law: For by the Heralds Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spousals, and were not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catharine*, &c. when once the Marriage was dissolved.

By the Law of Scotland also, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Descent, she still retains the same, tho' she marry a Person of inferior Dignity; but it's observable, that if the

Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, she loses the Precedency due to her by her Birth, tho' she does not lose it by marrying a Gentleman; the Reason whereof is, because by marrying a Nobleman she receives a Feudal Dignity, which suppresses the first.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by *Forfeiture* or otherwise, she still retains the Privilege due to her by her Husband, for Crimes are only personal.

The Ladies of the Queen's *Privy-Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the Time of Mourning, take their Place as if the Queen was living, till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's Women of the Bed Chamber at the Funeral, go before Countesses Women, without Prejudice to the Countesses Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, &c. take place in this Order.

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

The Wives of other Dukes.

The Wives of the Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood Royal.

The Wives of Marquesses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.

The Daughters of Dukes. Countesses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquesses.

The Daughters of Marquesses.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.

Daughters of Earls.

The Wives of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquesses.

The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Viscounts.

The Daughters of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.

The Daughters of Barons.

The Wives of Knight Bannets.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.

The Wives of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets.

The Daughters of Bannerets.

The Wives of Knight Batchelors.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Baronets.

The Daughters of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Batchelors.

The Daughters of Knight Batchelors.

The Queen's Maids of Honour.

The Wives of Lairds.

The Daughters of Lairds.

The Wives of Gentlemen.

The Daughters of Gentlemen.

The Wives of Citizens.

The Wives of Burgeses.

Servants



**Servants.** *Servants* are distinguished into a twofold Capacity in *Scotland*, the first are such as hold Lands of their Lords in perpetual Vassalage, and so they and their Posterity are in this manner Servants to the Lords for ever, in Tilling and Husbanding their Lands, and returning the Profits of them to the Proprietor, and with such Allowance for their Maintenance as their Lords are pleased to allow them. The other are hired Servants of both Sexes, under certain annual Wages, and for a Time agreed upon, who are not to leave their Service at their own Pleasure; for, if only hired from *Martimas* to *Whitsuntide*, they may be detained by their Masters, or compelled by a Justice of the Peace to stay with them for the same Hire, from *Whitsunday* to *Martimas*, unless the Servant can verify to the Justice of the Peace, or Constable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Master. And a Justice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Master, or punish him.

## CHAP. V.

### *Of the Laws of Scotland.*

**B**Efore the Reign of King *Malcolm*, who for his great Head was called *Cannmore*, and was contemporary with *K. William I. of England*, the *Scots* had no Sorts of written Laws. The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he could be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concern'd, which for that Reason was commonly known by the Name of the *Mute-hill*; and all emergent Controversies of an inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven, or Thirteen, or as was most usual, Fifteen honest Men in the Neighbourhood. These were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of their Votes was always acquiesced in, as a definitive and final Sentence.

The first authentick Body of Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, if even that may be justly esteemed so, is the *Regiam Majestatem*, so called from the two initial Words of the Book, or as it is commonly called, *the Majesty*; the Compiler whereof declares, that King *David I.* put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vast Number of old Law Books, as a Manual of the most common Practice of the then Courts of Judicature, a great Part of which is borrowed from the Civil Law.

[*Civil Law.*] The Civil Law, strictly so called, is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective; upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called *Prædiques*, a Word of the same Importance with that of *Reports* in *England*. There is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland*, than one would imagine: For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the same with the Rules of Court in *England*: The *Scottish Proclamations* revive obsolete Statutes, and so do the *English*: The *Scottish Letters of Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the secret Examination of married Women, in passing of *Fines*; and the *Jur Relictæ*, i. e. the *Scottish Terces*, and the *English Thirds* are the same. The *Scottish Wadsets* and *Reversions* answer to the *English Mortgages* and *Deafeances*; their *Poinding of Goods* after *Letters of Hurling*, differs not from the *English Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the King's Remission in *Scotland* free from *Assything*, any more than his Pardon in *England* forecloses an *Appeal*.

[*Municipal Law.*] The Municipal Law consists either of Acts of Parliament, or of the Custom and Practices of the College of Justice, which in Cases not otherwise adjudged, have the Force of Acts of Parliaments; and when neither of these contradicts, the Civil Law is of Force, which in Truth is the Common Law of *Scotland*.

[*Forest Laws.*] Forest Laws were design'd for the good Government of the King's Forests, Parks, Woods, and Chases; to prevent *Pasturing* in Forests by such as have no Right to it, or without Licence from the Comptrollers or Keepers, who if they suffer it are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's Chattels to be escheated to the King; also to punish *Fellers* of the King's Woods, *Slayers of Deer*, or *Wild Fowl* therein, with Bow, Gun, Dog, Hawk, or other Engine, or those that shoot with any Gun therein, or in the Night, within a Mile thereof, or slay any Deer straying in time of Storm, under the Penalty of having all their Goods escheated; to prevent *Hunting* or *Hawking* within six Miles of the King's Woods, Parks, Chases, and Places, under the Penalty of 100*l.* half to the King, and half to the Delator (i. e. Informer) which Penalties the Keepers of Forests, and others having Right thereto by their Infeoffments, have Power to inflict upon Transgressors, after Trial and Conviction by an Inquest.

[*Registers.*] The Law of *Scotland* is easy and regular by reason of publick Registers, of which there are two Sorts, for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects; whereof one is General and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the use of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the several *Shires*, *Stewarties* and *Regalities*; they were first establish'd by Act of Parliament in the Reign of K. James VI. since



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since which time they are the best Repositories of *Records* relating to Civil Rights of the Subjects; which are so full, that Titles are much more easily understood, than can be done without them; for by this means Men are not cheated in purchasing and conveying Estates; which may appear by the following Instances.

No Man can have a Right to any Estate, but by his being seized of it; and that must be Registered within sixty Days, otherwise 'tis of no Effect; by which Means all secret Conveyances are cut off; for if no *Seizing* be pass'd upon them, or if they be not entred in the Register, which every one is at Liberty to search, the Conveyance is of no Force.

Secondly, All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the publick Registers, and they being Registered, without any further Action, by a Charge of six Days the Debtor must make Payment, otherwise Writs, called Letters of *Horning*, *Caption* and *Peinding*, are given out; by the first of which the Party is under Outlawry and Rebellion, and forfeits to the King his Personal Estate, and if he continue a Year under it, the *Life Rent* of his real Estate, in which the Creditor is preferr'd for his Interest, and the rest goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is seized and put into Prison, nor is his House a Place of Security, but may be searched for him. By the Letters of *Peinding*, the Debtor's Goods may be *distraigned* wherever they can be found.

A third Instance is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debtor, called Letters of *Inhibition*, which hinders him from making any Disposition of his Goods or Estate, till the Creditor is satisfy'd, and all is Null and to no Effect that he doth afterwards, if these Letters be returned Registered within Twenty-one Days after they are served, otherwise they are of no Force. In short, all *Reversions*, *Regresses*, *Bands* and *Writs* for making the same, *Assignations* thereto, Discharges thereof, *Rescissions* of *Woodsets*, Grants of *Redemption*, and all Instruments of *Seizing*, are to be registred in the General Registry, to be appointed by the Clerk Register at *Edinburgh*, or in particular Registers for that Purpose, within Threescore Days after Date of the same; and *Extracts* out of the said Register, make with in all Cases, except in the Case of *Improbation*: And if any of the said *Writs* shall not be Registrated, they are Null in prejudice of a third Party; but not against the Maker thereof and his Heirs. This Registration is annexed to the Clerk Register's Office, and is to be made by him or his Deputies within 24 Hours after the Receipt of the Writs, under Pain of Derivation of the Clerk of his Place and Office of Notary; who are also to deliver back the Writs, mark'd with the Day, Month, Year and Leaf of the Registration, for which he is to receive Twenty-six Shilling and Eight Pence for his Fee, and then they

they are deliver'd to the *Clerk Register*, to be Patent, and Extracts thereof given to the Proprietors : Which Law now extends to all Lands in *Burghs* and their Liberties, and the Town-Clerks are to keep a several Book for their Registrations, depending only on the *Magistrates* and not the *Clerk-Register*. All Letters of *Horning*, *Inhibitions*, *Intarditions*, *Seasins* and *Reversions*, are all to be registred ; the first within 15 Day, the second and third within 40 Days, and the two last within 60 Days, or else they are Null and of no Effect. All Charters and other Writs passing the Great Seal and Privy Seal, must be registred by the Writers thereto, in the Registers thereof, and no *Keeper* must append the Seal to any Writ, before he receives a Certificate that the Instruments are registred.

## CHAP. VI.

### *Of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.*

**Diet.]** THE Diet of the *Scots*, is agreeable to their Estates and Qualities: No People eat better or have greater Varieties of Flesh, Fish, wild and tame Fowl, than the *Scots* Nobility and Gentry in their own Country, where they can furnish their Tables with *Ten* Dishes, cheaper than the *English* can provide *Three* of the same Kinds; and of their Wines, the *French* themselves did not before the Union drink better, and at very easy Rates. The Tradesmen, Farmers and Common People, are not successive Devourers of *Flesh* as men of the same Rank are in *England*. Milkmeats and Oatmeal several ways prepar'd, and *Cale* and *Roots* dressed in several manners, is the constant Diet of the poor People; (for *Roastmeat* is seldom had but on *Gaudy Days*;) and with this kind of Food they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours who fare higher.

**Attire.]** Anciently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the Kingdom. None might wear Silk or costly Furring, except Knights and Barons of *Two Hundred Marks* yearly, and their eldest Sons, without License from the King, nor no other Person wear Broidery, Pearl or Bullion; and by a special Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King *James II.* no Women are allow'd to come to *Kirk* or *Mercat* with their Faces *Mussel'd* under Pain of the Escheat of the *Coutchy*, the solemn Apparel or Manner of Arrayments for Members of *Parliament*, for *Speakers*, for *Magistrates* of *Burghs*, Lord of Session and other inferior *Judges*, were appointed



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pointed by the King. And all *Kirkmen* (i. e. Ministers) were order'd to wear Black; and by the Act of Trade in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimm'd with Gold and Silver Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane, Silks or Stuffs wherein was either Silver or Gold Thread, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Cloaths and *Five Hundred Marks of Fine, toties quoties*: Which has been carefully observ'd, and at present Nothing is worn but decent plain Cloth or Stuff, by Men of the best Quality of this Country: except Military Officers that are privileg'd in Time of Service to wear *Laced Liveries*, and out of Service till they have worn them out. The Meanner Sort in the Lowland's are habited like the English, except their Bonnets and Plaids, which they wear different from the Highlanders, who are constant in their Cloathing in Plaids, which are only one Piece of 7 or 8 Yards long, with which they cover their whole Bodies from Neck to Knee excepting the Right Arm, which they manage so Artificially, as to supply the Defect of Drawers and Breeches; they cover their Heads with *Thrum Caps*, Blue, Grey, or Sad Colour, as the Buyer pleases.

*Recreations.*] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting, Horse-racing, Fishing, Fowling, Coursing, Bowling, and such Manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and their Attendants; the Sports call'd *Foot Ball* playing, and *Golf*, were the usual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were so addicted, that there was no less than 3 Acts of Parliament in so many several Reigns to discharge the Use of them, under the Penalty of 50 Shillings to the Lord of the Land, or to the Sheriff in his Neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Publick, the Wisdom of the State Enacted, That *Weeping Shawing* should succeed in the stead of them, and be kept four Times a Year in every Shire, and so likewise in the Boroughs; all Men being sufficiently Harness'd and Arm'd, and *Butts* (or as they call them, *Bow Marks*) set up for Shooting in every Parish, with the Use of Guns and Fire-Arms: that so the King's Leiges might be ready and fit for War upon 8 Days Warning. This was design'd to instruct the standing Militia of the Kingdom.

*Buildings.*] If we may judge of the Stateliness, Grandour, and Beauty of the Publick Buildings in Scotland, by their present Ruins, we must needs conclude that they were Magnificent Structures. Most of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches were, and those that remain are of *Free Stone*, with which this Country abounds; and so were the Abbeys, Convents and Monasteries; which the Rabble in the Beginning of the Reformation raz'd from the very Foundation; and converted the Stones and other useful Materials, to the Building of Houses and Cities, which in many Places are cover'd with *Slate*. The Houses of

of the Nobility and Gentry are also built with *Free-stone*, and well-furnish'd, agreeable to their Qualities

## C H A P. VII.

### Of Punishments used in Scotland.

**A**Mong the Crimes that in the Laws of Scotland are call'd *Capital*, *High-Treason* is the first: And for the Punishment of that and other Capital Crimes, there is a late Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, Anno Septimo ANNÆ Reginae, Entituled, *An Act for Improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*; which statutes and appoints the Method and Manner of Proceedings, in the Tryal of such Criminals. Now, *High-Treason* consists in Conspiring, Plotting, Contriving and Intending the Death and Destruction of the King or Queen, or any bodily Harm tending thereto; or any Restraint upon their Persons; or to Deprive, Depose, or to Suspend them from the Stile, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this, or any other His Majesty's Dominions; or to Suspend him from the Exercise of his Government; or to levy War, or to take up Arms against him, or any Commissionate by him; or to entice Strangers, or others, to invade any of his Dominions; and by Writing, Printing, or other malicious and advised Speaking, express or declare such other Treasonable Intentions: And the Offenders are punish'd as Traytors, with Death, Loss of Honour to their Posterities, and their whole Estates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the same Manner as in England, by Drawing, Hanging, Quartering of Men, and Burning of Women: But Noblemen are generally *Beheaded*, not with an *Axe* as in England; or a *Sword* as in *Holland*; but by an Instrument call'd a *Maiden*; which is a broad Piece of Iron about a Foot square, very sharp on the lower Part, and loaded above with such a Weight of Lead that it's scarce to be lifted. At the Time of Execution it's pull'd up to the Top of a narrow Wooden Frame, about 10 Foot high, and as broad as the Engine, with Mouldings on each Side for the *Maiden* to slide in: About 4 Foot from the Ground, a Convenience is made for the Prisoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar so fastned as to keep him from stirring: Upon a Sign given, the *Maiden* is let loose; and in a Moment separates the Head from the Body. The Scots have a Tradition, that the first Inventor of this Machine, was the first that suffer'd by it.

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Bringing in of any kind of Poyson into the Realm, thro' which Man or Woman may take any bodily Harm, for any manner of Use, is also *Treason*; and so is declining the King's Authority, or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the *States in Parliament*: Accusing another calumniously of *Treason*, is *Treason*; and if the Person accus'd be acquit, the *Accuser* must suffer as a *Traitor*. Murder and *Slaughter* of a Person, under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the *Slayer*, is also *Treason*, and punishable as such.

Robbers upon the Highway, Breakers of Houses, Re-setters of Thieves, or Intercommuners with them to that Effect, and Payers of Black Mail, are guilty of *Felony*, and punishable with Confiscation of Goods and Death: But Stealers of Wood, Breakers of Hedges, Dykes, Fences, and Stealers of Fruit, Honey, or Fish, out of Ponds or Lochs, are punish'd with Pains Pecunial, not exceeding Forty Pounds Scots. And if Children under Age commit any of these things, their Fathers or Masters are to pay, 13 s. 4 d. or one Mark Scots, for every single Offence; or else deliver them to the Judge to be whipp'd. But such as sell the Goods of Thieves of Clans, that dare not come to Market in the Low-lands themselves, are punished with Banishment and Escheat of Moveables; half to the King, and the other half to the Apprehender.

Forgers of Instruments, False Witnesses, or Men guilty of Subornation, and their Accomplices, are punish'd by piercing their Tongues, Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels, and Infamy: And further, at the Judge's Discretion.

But 'tis to be observed, although the Lords of Session punish these Crimes *ad Arbitrium*, yet the Justices punish them with Death.

Extortioners, or Takers, or Makers of Bargains, for greater Interest and Profit for the Loan of Money, than at the Rate of Ten Pounds or Five Bols. *Virtual per Cent.* for the Year, in case that be the present legal Interest, forfeit the principal Money, and all their Moveables. The Party is to pay it; and for the Usury, if he reveal it, is discharg'd of the Debt: And if another reveal it, he has Right to the Sum; and the Receiver or Contractor for the said Usury, shall lose the Principal.

Forestallers of Markets, or Regraters, that buy any Merchandise or Victual by Land or Water, before it's presented in the Market, or in the Market before lawful Time of Day, are punished by Imprisonment, and a Fine of Forty Pounds Scots for the first Fault; for the second, an Hundred Marks, and for the third, Loss of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers, whom it concerns, upon any bodily Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint, are diligently to enquire, if the Deed was done on Forethought, Felony, or through Chaud Mella, i. e. upon a Rencounter in a Passion, if upon

upon the former, the *Trespasser* is incontinently imprison'd, and his *Life* and *Goods* at the King's Will; but if the *Fact* is found to be done thro' *Chaud Mella*, upon Tryal he is acquitted.

*Forefaulture of Persons* convicted for *Lese Majestie* or *Treasons* of any kind, are punish'd by the King's seizing all *Lands* holden of himself, and their *Lives* are at the King's Will.

*Confession* extorted from suspected Criminals in *Scotland*, is by an Instrument called the *Boot*, made of 4 pieces of narrow Boards nail'd together, of a competent Length for the Leg; in which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tite on all Sides, as Occasion requires, according to the Notoriety of the supposed Crime. Something also they have like it for the Thumb, which they call the *Thumkins*, for less suspected Offences.

#### CHAP. VIII.

*Of Societies instituted in Scotland for the Advancement of Religion; whether Incorporated or Voluntary.*

THE late Queen's Majesty understanding the charitable Inclinations of many of her Subjects, For raising a voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Increase of Piety and Virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superstition, and Ignorance, do mostly abound; did first by her Royal Proclamation, dated August 18, 1709, approve and recommend the foresaid charitable Design; and afterwards granted her Letters Patent for incorporating the Subscribers and Contributors to this pious Design into a Body Politick, by the Name of *The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge*; granting them full Power to receive Subscriptions, Mortifications, Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to erect and maintain Schools to teach to read, especially the Holy Scriptures, and other good and pious Books; and also to teach Writing, Arithmetick, and such like Degrees of Knowledge in the Highlands, Islands, and remote Corners of Scotland, Appointing them a General Meeting Quarterly at Edinburgh, in the Town-Hall, the first Thursday of January, March, June, and November, Yearly, and oftner when and where the Society shall think meet. Nine of their Number to be a Quorum, with Power by Plurality of Voices to elect a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary or Clerk, and other Officers, all which are oblig'd to take an Oath *de fidei Administrations Officii*; with several other Rights



Privileges and Immunities for the better and more orderly carrying on this *Good Design*.

These *Letters Patent* bear Date the 25th of May, 1709. And to do Justice to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, it must be observ'd that they pass an *Act* to encourage the Design of *Charity-Schools* in April this very Year 1709. and *Subscriptions* were then begun to be made: And there appear'd a good Prospect of Success; for both the *Patent* which they now have receiv'd the Design was really begun; and 1000*l.* Sterling was subscrib'd to it: And the Dutchess of Hamilton, to her great Honour, settl'd some of these *Schools* in the Isle of Arran. For altho' every Parish in Scotland is oblig'd to maintain one *School-Master*, yet it is but in some Places that the *School-Masters* are oblig'd to teach the *Poor Gratis*. So that notwithstanding that Legal Provision, *Charity-Schools* are found to be highly necessary in Scotland, as well as in England and Foreign Countries. Two noble Examples are come to Knowledge, which ought not to be omitted, viz. that to CARLA VROCK near DUMFRIES in Dumfrieshire, a private Gentleman, gave last Year 1000*l.* towards Erecting a *Charity-School* for all the *Poor Children* in the Town and Neighbourhood, the same being much infested with *Papists*. And James Fraser, Esq; has lately done the same. The General Assembly having interested themselves in this Glorious Undertaking, by Publishing their *Act* and Recommendation for furthering the Design of Propagating Christian Knowledge; an Instrument for a Subscription has been drawn up, and Printed Copies thereof sent to all the *Presbyteries*, to the End that the Ministers may propose this good Work to those within their Bounds, and deal with piously dispos'd Persons for obtaining their Concurrence, getting *Subscriptions*, &c.

## CHAP. IX.

OF SCHOOLS, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

**Schools.** IN every Parish there is a *School* set up by *Act* of Parliament, as has been already mention'd, whose Master has a Salary from the Publick, and the Scholars allow him some small Matter Quarterly. In *Country Schools* they teach Writing and Arithmetick, and Reading English, and in some Latin. In the *Royals Burghs* they teach Latin and Greek, and have considerable Salaries; besides that each Scholar gives 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* a Quarter; and in these Schools they teach nothing else, hav-

ing *English* and *Writing Schools* besides in all Places where they have *Grammar-Schools*. In Country Parishes the School-Master is usually *Precentor* and *Kirk-Session Clerk*, which bring him in some Advantage; for he receives 1 s. and sometimes 1 s. 3 d. for Asking of *Banns of Marriage*; 6 d. for *Registering* a Child that is *Christned*; and 3 d. for a *Certificate* for any Person that removes out of the Parish. All *School-Masters* are oblig'd to take the *Oath of Allegiance* to subscribe the *Confession of Faith*, and must submit to a Tryal from the *Presbytery of the Bounds*.

[*Bursars.*] For a continual Supply of *Ministers* in the Kirk of Scotland, it was Ordain'd by the *General Assembly* sitting at *Edinburgh*, A. D. 1645. That a Number of Pious Youths of good Expectations and approv'd Abilities, should be chosen, and sent *Bursars* or *Exhibitioners* to the *Universities* by the several *Presbyteries* of Scotland, every *Presbytery* consisting of 12 *Kirks*, being requir'd to send and maintain one *Bursar* yearly at the *University*, and where the *Presbyteries* are fewer in Number, they are to joyn with other *Presbyteries* to make up the Number: And the Overplus of the Number to be order'd and dispos'd by the *Presbyteries* and *Synods*; and their Books to bear Record thereof. These *Bursars* are to be allow'd for their Maintenance 100 l. Scots per Annum at least, which is to be taken out of the *Kirk Penalties*, and the said Maintenance to be collected by the *Moderator* of every *Presbytery*, by equal divided Portions, the one half to be brought in at the Winter Synod, and given to the *Bursars*, and the other half at the Summer Synod, to be sent unto them. The Time of the *Bursars* Continuance at the *University*, is not to exceed four Years; if before that Time any of these *Bursars* should be removed by Death, or be called to a particular Charge, another is to succeed in his Room. All *Bursars* of *Theology*, are obliged to bring sufficient Testimonies from the *Universities* where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be also ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the several Synods, if it shall be required: And if they are found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away and given to others.

Besides *Bursars* from *Presbyteries*, there are also others maintained by Noblemen and Gentlemen, Ministers and others who have left great Sums of Money for that End; the Interest whereof is applied to maintain poor Students: And by a Gift of King *William III.* divers Students have considerable Allowances to study beyond Seas; which Gift is charged upon the Revenues of the late Bishops.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their high School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of King *James VI.* whence it took the Name of the King's School; it has a Master, four Ushers, a Writing-Master and a Jannitor; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries,

except



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except the Writing-Master, whose Benefit is casual. It hath a publick Library, erected by the Authority of the Town-Council, Anno 1658, principally consisting of *Latin and Greek* Classick Authors.

## CHAP. X.

### Of the City of Edinburgh.

**E**dinburgh is the Metropolis of Scotland, formerly the Royal Seat, and far surpasseth all the other Cities of North-Britain in the Stateliness of its Churches, the Beauty and Neatness of its publick and private Buildings, the Largeness of its Circumference, and in the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants. Very many of the Houses are parted into divers Tenements, and they very often have as many Landlords as Stories, having no Dependance upon one another, saving that they are built upon one and the same Foundation.

**Name and Antiquity.]** By the most ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins* *Edinodunum*; and by their *Saxon* Ancestors *Edinburgh*; all which signify a Town upon a Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were those whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*; which Word, as some learned Men think, was mistaken for *Scottodeni*, the two first Letters *Sc* being thro' haste of the Copiers omitted. *Ptolemy* calls this Place *Castrum alatum*, the winged Castle, not from the Greek way of Building mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place; for besides the Lake on both Sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Castle stands, which something resembles *Wings*, as may be easily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South-East by the Sea-side; for then those Rocks appear like *Wings* stretched forth, and the Rock on which the Castle stands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This seems to be the true Reason of the Name.

**Situation.]** The Hill on which the City stands, hath upon the North-side a standing Pool, commonly called the *North-Loch*; upon the South-side there was formerly another standing Pool, called the *South-Loch*, as appears by some Leases of Houses in *St. Ninian's Row*, which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annex'd. These two *Locks* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon those two Sides, as the *North-Loch* does at present on the North; but the *South-Loch* was drained above 100 Years ago, and upon its Banks are built two several Ranges of Houses, between which is a Street called the *Cowgate*, built upon the Ground which was once covered with Water. A great part of

the City stands upon an Ascent; and it's very probable, that the Castle was the Cause of building the City; for first the Neighbours having built a few Houses near the Castle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Insults of their Enemies.

This City is inclosed with something which seems to have been an old Roman Wall on every Side except the *North*, where it's secured by the *Loch*. It has 6 Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and another lately built to the *North*. One of the Gates to the *East* is called the *Netherbow*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both Sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the *East* is called the *Cowgate*, from which there's an Entry into the *Netherstreet*, which runs the Length of the whole City, and is sometimes called the *Cowgate-street*. The *Eastermost* of the Gates to the *South* is called the *Potter Row Port*, from the Suburbs call'd the *Potter Row*. The *Westermost* of these is call'd the *Society Port*, properly the *Brewers Port*. In that place is a great square Court with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *West Gate* at the other End of the City lying beneath the Castle, affords an Entrance from the Suburb of the same Name. The *North Gate*, which was last made at the lower End of the *North Loch*, is twofold, the *Inner* and *Outer Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb called the *Musters-Hill*. There are 2 Streets extending the Length of the whole Town. The chief Street, which is called the *Highstreet*, is one of the broadest Streets in *Europe*; from it run many Lanes or *Winds*, as the *Scots* call them, on both Sides. The *Nether* or *Lower Street* has also many *Winds* running to the *South*.

In the very middle of the City is a *Cathedral Church*, call'd *St. Giles's*: so large that it's divided in three Places for preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct Parish. It's built of hewn Stone, beautified with Pillars and Arches of the same. In the Middle it forms a perfect Cross, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which support a stately high Tower, with a Top of curious Workmanship, representing an *Imperial Crown*. Besides this *Cathedral Church*, there are in the City,

The *South Church* called the *Greyfriars Church*, which stands in the Middle of the common Burying Place. Many Tombs and Monuments surround the Church, and among which that of *Sir George Mackenzie* appears like a *Mausoleum*.

There is also a Church of square hewn Stone with a Tower, built *Anno 1641*, which is called the *Trone-Church*.

The *Collegiate Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* was built by *Mary of Gelcers*, King *James II's* Queen, where also she lies interr'd.



The Lady *Yster's* Church was built by the Lady *Yster*, who also left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good able Man to preach and perform Divine Service therein.

Besides these Churches, there are two *Chapels* in the City, *St. Mary Magdalen's* in the *Cowgate*, and *St. Mary's* in *Nedries Wind*.

There is another *Chapel* of the same Name at the Foot of the *Cannon-Gate*; as likewise several *Meeting-Houses* lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within these 20 Years has been built a very beautiful Church about the Middle of the *Cannon-Gate*, on the North-side, and a considerable Piece of Ground inclosed for a Church-Yard, by a Legacy left by Sir *Thomas Moodie* of *Sachton Hall* for that Purpose.

Near the *Cathedral Church* is the *Parliament House*, where the Estates of the Kingdom formerly sat. It stands in a great Court, wherein is a handsome Figure of King *Charles II.* on Horseback: The Court is bounded on the North by the Church it self: The West-side is inclosed by the *Council House*, where the *Town-Council* assembles: The South is bounded by the *Session-House*, where the Judges and Lords of Session sit; in the upper Part of this Building are the *Privy-Council* and *Exchequer Chambers*. The rest of the South and East Side of this Court is inclosed with the upper and lower *Exchange*, and with a Row of very stately Buildings.

Almost 40 Years ago, the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, at a vast Expence, brought one of the best Springs in *Scotland* into the City by Leaden Pipes, from a Hill above three Miles distant from it; and have erected very stately Fountains in the middle of the *High Street*, to serve the Town with Water.

*Bank of Scotland.* ] At the Foot of a Close on the North Side of the Land Market is the Bank of *Scotland*, which was erected by Act of Parliament. 1695. Their chief Business and Design is to make Payments, and lend Money at an easy Interest. The Office is managed by a Governour, a Deputy-Governour, and 24 Directors; whereof 12 are ordinary, and 12 extraordinary. The whole Managers meet only once a Quarter, the 12 ordinary Directors meet the first *Tuesday* in every Month; which Meetings are termed the *Court of Directors*: The ordinary Directors are subdivided into 4 Classes or Subcommittees, who attend by Turns weekly every ordinary Day, except *Saturday*: The Directors perform all Matters of Moment by Balloting. The principal Officers of the Bank are, 1st. a *Treasurer*, who has convenient Lodgings in the Office, under whom are three *Tellers*. 2d. A *Secretary*. 3d. An *Accountant*. The annual Elections are in *March*; and the first Court of General Directors is holden the first *Thursday* in *April*.

[*Attr.*] The great Breadth of the *High-Street*, and the many Lanes which lie on each Side of it, from North to South, and which send up the Air as it were in Pipes into the *High-Street*, and the Nearness of the two Hills called *Neils Craigs* on the North, and *Salisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very airy; which conduces not a little to the Wholesomeness of it, in so much that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily increased by bringing in the Water above mention'd, which as it has been order'd by a wise Act of Council, cleanses the City from Nastiness. Without the Walls of the City are the Suburbs, among which, that which lies from the *Netherbow* to the *Abby*, called the *Cannon Gate*, has the Pre-eminence; it is adorn'd with goodly Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South Side is a very fine House belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleasant Gardens adjoining to it. At the lower End of this Suburb is the Abbey of *Holy-Rood-House*, founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustin*, which was formerly consum'd by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scotch Kings* and *Queens* are interr'd.

On the North Side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is the *Physick Garden*, of which the ingenious and learned *Botanist Mr. James Sutherland* was Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder *Sir Andrew Balfour*; and who by his indefatigable Industry has brought together so many Plants, that tho' 'tis not above 30 Years since that Garden was founded, it is now one of the best stock'd Gardens in *Europe*.

[*Magnitude.*] The Number of Inhabitants increasing in *Edinburgh* from what they were of Old, the City is now stretched forth to the very Foot of the Ascent to the East; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Cannon-Gate*, and the King's Palace, is in Length an entire *Scotch Mile*: In Breadth, including the Suburbs, half a *Scotch Mile*, and in Circumference three Miles.

[*Firth, Firth, or Forth.*] Above the Mouth of the River *Tyne*, upon the doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of the Sea, well furnished with Islands, and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea Tides, is dilated to a great Breadth. *Pro- Iomy* calls it *Boderia*; *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Frith*; the *English*, *Edinborough Frith*.

[*Publick Buildings.*] Besides the Cathedral and the other Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament House already describ'd, and the Colleges, which will be accounted for when we come to the University, there is a strong Castle, called by the *Scots* the *Maiden Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish Kings* were said to have been taught here the use of their Needles. It is situate at the Head of the Town, on the West,



West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock on which it is situated, is upon the South, West, and North inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this Side, is the round *Battery*; at the Foot whereof is a design'd *Outwork*, which is yet scarce brought to a Condition of Defence; but will add very much to the Strength of it when finish'd. In the *Castle* also is a *Royal Palace*, built of Square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. An Account whereof, I presume, will not displease the Reader, tho' it Occasion some small Digression.

The *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamelings: Its Parts and Specifick Form are these: *Primo*, It's composed of a large broad Curl or Filler which goes round the Head, adorn'd with Twenty Two large precious Stones, *viz.* Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, and Hyacinths, in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with curious Enamelings: And betwixt each of these Collets of Stones, are interposed great *Oriental* Pearls, one of which is wanting. *2d.* Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Sapphires alternately; and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lords Barons. *3d.* The upper Circle is relevelate, or heightned with ten Crosses Floree, each being adorn'd in the Centre with a great Diamond betwixt four great Pearls placed in Cross, ten, one and one! But some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extent upon the upper part of the Crown, besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross Patee, are Fifty-one; and these Crosses Floree are interchanged with other ten high *Flours de Lys*, alternative with the foresaid great Pearls below, which top the points of the second small Circle. *Nota*, This is said to be the ancient Form of the Crown of *Scotland* since the League made betwixt *Achais* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*: The Specifick Form of this Crown differing from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heighten'd with Crosses Floree alternatively with *Flours de Lys*, and that of *England* with Crosses Patee alternatively with *Flours de Lys*. The Crown of *Scotland*, since King *James* the VI. went to *England*, has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and other Tradesmen, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses Patee: Whereas there is not one but that which tops the Mond, but all Crosses Floree: Such as we see in our old Coins, and these which top our old Churches: These Crowns were not anciently arched or close. *Charles* the Eighth of *France* is said to be the first in *France* who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year 1495, be-

ing designed *Imperator Orientis*. Edward the Fifth in England, in the Year 1483, carried a close Crown, as is observ'd by Selden: And the Scotch Crown is arch'd thus, 4th, From the Upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorn'd with Enamelled Figures, which meet and close at the Top, surmounted with a Mond of Gold, or Coelestial Globe, Enamelled Blue Semee, or powder'd with Stars, Crossed and Enamelled with a large Cross Patee, adorn'd in the Extremities with a great Pearl; such a Cross tops the Church of Holyrood House, and canton'd with other four in the Angles; in the Centre of the Cross-Patee, there is a Square Amethyst which points the Forepart of the Crown, and behind or on the other Side is a great Pearl, and below it on the Foot of the paler Part of the Cross, are these Characters, *I. R. 5*. By which it seems, that King James V. was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topped it with Mond or Cross Patee. But it's evident, *Primo*, That the Money and Medals coin'd in the Reigns of King James III and IV. have a close Crown; and it's no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the beginning, or at the making of the Crown; because, *Primo*, they are tack'd by Tacks of Gold to the ancient Crown. 2d, The Workmanship of the Arch is not so good, and there is a small Distinction in Finess betwixt the first and last; the latter being of superfine Gold, and the other not so exactly to that Standard; Trial thereof has been made. 5th, The Tire or Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685 it got a Cape of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd as before, with four Plates of Gold richly wrought and enamelled. and on each of them a great Pearl half an Inch in Diameter, which appear between the four Arches, and the Bonnet is turn'd up with Ermine; upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermine, there are eight small Holes disposed two and two together on the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have lac'd or ty'd Diamonds or precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being Twenty-seven Inches about; And in Height, from under the Circle to the Top of the Cross Patee six Inches and a half: It always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The Sceptre: The Stalk or Stem of the Sceptre, being Silver double over Gilt, is two Foot in Length, of Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knops answering thereto; betwixt the first Button and the second, is the Handle of Hexagon Form, furling in the Middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third, there are three Sides engraven, on that under the Virgin Mary, one of the Statues that are on the Top, of the Stalk is the Letter I; upon the second Side under St. James, is the Letter R; and on the third under St. Andrew, is the Figure 5.



Figure 5. The Side betwixt I and R, is engraven with fourteen *Flours de Lys*, and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5, and the Letter I, are ten Thistles continu'd from one Stem from the third Button to the Capital; the three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three are antique Engravings, *viz.* Sacramental Cups, antique *Medusa's* Heads, and Rullion Foliages; upon the Top of the Stalk is an antique Capital of Leaves Emboss'd; upon the *Abacus* whereof arises round the prolong'd Stem, surrounded with three Statues. First, That of the Blessed Virgin, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR; and in her Left hand a Mond Ensign'd with a Cross: Next to her on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. *Andrew* in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like a *Scot's* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross or Saltire, a part whereof is broke off; and in his Left Elevate, a Book open, on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand. On St. *Andrew's* Right Hand, stands another Statue, seeming to represent St. *James* with the like Apostolical Garment, and a hanging Necksuperadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman Pileum*: In his Right Hand half Elevate, a Book open, and in his Left a Pastoral Staff, the Head is broke off; and above each Statue, being two Inches and an half, excepting the Virgin, which is little less, the finishing of a *Gothick* Niche. Betwixt each Statue arises in a Rullion in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length four Inches, Foliage along the Body, their Heads upward and affronted inward, and the turning of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinque Foil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues, stands another *Hexagon* Button, or Knot, with Oak-Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Crystal Globe of two Inches and a quarter Diameter; within three Bars jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions: And here again with an Oval Globe topp'd with an *Oriental Pearl*, half an Inch Diameter, the whole Sceptre in Length is Thirty-four Inches.

The Sword is in Length five Foot; the Handle and Pommel are of Silver over Gilt, in Length sixteen Inches; the Pommel is round and somewhat flat on the two Sides; on the middle of each their is of Emboss'd Work a Garland, and in the Centre there have been two Enamelled Plates which are broke off; the Traverse or Cross of the Sword being of Silver over Gilt, is in Length seventeen Inches and an half: Its Form is like two Dolphins the Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns, the Shell is hanging downward; the point of the Sword form'd like an Escalop flourish'd, or rather like a great Oak Leaf. On the Blade of the Sword are indented with Gold these Letters, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet, cover'd with Silver, gilded and wrought in *Philagrain* Work into Branches

of the Oak-tree Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard are plac'd four round Plates of Silver over gilt, two of them near to the Crampet are Enamelled with *Blue*, and thereon in Golden Character, *Julius II. Pont. Max. P. O.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Neck, is a large square Plate of Silver Enamelled *Purple*, into a Cartouch *Azure* an Oak-tree eradicated and fructed, *Or*. And above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, *viz.* two Keys in Saltire Adosce, their Bowls form'd like Roses, or Cinque-Foils tied with Trappings and Tassels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the Keys is the Papal Tiar, environ'd with three Crowns, with two Labels turn'd up, adorn'd with Crosses. Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Armorial Figures, an Oak-tree fructed, which is the Reason the Sword is adorn'd with such Figures, a Hill, a Star; which Figures I find not on any part of the Sword; if they have been on the two Enamell'd Plates, which are lost off from the Pommel, I know not. But it is certain this Pope had such Figures, as appears by these Verses made by *Volturne*, a famous *Italian* Poet; as the same are mention'd by *Hermanus Hermes* a German Writer, who gives us these Lines found in the Monastery,

*Quercus, Mons, stella, formant tua Stemmata Princeps,  
Hisque tribus trinum stat Diadema tuum.  
Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non flectitur Undis,  
Mons teget a vento, Stellaque monstrat iter.*

This Account was copy'd from the Principal Inventory.

This Castle is the chief Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation; and has a most pleasant Prospect into the Neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it's saluted by such Ships of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road; And perhaps the *Romans* cou'd not have found a better Place for a Fortification. The Governors of this Fortrefs since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* were the Earl of *Middleton*, the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queensbury* and *Gordon*: After the Accession of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne of Scotland the Earl of *Leven* was Chief Commander of *Edinburgh*-Castle which Government was continu'd to him by her late Majesty. The *Royal Palace*, which stands where *Holy Rood* Abbey formerly stood, has it's Name from thence: It has four Courts the outer Court which is as big as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens three of which are on the *West*, and the other on the *East Side*. The Entry of the Palace is adorn'd with noble Pillars of Stone and a fine *Capola* made like a Crown above it. The Fore-part of the Palace is terminated by four high Towers, two of which

cowar



toward the North, were erected by King James V. and the rest by K. Charles II. The Fabrick of the inner Court is very stately, with Pillars round it, all of Stone. From these Piazzas there are Passages to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent. But above all, the *Long Gallery* is remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings of Scotland, from Fergus II. downwards. The Palace on all Hands is bounded with lovely Gardens. On the South Side lies the King's Park, which is stor'd with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is also an admirable Fountain, which through Conduits serves the whole House.

### Of the Government of the City of Edinburgh.

The Ecclesiastical Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the Presbyterian Discipline, as has been already discours'd in the Chapter of Church-Government. They assemble orderly in the Church, and Notice is taken of all that are absent, and if, without lawful Cause, upon Proof, are punishable as Prophane of the Sabbath. No Sports or Recreations, no not so much as walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh*, and generally through the Kingdom, are performed without any Ceremony of Words, only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that please to go; of which they have Notice by the ringing of a Hand-Bell thro' the Street by the Cryer, who says, *All Brethren and Sisters, I let you to wot, that there is a Brother—or Sister—departed at the Pleasure of Almighty God, &c.* and then gives Notice when he or she is to be interr'd. This is all the Invitation: And when the dead Corps is silently laid in the Grave, the Funeral Rites are ended, and the Company retire every one to their several Habitations.

[Civill Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the same with that of most of the other Royal Burghs, of which it is the chiefest, though in most Burghs there are some Variation from the Government of the rest. The Magistrates and Council of the good Town of *Edinburgh*, as it is peculiarly call'd, are a Provost, 4 Bailiffs, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, 6 Deacons of Crafts, and two Craftsmen. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allow'd to be present with them, except in extraordinary Cases, in which the 14 Deacons of Crafts may be conven'd. Some of these extraordinary Cases are Elections of Magistrates, who are all annual, and usually chosen about Michaelmas, setting of Fines, or any other manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of publick Works, and disposing of the common Stock above such a Sum.

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The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very considerable; but what they anciently were, is not distinctly known, most of the ancient *Charters* of that City being lost through the Calamities of the Times. In general, it is certain, that their Privileges and Rights were at least as extensive as the Privileges and Rights of any other Royal Burgh in the Kingdom. *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that assisted the Chamberlane in the falling of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Roxborough* were in the Hands of the *English*, King *David* III. in the Parliament of *Perth*, 1384. joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, in the Room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in *K. James* the II's Time, the good Town of *Edinburgh* obtain'd a *Charter*, by which the Court of the four Burghs, which gave Rise to the Convention of the Burghs, should always in Time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been usually held since.

The Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Jurisdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City, from *Inch-bucklinbrae* East, to *Cramond-Water* West, and as far to the South, as the Mid-water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provost* is principal Sheriff, the Bailiffs are jointly and severally his Deputies. All Escheats of Persons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, fall to them, as also the Escheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as also the Escheats of their own Inhabitants, convict of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom. They are Justices of the Peace, and Coroners also within their own Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sherifffdom.

The Lord *Provost* of *Edinburgh*, as he is always stiled, calls the Convention of Burghs by his own *Missives*: And in the Intervals of Conventions, if there is a Fear of any Infraction of the Privileges of the Burgh, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have a Right to take Notice of it, and to prevent any Encroachments upon their Privileges, which may pass by private Grants surreptitiously obtain'd from the Sovereign.

The Power of gathering and regulating the *Militia* of the Town, lies within itself, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belongs to themselves, without their own Leave, upon any Occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven* are under their Jurisdiction: and as to their Power, whatsoever is necessary for the Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodg'd in the Hands of the Lord *Provost*, and the Council of the City.

When *K. Henry* VI. of *England* was in Exile in *Scotland*, in *Edward* IV's Time, he stay'd long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly entertain'd; in consideration whereof, he gavethem a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records

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cords of that City, impowering the Merchants of that City to trade and traffick within the Kingdom of *England*, and to pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be oblig'd to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London* do any where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord Provost is Right Honourable by his Office, and the Council take the Title of Honourable.

### Of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles II.* erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders: They have the sole Faculty of professing Physick. They hold Conferences once a Month for the Improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a Library.

This College consists of a President, two Censors, a Secretary, and the ordinary Society of Fellows, who upon *St. Andrew's Day* (if it fall on a *Thursday*, or if not, the first *Thursday* after) elect seven Counsellours, who chuse the President and the other Officers for the ensuing Year. By their Charter, the President and Censors have Power to convene before them all Persons that presume to practise Physick within the City of *Edinburgh*, or the Liberties thereof, without the License of the College, and to fine them in five Pound *Sterl.* They are also impower'd to visit Apothecaries Shops, and examine themselves; with several other Rights and Privileges.

### Of the College of Heralds.

The principal Officer in the *Scottish* Court of Honour, is *Lyon King at Arms*, who has six Heralds, six Pursuivants, and a great number of Messengers at Arms under him. He is oblig'd to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of *May*, and 6th of *November*, and to call Officers of Arms and their Cautidners before him upon Complaint, and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and fine them and their Cautidners. *Lyon* and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to distinguish them with Differences, and to register them in their Books, as also to inhibit such as bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of Escheating the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and of 100 *l. Scots* to *Lyon* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lyon's* Pleasure :

sure: And by Advice of the Lords of the Session, all Magistrates as required, shall concur with *Lyon* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed against them *simpliciter*. *Lyon* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen, is to have 20 Marks, of Knights and Barons 10 Marks, and of all others that have a Right to bear Arms, 5 Marks. *Lyon* and his Brethren are also the Judges of the Malversation of Messengers, whose Business is to execute Summons and Letters of Diligence for civil Debt, Real or Personal. The last Step of Personal Diligence is called a *Caption*, which is a Warrant to seize the Debtor's Person. In the Execution whereof he toucheth the Party to be taken with his Rod or Wand, which is one of the Badges of his Office. They are called *Messengers at Arms*, from the Impreiss of the King's Arms on their Blazon, which is a Piece of Brass or Silver fix'd upon the Messenger's Breast, to discover his Warrant and Authority when he discharges the Duty of his Office: And the resisting him therein is a Crime in the Law of Scotland, called *Deforcement*.

### Hospitals.

*Heriot's Hospital.*] *Heriot's Hospital* is a publick School, founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* descended from the Family of *Trebourn*; who after he had lost 2 Sons by Shipwreck going from Scotland to London, and dying without Issue, Feb. 15, 1634. left in Legacy to this Hospital, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Scots Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and instructed in Arts and Sciences till they were of mature Age, and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Executors. It's properly a Nursery for Boys, in which the Citizens Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governour, who according to the Constitution of the Founder, is to live single. If the Boys prove Scholars, they are sent to the College, and have an Exhibition of 7 l. Sterling per Annum, and if put to Trades, have 11 l. Sterling to bind them Apprentices, and furnish them with Necessaries. They have likewise a Chaplain to instruct them in the Grounds of Learning. till they are fitted for the publick Schools and Colleges. The Fabrick of this Hospital is very stately, and the Statue of the Founder is erected upon the Inner Frontispiece. Round about the House are very pleasant Gardens, adorn'd with large Walks, and delightful Greens.

*St. Thomas's.*] Near the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity in *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in which the poorer Sort of Inhabitants, both Men and Women, are liberally maintain'd, and have their own proper Chaplain.

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There was a *Maiden-Hospital* founded, and liberally endow'd here in the Year 1702, for the Relief and Education of young Girls, by some of the *Merchant Company*, who were much encourag'd thereto by *Mary Erskin*, Relict of *James Haire*, Drug-gift in *Edinburgh*, who not only purchas'd convenient Lodgings, with pleasant large Yards, and other Accommodations for the *Hospital*, but also left 'em a considerable Sum of Money. The Work has been considerably advanc'd by *Mortifications* and *Donations* from other Persons, both in the Town and Country, and out of a virtuous Emulation, the Tradesmen or Artificers of *Edinburgh* have instantly Founded and Endow'd another *Maiden Hospital*.

### House of Correction.

Over-against the *Collegiate-Church* of the *Sacred Trinity* is the *House of Correction*, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, in which there are divers Manufactories of Linnen, Wool, and Silk; where dissolute Persons are forc'd to earn their Living by their Labour.

### The Basse.

The *Basse* is a little Island within the *Forth*, about a Mile distant from the Shore. The Prospects of it, as represented in *Slezer's Theatrum Scotiae*, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. Upon the Top of this Island is a Spring which furnishes the Garrison with Water, and there is also Pasturage for 20 or 30 Sheep. 'Tis also famous for the great Flocks of Fowls, which resort thither in the Months of *May* and *June*, the Surface of it being almost cover'd with Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The most delicious among these different Sorts, are the *Seland Geese* and *Kettie Waikes*. There is only one Island more in the *West* of *Scotland*, call'd *Ailsay*, where these *Geese* do breed, and from these two Places, the Country is furnish'd with 'em during the Months of *July* and *August*. This Island of the *Basse* was an ancient Possession of the Family of *Lauder*, and in the Reign of *King Charles II.* it was bought of them, and annex'd to the Crown.

This Garrison is commanded and kept by an Ensign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers; whose Pay is as follows.

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| The Ensign's <i>per Diem</i> is, _____                                                                                                                                                  | 00 | 4  | 0  |
| The Serjeant, _____                                                                                                                                                                     | 00 | 2  | 0  |
| The Coporal, _____                                                                                                                                                                      | 00 | 1  | 4  |
| The Soldiers are taken out of His Majesty's Regiment of Guards, and paid with them, with an Allowance of 2 d. <i>Stem</i> to each of them, which makes their Pay 9 d. <i>per Diem</i> . |    |    |    |

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The Town Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by 2 *Captain-Lieutenants*, lately chosen, who have each 4  *Sterling per Diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss, just to mention some of the Castles of *Scotland*: The 3 chiefest of which are, *Edinburgh*, *Dumbarton*, and *Sterling* Castles.

The most considerable after these 3, are,

*Island Ormand Castle* standing on a Rock which is a *Peninsula* on the West Side of *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*; it has a Garrison of the King's Forces.

*Inverness* Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Inverness*. The Duke of *Gordon* is Heretable Keeper of it, and there is a Garrison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garrison.

The Castle of *Dunstaffnage* on the West Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heretable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to His Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness* has a Garrison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Duart* possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*, and in that Shire, has a Garrison.

Castle *Tyrom* in *Moydort*, on the West Coast over-against *Mull-Isle*, has a Garrison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mac-Donald* of *Moydort*.

The Mount-Fort in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. It's capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Horses within it. There are 38 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bressa-Sound* in *Schotland*.

### Universities of Scotland.

The Universities in *Scotland* are 4. *St. Andrew's*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. In describing these Universities, I shall premise some few particular Things concerning the Foundation of every University by itself, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study us'd in the University of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give the English Reader a full view of all the rest.

#### The University of St. Andrews

Was founded by Bishop *Henry Wardlaw*, A.D. 1412, and endow'd with very ample Priviledges. The Archbishops of *St. Andrew's* were formerly Chancellors of that University; but now it's govern'd by a *Rector*, who is yearly chosen; and has the same



Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, and by the Statutes of the University, ought to be one of the Principals of the Colleges. A Professor of Mathematicks was lately added to this University. It has 3 Colleges, St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's College, St. Salvator's, commonly call'd the Old College, was founded by James Kenney, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who built the Edifice, together with a Church, wherein he has a curious Monument: He furnish'd it with costly Ornaments, and endow'd it with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a Provost, Masters and Professors. At the first Foundation it was endow'd with a Doctor, a Bachelor, and a Licentiate in Divinity: Four Professors of Philosophy, and Eight poor Scholars called Bursars, who are here instructed *Gratis*. Dr. Skene, late Principal of this College, repair'd and augmented it, and also founded a Library, which is now well furnish'd with Books.

St. Leonard's College was founded by John Hepburn, Prior of St. Andrew's, A. D. 1524, who endow'd it with a Maintenance for a Principal or Warden, who is always to be a Doctor of Divinity, 4 Professors of Philosophy called Regents, and 8 poor Scholars. Sir John Scot added a Professor of Philology with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the Library with the Gift of several considerable Volumes; which was since increas'd by the munificent Collection of Books left to it by Sir John Wedderburn.

St. Mary's or New College, was founded by James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, A. D. 1536, and endow'd with a Maintenance for 2 Professors, who are to be Doctors of Divinity: One still'd Principal Professor of Theology, the other, only Professor of Theology. To these was lately added a Professor of Mathematicks; for the Improvement of which Science, the first Professor Mr. James Gregory, procur'd an Observatory to be erected in the College-Garden furnish'd with many Mathematical Instruments. No Philosophy is taught in this College.

### The University of Glasgow

Was founded by Archbishop Turnbull, and by Pope Nicolas V. endow'd with the Privileges of a University after the manner of *Bononia*. It had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden to teach Divinity and 3 Professors to teach Philosophy. The Privileges of this University were confirm'd by King James II. King James III. by James IV. and V. and by Queen Mary; and yet it was almost deserted, if King James VI. in his Minority had not granted it a new Charter, bestow'd the Tythes of the Church of *Gaven* upon it, and countenanc'd it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, A. D. 1577. But that was not all, for in the Year 1617, he establish'd 12 Persons in the College, viz: a Principal, 3 Professors of Philosophy, called Regents, 4 Bursars,

in *Oeconomus* for a Provider, a Principal Servant, a Janitor, and a Cook. *K. Charles* satisfy'd all its ancient Privileges, and gave Money to repair the Fabrick. The like did *K. Charles II.* at the Request of the Estates of Parliament. The Archbishops of *Glasgow* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; but now it's govern'd by a Rector, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place under the King, and is annually elected. The College is separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarg'd and adorn'd by the Care and prudent Administration of the then Principal, *Dr. Hall*, lately Preceptor of *Tork*. The College is one uniform Square well built, has a little Chappel, several Schools, a Common Hall, a well digested Library, and behind the College is a large Garden surrounded with a high Wall.

The University of *Aberdeen* was founded in the Reign of King *Alexander II.* A. D. 1133, Here was a *Studium Generale* in Collegio *Canonicorum*, with 3 Professors, Doctors of Divinity, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many learned Men flourish'd therein.

King *James IV.* and *William Elphinsten*, Bp. of *Aberdeen*, procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* the Privilege of an University in *Aberdeen*, which is endow'd with as ample Privileges as any University in *Christendom*, and the Foundation is conformable to that of the Universities of *Paris* and *Bologna*, and not of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, because there were Wars at that Time between *England* and *Scotland*.

The Bishops of *Aberdeen* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; had Power to visit in their own Persons, and reform Abuses, and even when they were not Doctors of Divinity themselves, had Authority to confer that Degree on Scholars. The Office of Vice-Chancellor was then lodg'd in the Office of Commissary of *Aberdeen*; but now it's govern'd by a Rector annually chosen, who with the Assistance of his four Assessors takes Cognizance of Abuses, &c. in that University.

In this University are 2 Colleges, one in Old *Aberdeen*, founded by Bishop *William Elphinsten*, A. D. 1500, which is call'd the King's College, from King *James IV.* who annu'd the Patronage of it. It is seated on the South-side of the Town, and for Neatness and Spaciousness far exceeds the rest of the Houses of the City. It is govern'd with 4 Professors, and the other with 12. This College has a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Civil Law, a Professor of Physick, a Sub-Principal, who is also a Professor of Philosophy, and other Professors of Philosophy, and Professors of Languages.

In New *Aberdeen* is a College call'd the Marischal College, founded by *George Keith*, Earl Marischal of *Scotland*, A. D. 1697, which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorn'd with several



additional Buildings, besides adding a Primary Professor call'd *The Principal*. It has 4 Professors of *Philosophy*, one of *Divinity*, and one of *Mathematics*. Here is also a famous Library, founded by the Citizens, supply'd with Books by the Benefactions of several learned Men, and well furnish'd with Mathematical Instruments. This College with that in the *Old Town*, makes one University, call'd *The University of King Charles II.*

*The University of Edinburgh* was founded by King James VI. A. D. 1582, who endow'd it with as ample Privileges as any University in Europe. The Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are Curators, and the *Provost* is Chancellor. The Buildings are rather convenient than fine; they have a *Common-Hall*, Schools for every Profession, 4 Libraries, a *Printing-House*, and a good many Chambers, in which the Students may lye if they please. The Students do not eat in *Common*, and at *Edinburgh* they have no distinct Habit, as they have in other Universities of *Scotland*, where the Student wear Red Gowns. No Test or Subscription is offer'd to a Student at his Admission, but every Man is free to come that will.

In this University are taught, *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematics*, *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Eastern Languages*, *Oratory*, *Humanity*, *Roman History*, and *Greek*, for all which there is a Professor, and a *Principal* that oversees them all, and presides among 'em when they meet as a Faculty. Every one of their Professors, and all Officers in the University swear To acknowledge the Government as now Establish'd, Civil and Ecclesiastical; they subscribe to the Confession of Faith, and declare their Conformity to the King's Government, and that they never will directly, or indirectly, undertake the Subscription of the same.

From June 20, to October 20, is a Vacation of all Professors, but *Humanity*, and from August 1, to October 1, for that too. All the Professors are paid by their Pupils, except those of *Divinity* and *Ecclesiastical History*, who for that Reason have larger Salaries than the rest.

The *Principal* confers all Degrees: Reads a Lecture in *Divinity* in the *Common Hall* once a Week, at which *Students* and Professors constantly attend. He presides at Examinations and Tryals of Students, and takes an Account of their Behaviour; in short, 'tis his Business to oversee all the Members of the University: He has no Money from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the City, and good Lodgings within the University.

The Students in *Divinity* are divided into 4 or 5 Classes, according to their Number. They meet once a Week, to confer about their Studies, and to give each other an Account of what they have Read, and what Observations they have made upon their Reading. The Professor attends them every Day in the Week but Saturday. On Mondays the Exercises are in English.

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which are usually of Practical Disputes, or *Prædictæ Exercitia*, in all *Lectiones* and *Disputationes*, i. e. when one Student handles the *Text*, usually, resolves its Doubts, and paraphrases it at last; after which another Student opens its Doctrines, and confirms them with proper Reasons: These Exercises are to last but half an Hour a-piece. And last of all a Lecture, in which a Portion of Scripture is paraphrastically and practically explain'd. On *Tuesday* either the Professor reads a public Lecture in Divinity, or the *Regent* has a *Quæstio Dogmatica*, the Manner of which is this: On the *Monday* preceding, the Professor gives the Students a Question, upon which they are to answer the Questions that shall be propos'd, which they do thus. The Professor begins with raising the Question Historically, and then desires any one Student to give an Account of the various Opinions about it; asks another which is the right Side of the Question, speaks to a third to prove it, and commands a Fourth to defend it against his Objections; after which the Professor determines upon the whole. This is all done in *Latin*. *Wednesday* is appointed for Students newly enter'd, who are examin'd upon some little System which is put into their Hands; such as the Confession of Faith, Mark's Method, *Purcell* upon *Ussher's* Catechism, and the like. *Thursday* is set apart for Divinity Disputations. They are open'd by a *Positio* which they call an *Expositio* in which the Question is fully and clearly stated by the Respondent, who is then oppos'd by 2 or 3 other Students in their Turns, during which Time the Professor moderates, and solves the Difficulties which the Respondent cannot overcome. On *Friday* a Question in Church History is debated, or else there is a *Scriptural Conference*, in which Questions of Sense or History, or any other Difficulties observ'd in a Chapter of the Bible, propos'd the *Monday* preceding by the Professor are answer'd by the Students, as the Professor shall propose them; all which Difficulties the Professor is oblig'd to clear fully after the Students have given their Judgments.

In *Philosophy* there are 4 *Regents* or Professors: they teach *Philosophy* and *Greek*. Every *Regent* has his Class; which Classes are divided according to the Years that the Students have been enter'd in the University. The Students now do every Year change their *Regent* as well as their School, for one of the 4 Professors of *Philosophy* is establish'd constant Professor of *Greek*, under whose Faction the Students continue the first Year. The second Year they learn *Logic* and *Metaphysics* from another Professor, and the third Year they come under the Inspection of a third Professor, who teaches *Natural Philosophy*. The fourth *Regent* has no fix'd Class, but reads Publick Lectures of *Meteorology*, *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Religion*, to all that please to come and hear him. This is the New Scheme of Teaching in the College of *Edinburgh*, but the *Philosophy* Professors in the other Col-

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leges are not yet moulded into this Fashion: But at St. Andrew's and Glasgow they have already a fix'd and constant Professor of Greek. The first Year the Students who are call'd *Bajans*, are taught only Greek. The next Year they change the School, but not their Regent; they are then call'd the *Semi-Classe*. That Year they learn *Logick*, and every Day read some Greek. The Professor, as he is now call'd, illustrates some printed System of *Logick*, and makes them dispute upon a Logical Question. This Year every Student is oblig'd to recite an Oration publicly before his Professor. The third Year, without changing their Professor, they remove into another School, where under the Name of *Bachelors*, they study *Metaphysics* and *Ethicks*: The *Metaphysics* which are read to them are usually *De Vie's*, or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethicks*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Puffendorf's de Officiis Hominis & Civis*, and *Gravins de Jure Belli & Pacis*; and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The fourth Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. *Le Clerc's Physics* in the Book chiefly receiv'd; then also they read Greek. This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and for that Reason this is call'd the *Magistrand Classe*. Every Student at his Entrance gives his Regent a *Premium*, which is not settled, only never less than a Guinea is given by any Body; and this is his Tuition Money for one whole Year. About the 10th of December every Year, there are Publick Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Classe* is examin'd first. They are examin'd by the Principal and every Professor but their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is perform'd in the Common Hall.

Every Saturday the Students of the *Magistrand Classe* repeat Oration publicly in the Common Hall before the Principal and Professors. The *Magistrand* and *Bachelor Classe* dispute also upon some Philosophical Questions, in which Disputations the *Magistrands* oppose those Theses which the *Bachelors* defend. The *Bachelors* Regent moderates; the *Bachelors* after that make Speeches, and oppose Questions which the Students of the *Semi-Classe* defend. The Four Professors call their Classes together twice every day in the Week, and three Days thrice. The Hours are from Seven to Nine, and from Ten to Eleven in the Mornings; and from Two to Three in Afternoons. Every Sunday after Morning-Sermon the Students are all convened, and instructed in some System of Divinity. After two Years Study, the Students expect to take the Degree of *Masters of Arts*, which they call *Lawrætion*. Before that, they are particularly examin'd, and if approv'd they take the Title of *Bachelors*; and which Time they take an Oath to be true to the Religion, and the University of Edinburgh; and when they

they are register'd *Masters of Arts*, they pay 6 s. 8 d. a piece to the Librarian.

Upon the Day of *Laudation* the Magistrates of the City, and any other *Gentlemen* that please, attend the Principal and the Members of the University in the Common-Hall, where the *Candidates* appear with their *Professor*, cloth'd with Black Gowns like his: The Ceremony is open'd by the *Professor*, with a short *Prayer*, and a Discourse suitable to the Occasion; after which, *Theses* which were printed and dispers'd some Days before upon any Part of *Philosophy*, are oppos'd by the Principal *Professor*, and whoever else please, and defended by the *Candidates*, under the *Presidency* of their *Professor*. Then some of the *Candidates* make speeches in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and demonstrate some *Physical Phenomena*, or some *Mathematical Propositions*. This being done, the Principal makes a *Latin Speech* upon the Occasion, and proceeds to *Graduation*, which is perform'd upon a Carpet spread upon the Floor, on which the *Candidates* kneel before the Principal, who prays, and by Virtue of the Authority and Power given to him by King James VI. declares them *Bachelors of Arts*, and in Testimony thereof puts a Cap upon their Heads; which Ceremony, *Martinus Mutandis*, is observ'd in other *Universities*.

The *Mathematick Professor* reads twice a Week in the Common Hall, and convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins his *Lectures* about Nov. 1, and ends about May-Day. He is gratify'd by his Scholars in the same Manner as the ordinary *Regents*. The *Professor of Ecclesiastical History* reads thrice a Week, once in the Common-Hall, and twice in his own School. His Salary is 100 l. per Annum.

The *Professor of Humanity, Roman History, and Oratory*, reaches from October 1, to August 1, is paid by his Scholars, as the *Professor of Philosophy* are, and convenes them at the same Times. Students usually stay 2 Years in this Class, before they learn *Greek*.

The *Professor of the Eastern Languages* reads once a Week in the Common-Hall, and convenes his Scholars every Day.

There is a New Profession erected in the University of *Edinburgh*, for the Love of *Nature and Nations*: The Salary is 150 l. Sterling per Annum.

Any Member of the University may study in the Library, and may for paying a Crown have Leave to borrow any Book out of it.

Every Monday Morning from Seven to Nine, the *Professor* explains the *Confession of Faith*, or some short System of Divinity to his Class. During the Sessions of the University (which is in Term-Time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell rings at Nine at Night, and by Ten the Gates are shut, after which none can have Access.



The following Account of the Royal Hospital for Disabled Seamen came too late to be inserted in its proper Place, but we hope the *Geographers* of it will make amends for our putting it in here.

**T**he *Redcliffe Hospital* built upon the South Side of the River *Thames*, not much farther distant from *London Bridge* Eastward than *St. Thomas's Hospital* is Westward, doth as much excel the latter in Magnificence, Strength and Usefulness, as in doth in its Capaciousness, being designed for about 1500 Seamen. The great Court to the River is One hundred and twenty Yards in Length, and Ninety Yards in Breadth, flanked on each Side by a Range of Stone Building, near One hundred Yards in Length, which for Regularity of Architecture, and Exactness of Workmanship, may vie with any in Europe, that upon the West having been designed as part of a Palace for King *Charles the Second*. Parallel to these, upon the East and West are other Ranges of Building of the same Extent, making two Courts of about twenty Yards wide, between these and the forementioned.

The Ends of these Buildings, facing the River, form most beautiful Pavilions of Stone Work, of near Sixty Yards in Length, on each Side of the great Court, which makes the whole Extent of Building to the North, about two hundred Yards.

The Facades of these Buildings to the River, as well as the Portico's in the middle of their East and West Fronts, consist of a noble Disposition of *Corinthian Architecture* formed upon eight Columns, and as many Pilasters on each Side, of near Twelve Yards in Height, crowned with a very rich Entablature, which surrounds the Building, upon which at each Extremity there is raised a well-proportioned Attick and Balustrade.

The Body of these Fabricks is of Rustick Work in *Portland Stone*, admirably fitted to the Ornamental Parts of the Structure.

Before the Pavilions lies the Stone Wharf to the River, of more than Three hundred Yards in Length, in the middle of which are very handsome Stairs to the Hospital, as well as others at each End, for the Service of the Town.

At the South End of the great Court, upon a small Ascent, is a Piazza running Southward One hundred and twenty Yards in Length, and Forty Yards in Breadth, having on each Side a Colonnade with Dorick Pillars, One hundred and fifty Yards in Extent, with an Entablature, and Balustrade, making a Communication

Communication in the Dry, between the Buildings adjoining. These Columns lead to the Vestibules of the Hall on the West Side, and of the Chappel on the East Side, over each of which rises a noble Cupola of about Twelve Yards in Diameter, and more than Forty Yards in Height.

The Ceiling of the great Hall, about Thirtyseven Yards long, and Five Yards broad, has been very finely Painted by our famous Countryman, Sir *James Thornhill*, in Honour of the Founders, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Blessed and Immortal Memory, with a vast Variety of Historical Figures, chiefly respecting Navigation; and the Officers Hall, which is held open to the other by one great Arch, making about Sixteen Yards in Length, and Twelve in Breadth, is now Painting both upon the Ceiling and Sides by the same Hand, in Memory of the Benefactions of the late Queen *Ann*, and of his present Majesty King *George*; and as these Pieces are very justly esteemed inferior to none in Europe of the like Dimensions, for Correctness of Design and Beauty of Painting; so they produce a constant Income from the Generosity of Persons who go to see the Hospital, which is very charitably applied to the Maintenance, and Mathematical Education of the Sons of as many Sailors as can be supported by it.

The Collonades before-mentioned, make Returns towards the East and West, as well facing the River to the North, as the Park to the South; so that nothing can be conceived more magnificent in Architecture, than the Prospect this Hospital affords from the River, extending it self Two hundred Yards in Front, and in Depth near Two hundred and twenty Yards, all of the most beautiful Stone-Work. The View through the Piazza is closed by a noble House belonging to the Crown, which by the Royal Favour has hitherto been always the Governor's Habitation, seated at the Foot of the Park, above Four hundred Yards distant from the River; but the most agreeable Terminations of the whole, are the Plantations and rising Ground of the Park it self, which at the Interval of less than half a Mile, is near as high as the top of the Cupola.

On the Flanks of this Hospital, to the East and West, are very handsome Dormitories or Wards for the Sailors, of more than Two hundred Yards Extent from North to South, with proper Entrances from the Town in the Intervals of the Buildings.



A GENERAL  
LIST  
OR  
CATALOGUE  
OF ALL THE  
Offices and Officers  
EMPLOYED

In the several Branches of his MA-  
JESTY's Government, Ecclesiastical,  
Civil, Military, &c.

- I. In *South Britain*, or *England*.  
II. In *North Britain*, or *Scotland*.

RANGED  
In the Order in which those Heads are treated  
in the foregoing Books ; and the Subordinate  
Offices and Officers, placed under the Grand  
Offices, to whose Direction and Disposal they  
immediately appertain.

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L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year M DCC XXV.

GENERAL  
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Lord S  
bold.  
Charles  
Lord C  
bold.



NUMB. I.

A LIST of all the PEERS and PEERESSES of that Part of Great Britain called ENGLAND.

*His Royal Highness George-Augustus (Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsaye, Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-haven and of Carreck, Viscount North-Allerton, Baron of Tewksbury and of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester.*

*His Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus (Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Bishop of Osnabrug, Knight of the Garter) Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster.*

*His Highness Frederick-Lewis, (Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg) Duke of Gloucester.*

Great Officers who precede DUKES.

*The second Title of Dukes, &c. Or, Titles given by Courtesy to their Eldest Sons.*

Thomas Parker, *Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.* } Lord Parker.

Henry Boyle, *Lord Carleton, Lord President of the Council.*

Evelyn Pierpoint, *Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy Seal.* } Marquis of Dorchester.

DUKES.

Thomas Howard, *Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary-Marshal of England.* } Earl of Arundel.

John Campbel, *Duke of Greenwich, Lord Steward of the King's Household.* } Lord Chatham, or Lord Lorn.

Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.* } Earl of Euston.

|                                                                     |                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Charles Seymour, <i>Duke of Somerset.</i>                           | <i>Earl of Hertford.</i>       |
| Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>Duke of Cleveland</i> } <i>and Southampton</i> | <i>Earl of Southampton and</i> |
|                                                                     | <i>Chichester.</i>             |
| Charles Lenos, <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>                             | <i>Earl of March.</i>          |
| Thomas Holles, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>                            | <i>Marquis of Clare.</i>       |
| Henry Somerset, <i>Duke of Beaufort.</i>                            | <i>Marquis of Winchester.</i>  |
| Charles Beauclair, <i>Duke of St. Albans.</i>                       | <i>Earl of Burford.</i>        |
| Charles Pawlet, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>                              | <i>Marquis of Winchester.</i>  |
| Peregrine Osborne, <i>Duke of Leeds.</i>                            | <i>Marquis of Carmarthen.</i>  |
| Wriothesly Russell, <i>Duke of Bedford.</i>                         | <i>Marquis of Tavistock.</i>   |
| William Cavendish, <i>Duke of Devon-</i> }                          | <i>Marquis of Hartington.</i>  |
| <i>shire.</i>                                                       |                                |
| Edmund Sheffield, <i>Duke of Bucking-</i> }                         | <i>Marquis of Normanby.</i>    |
| <i>hamshire and Normanby.</i>                                       |                                |
| John Mannors, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>                               | <i>Marquis of Granby.</i>      |
| John Montagu, <i>Duke of Montagu.</i>                               | <i>Marquis of Monthermen.</i>  |
| James Grahme, <i>Duke of Montrose.</i>                              | <i>Lord Grahme.</i>            |
| John Ker, <i>Duke of Roxburgh.</i>                                  | <i>Lord Cesford.</i>           |
| Henry de Grey, <i>Duke of Kent.</i>                                 | <i>Earl of Harald.</i>         |
| Perigrine Bertie, <i>Duke of Ancaster</i> }                         | <i>Marquis of Lindsey.</i>     |
| <i>and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamber-</i>                            |                                |
| <i>lain of England.</i>                                             |                                |
| Henry Bentinck, <i>Duke of Portland.</i>                            | <i>Marquis of Titchfield.</i>  |
| Philip Wharton, <i>Duke of Wharton.</i>                             | <i>Lord Winchendon.</i>        |
| William Monague, <i>Duke of Man-</i> }                              | <i>Earl of Manchester.</i>     |
| <i>chester.</i>                                                     |                                |
| James Brydges, <i>Duke of Chandos.</i>                              | <i>Earl of Carnarvon.</i>      |
| Lyonel-Cranfield Sackville, <i>Duke of</i> }                        | <i>Earl of Middlesex.</i>      |
| <i>Dorset.</i>                                                      |                                |
| Scroop Egerton, <i>Duke of Bridgewater.</i>                         | <i>Earl of Bridgewater.</i>    |

## MARQUISSES.

|                                           |                     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| William Herbert, <i>Marquis of Powis.</i> | <i>Lord Powis.</i>  |
| John Hay, <i>Marquis of Twedale.</i>      | <i>Lord Yester.</i> |

## E A R L S.

|                                            |                       |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| George Talbot, <i>Earl of Shrewsbury.</i>  |                       |
| James Stanley, <i>Earl of Derby.</i>       | <i>Lord Strange.</i>  |
| Theophilus Hastings, <i>Earl of Hun-</i> } | <i>Lord Hastings.</i> |
| <i>tingdon.</i>                            |                       |
| Thomas Herbert, <i>Earl of Pembroke</i> }  | <i>Lord Herbert.</i>  |
| <i>and Montgomery.</i>                     |                       |
| Henry Clinton, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>     | <i>Lord Clinton.</i>  |

Edward



# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

5

|                                                                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Edward Howard, <i>Earl of Suffolk.</i>                                              | Lord Walden.                  |
| James Cecil, <i>Earl of Salisbury.</i>                                              | Lord Cranborn.                |
| Brownlow Cecil, <i>Earl of Exeter.</i>                                              | Lord Burghley.                |
| John Sidney, <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>                                              | Lord Lisle.                   |
| George Compton, <i>Earl of Northampton.</i>                                         | Lord Compton.                 |
| Edward Rich, <i>Earl of Warwick and Holland.</i>                                    | Lord Rich.                    |
| William Fielding, <i>Earl of Denbigh.</i>                                           | Lord Fielding.                |
| Thomas Fane, <i>Earl of Westmorland.</i>                                            | Lord Despencer.               |
| Henry-Bows Howard, <i>Earl of Berkshire, Deputy to the Earl-Marshal of England.</i> | Lord Andover.                 |
| John Savage, <i>Earl Rivers.</i>                                                    | Lord Savage.                  |
| Charles Mordaunt, <i>Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.</i>                         | Lord Mordaunt.                |
| Harry Grey, <i>Earl of Stamford.</i>                                                | Lord Grey of Grooby.          |
| Heneage Finch, <i>Earl of Winchelsea.</i>                                           | Lord Maidstone.               |
| Philip Stanhope, <i>Earl of Chesterfield.</i>                                       | Lord Stanhope.                |
| Thomas Tufton, <i>Earl of Thanet.</i>                                               | Lord Clifford.                |
| Robert Spencer, <i>Earl of Sunderland.</i>                                          | Lord Wormeleighton.           |
| Nicholas Leak, <i>Earl of Scarfsdale.</i>                                           | Lord Deincourt.               |
| Edward Montagu, <i>Earl of Sandwich.</i>                                            | Lord Hinchinbrook.            |
| Edward Hyde, <i>Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.</i>                                | Lord Cornbury.                |
| William Capel, <i>Earl of Essex.</i>                                                | Lord Maldon.                  |
| George Brudenel, <i>Earl of Cardigan.</i>                                           | Lord Brudenel.                |
| Arthur Annesley, <i>Earl of Anglesey.</i>                                           | Lord Annesley.                |
| Charles Howard, <i>Earl of Carlisle.</i>                                            | Lord Morpeth.                 |
| Thomas Bruce, <i>Earl of Ailesbury.</i>                                             | Lord Bruce.                   |
| Richard Boyle, <i>Earl of Burlington.</i>                                           | Lord Clifford of Lansborough. |
| Anthony-Ashley Cooper, <i>E. of Shaftesbury.</i>                                    | Lord Ashley.                  |
| George-Henry Lee, <i>Earl of Litchfield.</i>                                        | Lord Quarendon.               |
| John Roberts, <i>Earl of Radnor.</i>                                                | Lord Bodmyn.                  |
| William Paston, <i>Earl of Yarmouth.</i>                                            | Lord Paston.                  |
| James Berkeley, <i>Earl of Berkeley.</i>                                            | Lord Dursley.                 |
| Daniel Finch, <i>Earl of Nottingham.</i>                                            | Lord Daventry.                |
| Henry Hyde, <i>Earl of Rochester.</i>                                               | Lord Hyde.                    |
| Montague-Venables Bertie, <i>Earl of Abington.</i>                                  | Lord Norreys.                 |
| Baptist Noel, <i>Earl of Gainsborough.</i>                                          | Lord Viscount Campden.        |
| Robert Darcy, <i>Earl of Holderness.</i>                                            | Lord Darcy, or Lord Conniers. |
| Other-Windsor Hickman, <i>Earl of Plymouth.</i>                                     | Lord Windsor.                 |
| William-Stafford Howard, <i>Earl of Stafford.</i>                                   | Lord Stafford.                |

|                                                      |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Richard Lumley, <i>Earl of Scarborough.</i>          | Lord Lumley.       |
| George Booth, <i>Earl of Warrington.</i>             | Lord Delamere.     |
| Henry Newport, <i>Earl of Bradford.</i>              | Lord Newport.      |
| Frederick Zulestein, <i>Earl of Rochford.</i>        | Lord Tunbridge.    |
| William-Ann Van Keppel, <i>E. of Albemarle.</i>      | Lord Berry.        |
| William Coventry, <i>E. of Coventry.</i>             | Lord Deerhurst.    |
| Edward Russel, <i>Earl of Orford.</i>                | Lord Barfleur.     |
| William Villiers, <i>Earl of Jersey.</i>             | Lord Villiers.     |
| Henry D'Auverquerque, <i>Earl of Grantham.</i>       | Lord Boston.       |
| John Poulet, <i>Earl Poulet.</i>                     | Lord Hinton.       |
| Francis Godolphin, <i>E. Godolphin.</i>              | Lord Rialton.      |
| Hugh Cholmondeley, <i>E. Cholmondeley.</i>           | Lord Cholmondeley. |
| John Sutherland, <i>Earl of Sutherland.</i>          |                    |
| James Ogilvy, <i>Earl of Finlator.</i>               |                    |
| David Areskine, <i>Earl of Buchan.</i>               |                    |
| Thomas Hamilton, <i>E. of Haddington.</i>            |                    |
| Hugh Campbel, <i>E. of Loudoun.</i>                  |                    |
| Charles Hamilton, <i>E. of Selkirk.</i>              |                    |
| William Gordon, <i>E. of Aberdeen.</i>               |                    |
| George Hamilton, <i>E. of Orkney.</i>                |                    |
| John Dalrymple, <i>E. of Stair.</i>                  |                    |
| John Lesly, <i>Earl of Rothes.</i>                   |                    |
| Charles Hope, <i>E. of Hoptoun.</i>                  |                    |
| Henry Scot, <i>Earl of Deloraine.</i>                | Lord Hermitage.    |
| Archibald Campbel, <i>Earl of Islay.</i>             |                    |
| Edward Harley, <i>E. of Oxford, and E. Mortimer.</i> | Lord Harley.       |
| Washington Shirley, <i>E. of Ferrars.</i>            | Lord Tamworth.     |
| Thomas Wentworth, <i>E. of Strafford.</i>            | Lord Wentworth.    |
| William Legg, <i>E. of Dartmouth.</i>                | Lord Lewisham.     |
| Henry Paget, <i>E. of Uxbridge.</i>                  | Lord Paget.        |
| Lewis Watson, <i>E. of Rockingham.</i>               | Lord Sondes.       |
| Charles Bennet, <i>E. of Tankerville.</i>            | Lord Ossulton.     |
| Heneage Finch, <i>E. of Aylesford.</i>               | Lord Guernsey.     |
| John Harvey, <i>E. of Bristol.</i>                   | Lord Harvey.       |
| George Montague, <i>E. of Halifax.</i>               | Lord Sunbury.      |
| Talbot Yelverton, <i>E. of Suffex.</i>               | Lord Longueville.  |
| William Cowper, <i>E. Cowper.</i>                    | Lord Fordwich.     |
| Philip Stanhope, <i>E. Stanhope.</i>                 | Lord Elvafton.     |
| William Cadogan, <i>E. Cadogan.</i>                  | Lord Caversham.    |
| Bennet Sherrard, <i>E. of Harborough.</i>            | Lord Sherrard.     |
| Thomas Coningesby, <i>E. Coningesby.</i>             | Lord Coningesby.   |

Thomas



## Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Thomas Farmer, *Earl of Pomfret*, } *Baron Lempster.*  
*alias Pontefract.*  
 David Graham, *Earl Graham.*  
 Robert Ker, *Earl Ker.*

## VISCOUNTS.

|                                             |                                       |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Price Devereux, <i>Vis. Hereford.</i>       | William Hatton, <i>Vis. Hatton.</i>   |
| Anthony Browne, <i>Vis. Montacute.</i>      | Henry Lowther, <i>Vis. Lonsdale.</i>  |
| Laurence Fiennes, <i>Vis. Say and Sele.</i> | Henry ô Brian, <i>Vis. Tadcaster.</i> |
| Thomas Bellasyse, <i>Vis. Falconberg.</i>   | Henry St. John, <i>Vis. St. John.</i> |
| Charles Townshend, <i>Vis. Townshend.</i>   | Richard Temple, <i>Vis. Cobham.</i>   |
| Thomas Thynne, <i>Vis. Weymouth.</i>        | Hugh Boscawen, <i>Vis. Falmouth.</i>  |
|                                             | John Wallop, <i>Vis. Lymington.</i>   |
|                                             | Simon Harcourt, <i>Vis. Harcourt.</i> |
|                                             | George Bing, <i>Vis. Torrington.</i>  |

## BARONS.

|                                                                      |                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| William Nevil, <i>Lord Abergavenny.</i>                              | John St. John, <i>Lord St. John of Bletsho.</i>   |
| James Touchet, <i>Lord Audley</i> ,<br>[ <i>E. of Castlehaven.</i> ] | James Compton, <i>Ld Compton.</i>                 |
| Peregrine Bertie, <i>L. Willoughby of Eresby.</i>                    | Robert Petre, <i>Ld Petre.</i>                    |
| John West, <i>Ld De la War.</i>                                      | Thomas Arundel, <i>Ld Arundel of Wardour.</i>     |
| Charles Mildmay, <i>Ld Fitzwalter.</i>                               | Charles Dormer, <i>Ld Dormer.</i>                 |
| Hugh Fortescue, <i>Lord Clinton.</i>                                 | Philip Roper, <i>Ld Teynham.</i>                  |
| Edward Ward, <i>Ld Dudley and Ward.</i>                              | William Grevill, <i>Ld Brooke.</i>                |
| Thomas Stourton, <i>Ld Stourton.</i>                                 | Nevil Lovelace, <i>Ld Lovelace.</i>               |
| Dr. George Verney, <i>Lord Willoughby of Broke.</i>                  | Henry Maynard, <i>Ld. Maynard.</i>                |
| Hugh Willoughby, <i>Lord Willoughby of Parham.</i>                   | Charles Bruce, <i>Ld Bruce.</i>                   |
| Thomas Howard, <i>Ld Howard of Effingham.</i>                        | Edward Leigh, <i>Ld Leigh.</i>                    |
| William North, <i>Ld North, and Ld Gray of Rolleston.</i>            | William Byron, <i>Ld Byron.</i>                   |
| William-Ferdinand Cary, <i>Ld Hunsdon.</i>                           | Marmaduke Langdale, <i>Lord Langdale.</i>         |
|                                                                      | William Berkeley, <i>Ld Berkeley of Stratton.</i> |
|                                                                      | Charles Cornwallis, <i>Ld Cornwallis.</i>         |
|                                                                      | Charles Townsend, <i>L. Townsend.</i>             |
|                                                                      | John Arundel, <i>Ld. Arundel of Trerice.</i>      |
|                                                                      | William Craven, <i>Ld. Craven.</i>                |

|                                                           |                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Hugh Clifford, <i>Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.</i>         | George Hay, <i>Lord Hay (Earl of Kinnoul.)</i> |
| Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, <i>Ld Osborne.</i>                | Thomas Windesor, <i>Ld Mountjoy.</i>           |
| John Carteret, <i>Ld Carteret.</i>                        | Thomas Mansell, <i>Ld Mansell.</i>             |
| William Stawell, <i>Ld Stawell.</i>                       | Thomas Willoughby, <i>Ld Middleton.</i>        |
| Francis North, <i>Ld Guilford.</i>                        | Thomas Trevor, <i>Ld Trevor.</i>               |
| James Waldegrave, <i>Ld Waldegrave.</i>                   | George Granville, <i>Lord Lansdowne.</i>       |
| John Ashburnham, <i>Lord Ashburnham.</i>                  | Samuel Marsham, <i>Ld Marsham.</i>             |
| Charles Butler, <i>Ld Butler of Weston. [E of Arran.]</i> | Thomas Foley, <i>Ld Foley</i>                  |
| Henry Herbert, <i>Ld Herbert of Cherbury.</i>             | Allen Bathurst, <i>Ld Bathurst.</i>            |
| Maurice Thompson, <i>Ld Havensham.</i>                    | Robert Benson, <i>Ld Bingley.</i>              |
| Gilbert Vane, <i>Ld Barnard.</i>                          | Thomas Onslow, <i>Ld Onslow.</i>               |
| John Leveson Gower, <i>Lord Gower.</i>                    | Robert Marsham, <i>Ld Romney.</i>              |
| Francis-Seymour Conway, <i>Ld Conway.</i>                 | George Cholmondeley, <i>Lord Newburgh.</i>     |
| Charles Boyle, <i>Ld Boyle, [E of Orrery.]</i>            | Matthew-Ducie Moreton, <i>Ld Ducie.</i>        |
|                                                           | Nicholas Lechmere, <i>Ld Lechmere.</i>         |
|                                                           | Robert Walpole, <i>Lord Walpole.</i>           |

*Note, That the following Persons are Peeresses of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Descent.*

|                                                                      |                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Louise de Queronalles, <i>Duchess of Portsmouth.</i>                 | borough, <i>Marchioness of Blandford.</i>                                     |
| Isabella Fitz-Roy, <i>Duchess of Grafton, Countess of Arlington.</i> | Martha, <i>Lady Johnson, Baroness Wentworth.</i>                              |
| Melusina Erengartshulenburg, <i>Duchess of Kendal.</i>               | Lady Theodosia Blyth, <i>Baroness Alton of Leighton-Bromf-wold.</i>           |
| — Schulenburg, <i>Countess of Walsingham.</i>                        | Grace, <i>Lady Carteret, Viscountess Carteret, and Countess of Granville.</i> |
| Henrietta, <i>Duchess of Marl-</i>                                   |                                                                               |



NUMBER II.

A LIST of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster, on the Second Day of May, 1722.

Bedfordshire 4.

Honourable Charles Leigh, Esquire.  
Sir Rowland Alston Bar.  
Town of Bedford.  
George Huxley Esq;  
William Farrer Esq;

Berkshire 9.

Sir John Stonehouse Bar.  
Robert Packer Esq;  
New Windsor.  
Rt. Hon. Charles E. of Burford.  
Rt. Hon. William E. of Inchequin.  
Reading.  
Anthony Blagrove Esq;  
Clement Kent Esq;  
Wallingford.  
Rt. Hon. George Lord Parker.  
William Hucks Esq;  
Abingdon.  
Robert Hucks Esq;

Bucks 14.

Montague-Gerrard Drake Esq;  
Sir Thomas Lee Bar.  
Buckingham.  
William Heathcote Esq;  
Richard Grenville Esq;  
Chipping-Wicomb.  
Hon. Charles Egerton Esq;  
Rt. Hon. E. of Shelbourne.  
Ailesbury.  
Richard Abell Esq;  
John Guise Esq;  
Agmondesham.  
Thomas Chapman Esq;  
Rt. Hon. Ralph, Ld. Vis. Fermagh.

Wendover.

Rt. Hon Richard Hampden Esq;  
Sir Richard Steele Kt.  
Great Marlow.  
Sir John Guise Bar.  
Edmund Waller Esq;

Cambridgeshire 6.

Sir John Hynde Cotton Bar.  
Samuel Sheppard Esq;  
University of Cambridge.  
Hon. Dixy Windsor Esq;  
Hon. Thomas Willoughby Esq;  
Town of Cambridge.  
Gilbert Affleck Esq;  
Thomas Bacon, Esq;

Cheshire 4.

Charles Cholmondeley Esq;  
John Crew Esq;  
City of Chester.  
Sir Richard Grosvenor Bar.  
Sir Henry Bunbury Bar.

Cornwall 44.

Sir William Carew Bar.  
Sir John St. Aubyn Bar.  
Launceston.  
Alexander Pendarves Esq;  
John Wills Esq;  
Leskard.  
Thomas Clutterbuck Esq;  
John Lansdell Esq;  
Lestwithiel.  
Sir Orlando Bridgman  
Henry Parsons Esq;  
Truro.  
Hon. Spencer Cowper Esq;  
Thomas Wyndham Esq;  
Bodmin.

Bodmin.  
 Isaac le Heupe *Esq*;  
 Richard West *Esq*;  
 Helston.  
 Sir Clement Wearg.  
 Walter Cary *Esq*;  
 Saltash.  
 Philip Lloyd *Esq*;  
 Edward Hughes *Esq*;  
 Camelford.  
 Rt. Hon. Henry E. of Drogheda.  
 William Sloaper *Esq*;  
 Portpigham, alias Westlow.  
 Sir John Trelawney *Bar*.  
 Edward Trelawney *Esq*;  
 Grampond.  
 William Cavendish *Esq*;  
 Humphry Morice *Esq*;  
 Eastlow.  
 Hon. George Cholmondeley *Esq*;  
 Sir Henry Houghton *Bar*.  
 Penryn.  
 Sidney Meadows *Esq*;  
 Edward Vernon *Esq*;  
 Tregony.  
 John Merryl *Esq*;  
 James Cooke *Esq*;  
 Boffiny.  
 Robert Corker *Esq*;  
 Henry Kelsall *Esq*;  
 St. Ives.  
 Sir John Hobart *Bar*.  
 Henry Knollys *Esq*;  
 Fowey.  
 Nicholas Vincent *Esq*;  
 John Goodall *Esq*;  
 St. Germans.  
 Rt. Hon. John Lord Binny.  
 Philip Cavendish *Esq*;  
 Mitchell.  
 Charles Selwyn *Esq*;  
 John Hedges *Esq*;  
 Newport.  
 Sir Nicholas Morice *Bar*.  
 John Morrice *Esq*;  
 St. Maws.  
 Sidney Godolphin *Esq*;  
 Samuel Travers *Esq*;

Callington.  
 Thomas Copleston *Esq*;  
 Thomas Lutwyche *Esq*;  
 Cumberland 6.  
 Sir Christopher Musgrave *Bar*.  
 Gilfrid Lawson *Esq*;  
 City of Carlisle.  
 Henry Agliobony *Esq*;  
 James Bateman *Esq*;  
 Cockermouth.  
 Sir Thomas Pengelly *Kt*.  
 Sir Wilfred Lawson *Bar*.  
 Derbyshire 4.  
 Sir John Curzon *Bar*.  
 Codfrey Clarke *Esq*;  
 Derby.  
 Rt. Hon. Lord James Cavendish.  
 Thomas Bayley *Esq*;  
 Devonshire 26.  
 Sir William Courtney *Bar*.  
 Sir Copleston-Warwick Bamp-  
 fylde *Bar*.  
 City of Exeter.  
 John Rolle *Esq*;  
 Francis Drewe *Esq*;  
 Totnefs.  
 Rt. Hon. Charles Wills *Esq*;  
 Joseph Banks *Esq*;  
 Plymouth.  
 Hon. Patte Bing *Esq*;  
 Hon. William Chetwynd *Esq*;  
 Town of Okehampton.  
 Robert Pitt *Esq*;  
 John Crowley *Esq*;  
 Barnstaple.  
 Sir Hugh Ackland *Bar*.  
 Thomas Wetham *Esq*;  
 Plympton.  
 Rt. Hon. Richard Edgcumbe *Esq*;  
 George Treby *Esq*;  
 Honiton.  
 Sir William Pole *Bar*.  
 William Yonge *Esq*;  
 Tavistock.  
 Sir John Cope *Kt. and Bar*.

Sir



*Sir Francis-Henry Drake Bar.*

Ashburton.

Roger Tuckfield *Esq;*Richard Reynel *Esq;*

Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness.

George Treby *Sen. Esq;*Thomas Martyn *Esq;*

Borlston.

*Sir Robert Rich.*St. John Brodrick *Esq;*

Tiverton.

Thomas Bere *Esq;*Arthur Arscott *Esq;*

Dorsetshire 20.

Thomas Strangways *Esq;*George Chaffin *Esq;*

Dorchester.

William Chaple *Esq;*Joseph Damer *Esq;*

Lyme Regis.

Henry-Holt Henley *Esq;*John Burridge *Esq;*

Weymouth.

William Betts *Esq;**Sir James Thornhill Kt.*

Melcomb Regis.

Thomas Pearse *Esq;*John Ward *Esq;*

Bridport.

*Sir Dewey Bulkeley Kt.*Peter Walter *Esq;*Shafton *alias* Shaftesbury.Edward Nicholas *Esq;**Sir Edward Des Bouverie Bar.*

Wareham.

*Sir Edward Ernley Bar.*Joseph Gascoigne *Esq;*

Corfe-Castle.

John Banks *Esq;*Dennis Bond *Esq;*

Poole.

George Trenchard *Esq;*Thomas Ridge *Esq;*

Durham 4.

*Sir John Eden Bar.*John Hedworth *Esq;*

City of Durham.

Charles Talbot *Esq;*Thomas Conyers *Esq;*

Essex 8.

William Harvey *Esq;*Robert Honywood *Esq;*

Colchester.

*Sir Thomas Webster Bar.*Matthew Martin *Esq;*

Maldon.

John Comyns *Serjeant at Law.*Thomas Bramston *Esq;*

Harwich.

*Sir Philip Parker Bar.*Humphry Parsons. *Esq;*

Gloucestershire 8.

Hon. Henry Berkeley *Esq;*Kinard de la Bere *Esq;*

City of Gloucester.

Charles Hyett *Esq;*John Snell *Esq;*

Cirencester.

Thomas Master *Esq;*Benjamin Bathurst *Esq;*

Tewkesbury.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Ld Vis. Gage.

Hon. George Reade *Esq;*

Herefordshire 8.

Velter Cornwall *Esq;**Sir Edw Goodere Kt. and Bar.*City of Hereford. (*Esq;*

Herbert-Rudhale Westfaling.

James Walwyn *Esq;*

Leominster.

*Sir Archer Croft Bar.**Sir George Caswall Kt.*

Weobly.

John Birch *Esq;* *Serjeant at Law.*Nicholas Philpot *Esq;*

Hertfordshire 6.

Ralph Freeman *Esq;**Sir Thomas-Saunders Sebright**Bar.*

St.

## St. Albans.

William Gore *Esq*;  
 William Clayton *Esq*;  
 Hertford.  
 Sir Thomas Clerke.  
 Edward Harrison *Esq*;

## Huntingdonshire 4.

John Proby *Esq*;  
 John Bigg *Esq*;  
 Huntingdon.  
 Edward Wortley, *alias* Montague *Esq*;  
 Roger Handasyde *Esq*;

## Kent 10.

Sir Edward Knatchbull *Bar*.  
 Sir Thomas Twisden *Bar*.  
 City of Canterbury.  
 Sir Thomas Hales *Bar*.  
 Samuel Milles *Esq*;  
 City of Rochester.  
 Sir Thomas Colby.  
 Sir John Jennings *Kt*.  
 Maidstone.  
 Hon. John Finch *Esq*;  
 Sir Barnham Rider.  
 Queenborough.  
 David *Ld* Forbes.  
 John Cope *Esq*;

## Lancashire 14.

Richard Shuttleworth *Esq*;  
 Sir John Bland *Bar*.  
 Preston.  
 Thomas Hesketh *Esq*;  
 Rt. Hon. Daniel Pultney *Esq*;  
 Lancaster.  
 Sir Thomas Lowther *Bar*.  
 William Heysham *Esq*;  
 Newton.  
 Sir Francis Leicester *Bar*.  
 William Shippen *Esq*;  
 Wigan.  
 Sir Roger Bradshaigh *Bar*.  
 Rt. Hon. James E. of Barrimore.

## Clithero.

Thomas Lister *Esq*;  
 Nathaniel Curzon *Esq*;  
 Leverpole.  
 Thomas Brereton *Esq*;  
 Thomas Bootle *Esq*;

## Leicestershire 4.

Rt. Hon. Lord William Maners.  
 Edmund Morris *Esq*;  
 Leicester.  
 Laurence Carter *Esq*;  
 Sir George Beaumont *Bar*.

## Lincolnshire 12.

Robert Vyner *Esq*;  
 Henry Heron *Esq*;  
 City of Lincoln.  
 John Monson *Esq*;  
 Sir John Tyrwhitt *Bar*.  
 Boston.  
 Richard Ellys *Esq*;  
 Henry Pacey *Esq*;  
 Great Grimsby.  
 Benjamin Collyer *Esq*;  
 Charles Pelham *Esq*;  
 Stamford.  
 William Noel *Esq*;  
 Charles Bertie *Esq*;  
 Grantham.  
 Rt. Hon John *Ld* Visc. Tyrconnell.  
 Francis Fisher *Esq*;

## Middlesex 8.

Hon. James Bertie *Esq*;  
 Sir John Austin *Bar*.  
 City of Westminster.  
 Lord Carpenter.  
 Hon. Charles Mountague *Esq*;  
 City of London.  
 Francis Child *Esq*; *Alderman*.  
 Richard Lockwood *Esq*;  
 Sir Richard Hopkins *Kt*.  
 John Barnard *Esq*;

Donmouth



**Monmouthshire 3.**

Hon. William Morgan Esq;  
John Hanbury Esq;  
Monmouth-Town.  
Edward Kemyes Esq;

**Notfolk 12.**

Thomas Coke Esq;  
Thomas de Grey Esq;  
City of Norwich.  
Waller Bacon Esq;  
Robert Brittiffe Esq;  
Town of Lynn-Regis.  
Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole Esq;  
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Turner Kt.  
Town of Great Yarmouth.  
Hon. William Townshend Esq;  
Horatio Walpole Esq;  
Thetford.  
Sir Edmund Bacon Bart.  
Robert Jacomb Esq;  
Castlerising.  
Algernoon Coote E. of Mon-  
trath  
Charles Churchill Esq;

**Northamptonshire 9.**

Sir Justinian Isham Bar.  
Thomas Cartwright Esq;  
City of Peterborough.  
Rt. Hon. John Earl Fitz-Wil-  
lam.  
Hon. Sidney Wortley, alias  
Montague Esq;  
Town of Northampton.  
Hon. Edward Montague Esq;  
William Wilmer Esq;  
Town of Brackley.  
Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen Esq;  
Hon. William Egerton Esq;  
Higham-Ferrers.  
Hon. John Finch Esq;

**Northumberland 8.**

Jennison Esq;  
Sir William Middleton Bar.

**Morpeth.**

Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Viscount  
Morpeth.  
George Carpenter Esq;  
Newcastle upon Tine.  
William Carr Esq;  
Sir William Blackett Bar.  
Town of Berwick upon Tweed.  
Henry Grey Esq;  
Hon. William Kerr Esq;

**Nottinghamshire 8.**

Rt. Hon. Scrope Ld Visc. Howe.  
Hon. Sir Robert Sutton Kt.  
Town of Nottingham.  
John Plumptre Esq;  
George Gregory Esq;  
East-Retford.  
Thomas White Esq;  
Patrick Chaworth Esq;  
Newark upon Trent.  
Hon. Richard Sutton Esq;  
Hon. James Pelham Esq;

**Oxon 9.**

Sir Robert-Banks Jenkinson  
Bar.  
Henry Perot Esq;  
University of Oxon.  
William Bromley Esq;  
George Clarke LL. D.  
City of Oxon.  
Francis Knollys Esq;  
Thomas Rowney, jun. Esq;  
New-Woodstock.  
Sir Thomas Wheate Bar.  
Samuel Trotman Esq;  
Banbury.  
Monoux Cope Esq;

**Rutlandshire 2.**

Sir Thomas Mackworth Bar.  
Rt. Hon. Daniel Lord Finch.

**Salop 12.**

John Kynaston Esq;  
Robert Lloyd Esq;

Town.

## Town of Salop.

Orlando Bridgman Esq;

Sir Richard Corbet Bar.

## Bruges, alias Bridghorth.

William Whitmore Esq;

John Weaver Esq;

## Ludlow.

Abel Ketelby Esq;

Acton Baldwyn Esq;

## Great Wenlock.

Sir Humphry Briggs Bart.

Samuel Edwards Esq;

## Bishops-Castle.

William-Peire Williams Esq;

Bowater Vernon Esq;

## Somersetshire 18.

Sir William Wyndham Bar.

Edward Phellips Esq;

## City of Bristol.

Joseph Earle Esq;

Sir Abraham Elton Bar.

## City of Bath.

George Wade Esq;

John Codrington Esq;

## City of Wells.

Thomas Edwards Esq;

Francis Gwyn Esq;

## Taunton.

Abraham Elton Esq;

James Smith Esq;

## Bridgwater.

Rt. Hon. George Dodington Esq;

Thomas Palmer Esq;

## Minehead.

Hon. Francis Whitworth Esq;

Thomas Hales Esq;

## Ilchester.

Thomas Paget Esq;

Daniel Moore Esq;

## Milborne-Port.

Michael Harvey Esq;

George Speke Esq;

## Southampton 16.

Rt. Hon. Lord Harry Powlett.

Rt. Hon. Lord Nassau Powlett.

## City of Winchester.

Rt. Hon. Lord William Powlett.

George Bridges Esq;

## Town of Southampton.

Thomas Lewis Esq;

Thomas Missing Esq;

## Town of Portsmouth.

Hon. Sir John Norris Kt.

Hon. Sir Charles Wager Kt.

## Yarmouth.

Anthony Morgan Esq;

Thomas Stanwix Esq;

## Petersfield.

Norton Pawlet Esq;

Edward Miller Esq; Serjeant at Law.

## Newport.

Hon. Charles Cadogan Esq;

Rt. Hon. the Lord Whitworth.

## Stockbridge.

Martin Bladen Esq;

John Chetwynd Esq;

## Newtown.

William Stephens Esq;

Charles Worsley Esq;

## Christchurch.

Sir Peter Mews Kt.

Edward-Prideaux Gwyn Esq;

## New-Lymington.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

Paul Burrard Esq;

## Whitchurch.

Thomas Vernon Esq;

John Conduit Esq;

## Andover.

William Guidott Esq;

Hon. James Brudenell Esq;

## Staffordshire 10.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Paget.

Hon. William-Leveson Gower Esq;

## City of Litchfield.

Walter Chetwynd Esq;

Richard Plummer Esq;

## Stafford.

Thomas Foley Esq;

Francis Elde Esq;

Newcastle



Newcastle under Line.

Hon. Tho. Leveson Gower Esq;

Sir Walter Baggot Bar.

Tamworth.

Hon. Francis Willoughby Esq;

Richard Swinfen Esq;

Suffolk 16.

Sir Thomas Hanmer Bar.

Sir William Barker Bar.

Ipswich.

Sir William Thompson Kt.

Hon. Francis Negus Esq;

Dunwich.

Sir George Downing Bar.

Sir John Ward.

Orford.

Dudley North Esq;

William Acton Esq;

Aldeborough.

Samuel Lowe Esq;

Walter Plummer Esq;

Sudbury.

John Knight Esq;

William Windham Esq;

Eye.

Hon. James Cornwallis Esq;

Edward Hopkins Esq;

St. Edmund's-Bury.

James Reynolds Esq; Serjeant  
at Law.

Sir Jermin Davers Bar.

Surrey 14.

John Walter Esq;

Sir Nicholas Carew Bar.

Southwark.

John Ladd Esq;

Edmund Halsey Esq;

Guilford.

Arthur Onslow Esq;

Thomas Broderick Esq;

Blechingley.

William Clayton Esq;

Herbert Esq;

Ryegate

Right Hon. Sir Joseph Jekyl Kt.

Master of the Rolls.

James Cocks Esq;

Gatton.

Paul Docminique Esq;

William Newland Esq;

Haslemere.

James Oglethorpe Esq;

Peter Burrel Esq;

Suffex 20.

Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton Esq;

Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham Esq;

City of Chichester.

Hon. Lord William Beauclair.

Sir Thomas Miller Bar.

Horsham.

Hon. Henry Ingram Esq;

Charles Eversfield Esq;

Midhurst.

Rt. Hon. Alan Ld. Visc. Middle-  
ton.

Bulstrode Peachy Esq;

Lewes.

Henry Pelham Esq;

Thomas Pelham Esq;

New Shoreham.

Sir Nathaniel Gould Kt.

Francis Chamberlayne Esq;

Bramber.

David Polhill Esq;

Sir Richard Gough Kt.

Steyning.

John Gumley Esq;

John Pepper Esq;

East-Grimsted.

Rt. Hon. Richard Lord Viscount  
Shannon.

John Conyers Esq;

Arundel.

Hon. Thomas Lumley Esq;

Joseph Micklethwaite Esq;

Warwickshire 6.

Hon. Robert Digby Esq;

William Peyto Esq;

City of Coventry.

Sir Adolphus Oughton Kt. and  
Bar.

John Neale Esq;

Warwick

## Warwick.

Hon. Doddington Grevile *Esq*;  
Sir William Keyte *Bar*.

## Westmoreland 4.

Hon. Anthony Lowther *Esq*;  
James Grahme *Esq*;

## Appleby.

Sackvill Tufton *Esq*;  
James Lowther *Esq*;

## Wiltshire 34.

Sir Richard Howe *Bar*.  
Richard Goddard *Esq*;

## City of New Sarum.

Anthony Duncomb *Esq*;  
Francis Kenton *Esq*;

## Wilton.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord London-  
derry.

Hon. Robert Herbert *Esq*;  
Downton.

Hon. John Verney *Esq*;  
Gyles Eyre *Esq*;

## Hindon.

Henry-Ludlow Coker *Esq*;  
Robert Gray *Esq*;

## Heytesbury.

Edward Ash *Esq*;  
Pierce à Court *Esq*;

## Westbury.

Lord Carberry.  
Francis Annelley *Esq*;

## Calne.

Edmund Heath *Esq*;  
Hon. Matthew Ducie Morton.

## Devizes.

Benjamin-Haskin Stiles *Esq*;  
Joseph Eyles *Esq*;

## Chippenham.

Thomas Boucher *Esq*;  
Sir John Eyles *Bar*.

## Malmesbury.

Giles Erle *Esq*;  
Charles Stuart *Esq*;

## Cricklade.

Thomas Gore *Esq*;  
Sir Thomas Reade *Bar*.

## Great Bedwin.

Hon. Robert Bruce *Esq*;  
Charles Longueville *Esq*;

## Ludgershall.

Anthony Cornish *Esq*;  
Borlace Richmond, *alias* Webb,  
*Esq*;

## Old Sarum.

Thomas Pitt *Esq*;  
George-Morton Pitt *Esq*;

## Wooton-Basset.

Hon. Robert Murray *Esq*;  
William Chetwynd *Esq*;

## Marlborough.

Thomas Gibson *Esq*;  
Gabriel Roberts *Esq*;

## Worcestershire 9.

Sir Thomas Littleton *Bar*.  
Sir John Packington *Bar*.

## City of Worcester.

Thomas Wylde *Esq*;  
Samuel Sandys *Esq*;

## Droitwich.

Richard Foley *Esq*;  
Edward Jeffreys *Esq*;

## Evesham.

Sir John Rushout *Bar*.  
John Rudge *Esq*;

## Bewdley.

Crew Offley *Esq*;

## Workehire 30.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Viscount  
Downe.

Sir Arthur Kay *Bar*.

## City of York.

Sir William Milner *Bar*.  
Edward Thompson *Esq*;

## Town of Kingston upon Hull.

George Crowle *Esq*;  
Nathaniel Rogers *Esq*;

## Knaresborough.

Hon. Richard Arundell *Esq*;  
Henry Slingsby *Esq*;

## Scarborough.

John Hungerford *Esq*;  
William Strickland *Esq*;

Rippon



## Rippon.

William Aislabie *Esq*;John Scroop *Esq*;

## Richmond.

Hon. Conyers Darcy *Esq*;John York *Esq*;

## Heydon.

Rt. Hon. William Pulteney *Esq*;John Pulteney *Esq*;

## Borough-bridge.

Joseph Danwers *Esq*;James Tyrrel *Esq*;

## Malton.

Thomas Wentworth *jun. Esq*;Sir William Strickland *Bar.*

## Thirsk.

Thomas Frankland *Esq*;

Sir William St. Quintin.

## Aldborough.

William Jessop *Esq*;Charles Stanhope *Esq*;

## Beverley.

Sir Charles Hotham *Bar.*Michael Newton *Esq*;

## North Allerton.

Leonard Smelt *Esq*;Henry Peirse *Esq*;

## Pontefract.

Sir William Lowther *Bar.*John Lowther *Esq*;

## Barons of the Cinque-

## Ports 16.

## Hastings.

Sir William Ashburnham *Bar.*Archibald Hutcheson *Esq*;

## Dover.

Hon. George Berkley *Esq*;Henry Furnese *Esq*;

## Sandwich.

Sir George Oxenden *Bar.*Josiah Burchett *Esq*;

## Hyeth.

Sir Samuel Lennard *Bar.*Hercules Baker *Esq*;

## New Romney.

Sir Robert Furnese *Bar.*David Papillon *Esq*;

## Town of Rye.

Rt Hon. Henry Lord Aylmer.

Philip Gibbon *Esq*;

## Town of Winchelsea.

Robert Bristow *Esq*;Hon. Tho' Townsend *Esq*;

## Town of Seaford.

Sir William Gage *Bar.*Sir Philip Yorke *Kt.*

## W A L E S 24.

## Anglesey 2.

Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount

Bulkeley.

## Beaumaris.

Hon. Henry Bertie *Esq*;

## Brecon 2.

William Gwyn Vaughan *Esq*;

## Town of Brecon.

Thomas Morgan *Esq*;

## Cardigan 2.

Francis Cornwallis *Esq*;

## Town of Cardigan.

.....

## Caermarthen 2.

Sir Nicholas Williams

## Town of Caermarthen.

James Phillips *Esq*;

## Carnarvon 2.

John Griffith *Esq*;

## Town of Carnarvon.

Thomas Wynne *Esq*;

## Denbigh 2.

Watkin Williams Wynne *Esq*;

## Town of Denbigh.

Robert Middleton *Esq*;

## Flint 2.

Sir Roger Mostyn *Bar.*

## Town of Flint.

Thomas Eyton *Esq*;

\* B

Glas

**Glamorgan 2.***Sir Charles Keymis Bar.**Town of Cardiffe.**Edward Stradling Esq;***Merioneth 1.***Richard Vaughan Esq;***Montgomery 2.***Hon. Pryce Devereux Esq;**Town of Montgomery.**John Pughe Esq;***Pembroke 3.***Sir Arthur Owen Bar.**Town of Pembroke.**William Owen Esq;**Town of Haverford-West.**Francis Edwards Esq;***Radnor 2.***Sir Humphrey Howorth Kt.**Town of New Radnor.**Thomas Lewis jun. Esq;***SCOTLAND 45.***Shire of Aberdeen.**Hon. Archibald Grant Esq;**Burghs of Kintore, &c.**Hon. William Frazer Esq;**Shire of Ait.**Hon. John Montgomery Esq;**Shire of Argyle.**Sir James Campbell Kt. & Bar.**Burghs of Campbeltoun, &c.**William Stewart Esq;**Shire of Bamff.**Alexander Abercromby Esq;**Shire of Berwick.**Hon. George Baillie Esq;**Burghs of Lauder, &c.**Sir James Dalrymple Bar.**Shires of Bute and Cathness.**Peter Campbel Esq;**Shires of Clackmannon and Kinross.**Sir John Sehaw Bar.**Shire of Dumbarton.**Mungo Haldane Esq;**Shire of Dumfries.**Hon. Charles Areskine Esq;**Burghs of Sanquhair, &c.**William Douglas Esq;**Shire of Edinburgh.**Robert Dundas, his Majesty's Advocate.**City of Edinburgh.**John Campbell Esq;**Shire of Elgin.**Alexander Brodie Esq;**Shire of Fife.**John Anstruther Esq;**Burghs of Anstruther, &c.**Philip Anstruther Esq;**Burgh of Dysert, &c.**Hon. James Sinclair.**Shire of Forfar.**James Scot Esq;**Burghs of Perth, &c.**William Erskine Esq;**Shire of Haddington.**Hon. John Cockburne Esq;**Shire of Inverness.**James Grant Esq;**Burghs of Inverness, &c.**Duncan Forbes Esq;**Shire*



*Shire of Kincardin.*

Hon. James Scott Esq;

*Burghs of Inverbervie, &c.*

John Middleton Esq;

*Stewartry of Kirkcubright.*

Alexander Murray, Esq;

*Burghs of New-Galloway, &c.*

Hon. William Dalrymple Esq;

*Shire of Lanerk.*

Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton.

*Burghs of Glasgow, &c.*

Daniel Campbell Esq;

*Shire of Linlithgow.*

George Dundas Esq;

*Burghs of Linlithgow, &c.*

Daniel Weir Esq;

*Burghs of Queensferry, &c.*

Henry Cunningham Esq;

*Shire of Hain.*

John Forbes Esq;

*Dykney and Zetland.*

Hon. George Douglas Esq;

*Burghs of Kirkwall, &c.*

Robert Munro Esq;

*Shire of Debles.*

John Douglas Esq;

*Shire of Berth.*

Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray.

*Shire of Kenfrew.*

Thomas Cockrane Esq;

*Shire of Ross.*

Alexander Urquhart Esq;

*Shire of Roxburgh.*

Sir Gilbert Eliot Bar.

*Shire of Selkirk.*

John Pringle Esq;

*Shire of Sterling.*

John Grahme jun. Esq;

*Shire of Sutherland.*

Hon. Sir William Gordon Bar.

*Shire of Wigtoun.*

Hon. John Stewart Esq;

## NUMBER III.

*A LIST of the Two Houses of Convocation  
in the Provinces of Canterbury and York,  
Anno Domini, 1725.*

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The Names of the Archbishop and Bishops, Members of the *Upper House*, within the Province of *Canterbury*, Sitting in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*, *Westminster*.

**D**R. William Wake, *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*,  
*President.*  
Dr. Edmund Gibson, *Lord Bishop of London.*  
Dr. Richard Willis, *Lord Bishop of Winchester.*  
Dr. John Hough, *Lord Bishop of Worcester.*  
Dr. George Hooper, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.*  
Dr. Robert Clavering, *Lord Bishop of Landaff.*  
Dr. Thomas Green, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*  
Dr. Edward Waddington, *Lord Bishop of Chichester.*  
Dr. Richard Smallbroke, *Lord Bishop of St. Davids.*  
Dr. Samuel Bradford, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*  
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *Lord Bishop of Sarum.*  
Dr. John Wynn, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*  
Dr. John Potter, *Lord Bishop of Oxford.*  
Dr. Richard Reynolds, *Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*  
Dr. Henry Egerton, *Lord Bishop of Hereford.*  
Dr. Samuel Weston, *Lord Bishop of Exeter.*  
Dr. Edward Chaundler, *Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.*  
Dr. White Kennet, *Lord Bishop of Peterborough.*  
Dr. William Bradshaw, *Lord Bishop of Bristol.*  
Dr. John Leng, *Lord Bishop of Norwich.*  
Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, *Lord Bishop of Gloucester.*  
Dr. William Baker, *Lord Bishop of Bangor.*



*The NAMES of the Deans, and Archdeacons, with the Proctors for Chapters, and Clergy, and Members of the Lower House, within the said Province, Sitting in King Henry VIIIth's Chapel.*

## Cantuar.

GEO. Stanhope, S. T. P. Decanus Cantuar.  
 — Lisle, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Cant.  
 Gulielmus Bradshaw, S. T. P. Canonicus Ec- } Procurat. pro  
 clesiæ Cathedralis Cantuar. } Capite.  
 Elias Sydall, S. T. P. Rector de Mongeham, } Proc. Cler.  
 Edvardus Lunn, Rector de Denton, }

## London.

Henricus Godolphin, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Divi Pauli  
 London. Decanus.  
 Gulielmus Stanley, S. T. P. Archidiaconus London.  
 Rogerus Altham, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Middlesexiæ.  
 Tho. Gooch, S. T. P. Archid. Effexiæ.  
 . . . . . King, S. T. P. Archid. Colcestriæ.  
 Philippus Stubbs, A. M. Archid. S. Albani.  
 Franciscus Astry, S. T. P. Prebend. de Hoxton in diæt. Eccles.  
 Cath. fundat. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Reverendus in Christo Pater Dominus Episcopus Roffen : De-  
 canus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ S. Petri Westmonast.  
 Gulielmus Bedford, } S. T. P. Procurat. pro Clero.  
 Johannes Pelling, }  
 Procurator Capitalis S. Petri, West-  
 monast.

## Winton.

Gulielmus Trimnel, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Radulphus Brideoake, A. M. Archidiaconus Winton.  
 Sam. Billingsley, A. M. Archid. Surriæ.  
 Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Winton. Canonicus,  
 Procurator pro Capite.  
 Gulielmus Lowth, S. T. B. Rector de Buriton in } Procuratores  
 Com' Southton, } pro Clero.  
 Sam. Edgley, A. M. Vicar. de Wandsworth in }  
 Com' Surriæ, }

## Wigorn.

Franciscus Hare, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Milo Stapleton, S. T. P. Procurator Capit.  
 Gul. Worth, S. T. P. Archid. Wigorn.  
 Gul. Byrche, LL. D.  
 Jacobus Stillingfleet, A. M. } Procuratores Cleri.

## Landaven.

Willielmus Watts, S. T. B. Archidiaconus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Landaven.

Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Tho. Willis, A. M. Vic. de Caerwen, in Com' }  
 Monmouth, } Procuratores  
 Illtutus Nichols, Rect. de Lanmage, in Com' } pro Clero.  
 Glamorgan,

## Bathon. &amp; Wellen.

Matthæus Brailsford, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Edmundus Archer, S. T. P. Archid. Taunton.  
 Hen. Laying, S. T. P. Archid. Wellen.  
 Will. Hunt, S. T. P. Archid. Bathon.  
 Johannes Rogers, S. T. P. Sub-Decanus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis  
 Wellen. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Tho. Coney, S. T. P. Rector de Chedzey,  
 Escot Richards, Clericus, A. M. Vicar. de }  
 S. Decamano, } Procuratores  
 pro Clero.

## Sarum.

Johannes Younger, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Martinus Benson, Clericus, A. M. Archidiaconus Berks.  
 Johannes Hoadley, S. T. P. Archid. Sarum.  
 Tho. Rundle, Clericus, L. B. Archid. Wilts.  
 Fran. Eyre, Clericus, A. M. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Tho. Coker, A. M. }  
 Rog. Hay, A. M. } Procuratores pro Clero.

## Roffen.

Nic. Clagett, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Henricus Bridges, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Roffen:  
 Edm. Barrel, Clericus, A. M. Unus Prebendar' } Procur' pro  
 Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Roffen, } Capite.  
 Gulielmus



Gulielmus Wall, S. T. P. Rector de Milton }  
 juxta Gravesend in Com' Cant' } Procuratores  
 Tho. Moore, A. M. Rector de Chiselhurst in } pro Clero.  
 Com' Cant'

## Meneven.

Johannes Davies, S. T. P. Præcentor.  
 Johannes Medley, A. M. Archidiaconus Meneven,  
 Edvardus Tenison, S. T. P. Archid. Carmarthen  
 Johannes Parry, A. M. Archid. Cardigan.  
 Josephus Stevens, A. M. Archid. Brecon.  
 Gulielmus Needham, S. T. P. Cancellar' chori }  
 Ecclesiæ Cathed. Meneven, } Procuratores  
 Edvardus Cuthbert, Canon. Resident. ejusd. } pro Capite.  
 Ecclesiæ Cathedralis  
 Tho. Williams, A. M. Rector de Aberedow in }  
 Com' Radnor, } Procuratores  
 Walterus Howell, A. M. Vicar. de Llanboidg } pro Clero.  
 in Com' Carmar'

## Elien.

Robertus Mosse, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Richardus Bentley, S. T. P. Archid. Elien.  
 Radulphus Perkins, LL. D. Procurator pro Capite.  
 Gulielmus Lunn, S. T. P. Rector de Elesworth, }  
 Johannes Perkins, A. M. Rector de Fulborn } Procuratores  
 S. Vigor. } pro Clero.

## Arlaven.

Gulielmus Stanley, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Robertus Wynne, S. T. P. Prebend. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis pre-  
 dict. Procurator pro Capite.  
 Richardus Davies, A. M. Vicar. de Ruabon. }  
 Johannes Jones, S. T. B. Vicar. de Wrexham. } Procuratores  
 pro Clero.

## Oxon.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Dominus Episcopus Bristol. De-  
 canus.  
 Gulielmus Baker, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Oxon.  
 Gulielmus Stratford, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Gulielmus Delaune, S. T. P. Rector Ecclesiæ }  
 Parochialis de Hanborough, } Procuratores  
 Robertus Friend, S. T. P. Rector Ecclesiæ Pa- } pro Clero.  
 rochialis de Whitney,

## Lincoln.

Edvardus Gee, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Johannes Mandeville, Archidiaconus Lincoln.  
 Laurent. Echard, A. M. Archid. Stowen.  
 Dav. Trimnel, S. T. P. Archid. Leicestræ.  
 Johannes Sturges, Archidiaconus Huntingdon.  
 Nic. Claget, Archid. Bucks.  
 Tho. Frank, Archid. Bedford.  
 Johannes Mandeville, } S. T. P. Procuratores pro Ca-  
 Dav. Trimnel, } pite.  
 Christophorus Harrison, A. M. Vicar. de Gran- } Procuratores  
 tham, } pro Clero.  
 Petrus Waldoe, S. T. P. Rector de Aston Clinton,

## Hereford.

Reverendus in Christo Pater Ds. Episcopus Landaven. Decanus.  
 Tho. Fox, A. M. Archidiaconus Hereford.  
 Robertus Comyn, M. A. Archid. Salop.  
 Robertus Morgan, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Robertus Phillip, S. T. P. } Procurat. pro Clero.  
 Tho. Bisse, S. T. P.

## Exon.

Edvardus Trelawney, A. M. Decanus.  
 Edvardus Trelawney, Prædict. Archidiaconus Exon.  
 Reverendus in Christo Pater Dominus Episcopus Exon. Archi-  
 diaconus Cornubiæ.  
 Nic. Kendall, A. M. Archid. Totten.  
 Archid. Barum.  
 Petrus Foulks, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Carolus Pole, LL. B. Rector de S. Breok in } Procuratores  
 Com' Corn. } pro Clero.  
 Phil. Woolcombe, A. M. Rector de Zeal Mo-  
 nachor' in Com' Devon,

## Lichen. &amp; Coben.

Gulielmus Walmesley, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Henricus Ryder, Archidiaconus Derbiæ.  
 Tho. Allen, LL. D. Archid. Stafford.  
 Willielmus Wilson, Archid. Coven.  
 Griffithus Vaughan, Archid. Salop.  
 Edvardus Maynard, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Henricus Felton, S. T. P. Rector de Whitwell, } Procuratores  
 Edm. Ryves, S. T. P. Rector de Swinerton, } pro Clero.  
 Petriburg



**Bedtriburg.**

Johannes Mandeville, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Richardus Cumberland, A. M. Archidiaconus.  
 Geo. Carter, S. T. P. Procurator pro Capite.  
 Johannes Dolben, S. T. P. } Procuratores pro Clero.  
 Tho. Willis, A. M. }

**Bisfol.**

Robertus Booth, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Robertus Cowper, A. M. Archidiaconus Dorset.  
 Carolus Livesay, A. M. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Tho. Dibben, S. T. P. } Procuratores pro Clero.  
 Johannes Stevenson, A. M. }

**Roꝛbicen.**

..... Cole, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Christophorus Clarke, A. M. Archidiaconus Norvici.  
 Tho. Tanner, S. T. P. Archid. Norfolciæ.  
 Nic. Claget, S. T. P. Archid. Sudburia. } Procuratores  
 D. Wilkins, S. T. P. Archid. Suff. } pro Capit.  
 Jacobus Bedingsfield, L. D. } Procuratores pro Clero.  
 Car. Cock, A. M. }

**Bangoꝝ.**

Johannes, S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Reverendus in Christo Pater Dom. Episcopus Bangor. Archid.  
 Bangor.  
 Reverendus in Christo Pater Archidiaconus de Anglesey.  
 Richardus Longford, A. M. Archid. de Merioneth.  
 Petrus Maurice, A. M. Procurator pro Capite.  
 Andoenus Hughes, A. M. LL. D. } Procuratores  
 Johannes Ellis, S. T. B. } pro Clero.

**Glocestꝛ.**

..... S. T. P. Decanus.  
 Nath. Lye, S. T. P. Archidiaconus Glocest.  
 Ricardus Blechynden, LL. D. Unus Prebend. Ecclesiæ Cathed.  
 dialis Glocest. Procurat. pro Capite.  
 Thepp. Leigh, A. M. Rector de Broadwell. } Procuratores  
 Tho. Gloillim, A. M. Vicar. de Lydney, } pro Clero.

**Cicestren.**

## Cicestren.

Tho. Sherlock, S. T. P. Decanus.

Jac. Barker, A. M. Archidiaconus Cicestren.

Jac. Williamson, Archid. Lewin.

Tho. Hayley, S. T. P. Procurat. pro Capite.

.....  
 Hen. Nuller, A. M. } Procuratores pro Clero.

*Nomina Prælatorum & Cleri totius Provinciæ Eboracensis, Comparentium seu Comparere Debentium in Convocatione sive Synodo Provinciali prorogat' in Domo Capitulari Ecclesiæ Cathedralis & Metropolitana Beati Petri Eboracensis, Duodecimo die Mensis Octobris Anno Dom. 1722.*

**D**ominus Archiepiscopus Ebor'  
 Gulielmus Episcopus Dunelmensis.  
 Franciscus Episcopus Cestrensis.  
 Samuel Episcopus Carliolensis.  
 Thomas Episcopus Sodorenensis.

Decanus Ebor' Honorabilis Henricus Finch A. M.  
 Dunelm' Honorabilis Johannes Montague S. T. P.  
 Cestrien'  
 Carliolen' Tho' Tullie S. T. P.

Archidiaconus Ebor' Carolus Blake S. T. P.  
 Nottingham' Robertus Marsden S. T. B.  
 East-Riding, Heneageus Dering LL. D.  
 Cleveland' Johannes Richardson A. M.  
 Dunelm' .....  
 Northumbr' .....  
 Cestrien' Johannes Thane S. T. P.  
 Richmond' Gulielmus Stratford S. T. P.  
 Carliol' Georgius Fleming A. M.  
 Sodoren' Robertus Horrobin.

Capitulum Ebor' Honorabilis Edvardus Finch }  
 A. M. } Eor' Procur'  
 Tho. Lamplugh A. M.  
 Dunelm' .....  
 Cestrien' Arthurus Fogg S. T. P. eor' Procur'  
 Carliol' Hugo Todd S. T. P. eor' Procur'  
 Southwellen' Tho. Layburne A. M. eor' Procur'  
 Rippon, Johannes Blower A. M. eor' Procur'  
 Cler'



# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 27

Cler' Archidiconat' { Johannes Drake S. T. B. } eor' Procur'  
 Ebor' { Thomas Scott A. M. }  
 Nottingham, Johannes Lloyd } eor' Procur'  
 Gulielmus Bridges }  
 East-Riding, Johannes Witty A. M. } eor' Procur'  
 Richar. Osbaldifston A. M. }  
 Cleveland' Johannes Wakefield A. M. } eor' Procur'  
 Gulielmus Walker }  
 Dunelm' . . . . .  
 Northumb' . . . . .  
 Cestrien' Honorabilis Vir Hen. Moor LL.D. eor' Procur'  
 Richmond' Hen. Stapylton A. M. eor' Procur'  
 Carloli' The. Benson S. T. P. } eor' Procur'  
 Johan. Christopherson S. T. B. }  
 Sodoren' Guliel' Walker } eor' Procur'  
 Johannes Carghy }  
 Cler' Jurisdic' De- { Johannes Bradley A. M. } eor' Procur'  
 can' & Cap. Ebor' { Valentin' Nalfon A. M. }  
 Capit. de Southwell, Geo. Mompeffon A. M. eor' Procur'  
 Custos Pecul' Jurisdic' de Howden & Howdenshire, Edvard' Bell LL. B.  
 Allerton & Allertonshire ad Episcopum Dunelm' Spectan'  
 Allerton & Allertonshire ad Dec' & Cap. Dunelm' Spectant'  
 Cler' Jurisdic' Pecul' de { Richardus Colton } eor' Procur'  
 Howdenshire { Robertus Jackson }  
 Allerton & Allertonshire ad Episcopum Dunelm' Spectant' ad Dec' & Cap. Dunelm' Spectan'

## N U M B. IV.

*The LORDS, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.*

|                                            |                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| His Royal Higness, George Prince of Wales. | Henry Lord Carlton, Lord President.       |
| William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.     | Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy Seal. |
| ..... Lord High Chancellor.                | John Duke of Argyle, Lord Steward.        |
| Lancelot, Lord Archbishop of York.         | Thomas Duke of Newcastle.                 |
|                                            | Charles Duke of Somerset.                 |
|                                            | Charles                                   |

|                                                                                    |                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.</i>                                  | <i>Thomas Earl Coningsby.</i>                                  |
| <i>William Duke of Devonshire.</i>                                                 | <i>David Earl of Portmore.</i>                                 |
| <i>Henry Duke of Kent.</i>                                                         | <i>Charles Earl of Orrery.</i>                                 |
| <i>James Duke of Montrose.</i>                                                     | <i>Charles Lord Viscount Townshend.</i>                        |
| <i>John Duke of Roxburgh.</i>                                                      | <i>Richard Lord Viscount Cobham.</i>                           |
| <i>Perigrine Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great-Chamberlain of England.</i> | <i>Hugh Lord Viscount Falmouth.</i>                            |
| <i>James Duke of Chandos.</i>                                                      | <i>Simon Lord Viscount Harcourt.</i>                           |
| <i>Lionel Duke of Dorset.</i>                                                      | <i>George Ld. Viscount Torrington.</i>                         |
| <i>James Earl of Derby.</i>                                                        | <i>Edmund Lord Bishop of London.</i>                           |
| <i>Thomas Earl of Pembroke.</i>                                                    | <i>William Lord Berkeley of Stratton.</i>                      |
| <i>Henry Earl of Lincoln.</i>                                                      | <i>John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.</i>         |
| <i>George Earl of Northampton.</i>                                                 | <i>Nicholas Lord Lechmere.</i>                                 |
| <i>Thomas Earl of Westmorland.</i>                                                 | <i>Paul Methewen Esq; Comptroller.</i>                         |
| <i>Arthur Earl of Anglesey.</i>                                                    | <i>Thomas Coke Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.</i>                      |
| <i>Charles Earl of Carlisle.</i>                                                   | <i>Robert Walpole Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>        |
| <i>John Earl of Radnor.</i>                                                        | <i>Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.</i> |
| <i>James Earl of Berkeley.</i>                                                     | <i>Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls.</i>                 |
| <i>Daniel Earl of Nottingham.</i>                                                  | <i>Sir Peter King, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.</i> |
| <i>Montague Earl of Abingdon.</i>                                                  | <i>Spencer Compton Esq;</i>                                    |
| <i>William Earl of Coventry.</i>                                                   | <i>William Pulteney Esq;</i>                                   |
| <i>Henry Earl of Bradford.</i>                                                     | <i>John Smith Esq;</i>                                         |
| <i>Edward Earl of Orford.</i>                                                      | <i>Richard Hampden Esq;</i>                                    |
| <i>George Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>                                                | <i>Charles Wills Esq;</i>                                      |
| <i>John Earl of Sutherland.</i>                                                    | <i>Sir Robert Sutton.</i>                                      |
| <i>Hugh Earl of Loudon.</i>                                                        |                                                                |
| <i>Archibald Earl of Ilay.</i>                                                     |                                                                |
| <i>John Earl of Stair.</i>                                                         |                                                                |
| <i>Henry Earl of Uxbridge.</i>                                                     |                                                                |
| <i>George Earl of Halifax.</i>                                                     |                                                                |
| <i>William Earl Cadogan.</i>                                                       |                                                                |

## CLERKS of the Council in Ordinary.

Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell,  
James Vernon,  
Robert Hales,  
Temple Stanyan,

} Esqs.

Clerks



Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

The Honourable George Berkley, }  
 Walter Carey, } Esqs.  
 William Sharp,  
 Charles Greenwood,  
 Thomas Beake, Esq; Under-Keeper of the Council Records.

Clerks in the Council-Office.

Thomas Beake, }  
 William Sharpe } Esqs.

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. Robert Armsworth. | Mr. Edward Salter.

Under-Keeper.

Edward Dickinson.

NUMB. V.

Secretaries of State and their Officers.

The Right Honourable Charles Viscount Townshend for the Northern Province.

George Tilson, }  
 Thomas Townshend, } Esqs. Under-Secretaries.  
 John Wace, Esq; Chief Clerk.

Mr. Thomas Smith, }  
 Mr. Isaac Burrows, } Office-Keepers.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for the Southern Province.  
 Charles de la Fay, }  
 Temple Stanyan, } Esqs; Under-Secretaries.

Dan. Prevereau, Esq; Chief-Clerk.

— Ward, }  
 — Noble, } Office-Keepers.

The most Noble John Duke of Roxboroughe, for North-Britain.

Thomas Scott, Esq; Under-Secretary.

Mr. John Turner, Office-Keeper.

Nath. Paxton, Chief Clerk.

## Clerks of the Signet.

*William Cooke,  
Joseph Moyle,  
Peter Alexander,  
Gauntlet Fry,*

} Esqs.

*Nicholas Fountain, Office-Keeper.*

## Keeper of the Papers and Records of State.

*Hugh Howard, Esq; Salary 160 l. per Annum.*

*The Reverend and Honourable Mr. Hill, Latin Secretary, 80 l. per Annum.*

## Decypherers.

*Sir Thomas Brand, Embellisher, &c.*

*Samuel Buckley, Esq; Writer of the Gazettee, at 300 l. per Annum.*

## NUMBER VI.

*A Scheme of the Sovereign, and Knights Companions of  
the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

| On the Sovereign's Stall. | On the Prince's Side.  |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 The SOVEREIGN.          | 1 The Prince of Wales. |
| 2 Prince Frederick.       | 2 Duke of York.        |
| 3 Duke of Cleveland.      | 3 Duke of Somerset.    |
| 4 Earl of Pembroke.       | 4 Duke of Devon.       |
| 5 Duke of Argyle.         | 5 Duke of Kent.        |
| 6 Earl Poulet.            | 6 Earl of Strafford.   |
| 7 Earl of Peterborough.   | 7 Duke of Dorset.      |
| 8 Duke of St. Albans.     | 8 Duke of Montague.    |
| 9 Duke of Newcastle.      | 19 Earl of Berkley.    |
| 10 Duke of Kingston.      | 10 Duke of Grafton.    |
| 11 Earl of Lincoln.       | 11 Duke of Bolton.     |
| 12 Duke of Rutland.       | 12 Duke of Roxburgh.   |
| 13 Earl of Scarborough.   | 13 Viscount Townshend. |

NUM B.



## NUMB. VII.

*A List of the Lord Lieutenants in England and Wales.*

## ENGLAND.

|   |                            |                                        |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| B | Edford,                    | Henry, <i>Duke of Kent.</i>            |
|   | Berks,                     | Charles, <i>Duke of St. Albans.</i>    |
|   | Bucks,                     | .....                                  |
|   | Vill. Bucks.               | .....                                  |
|   | Cambridge,                 | Edward, <i>Earl of Orford.</i>         |
|   | Chester,                   | Hugh, <i>Earl of Cholmondeley.</i>     |
|   | Cornwall,                  | Charles, <i>Earl of Radnor.</i>        |
|   | Cumberland,                | Charles, <i>Earl of Carlisle.</i>      |
|   | Derby,                     | William, <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>    |
|   | Devon, and City of Exon,   | Hugh, <i>Lord Clinton.</i>             |
|   | Dorset,                    | Charles, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>        |
|   | Durham,                    | <i>Lord Bishop of Durham.</i>          |
|   | Essex,                     | Henry, <i>Earl of Thomond.</i>         |
|   | Gloucester,                | James, <i>Earl of Berkeley.</i>        |
|   | Hereford,                  | James, <i>Duke of Chandos.</i>         |
|   | Hertford,                  | William, <i>Earl of Essex.</i>         |
|   | Huntingdon,                | William, <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>    |
|   | Kent,                      | John, <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>        |
|   | Lancashire,                | James, <i>Earl of Derby.</i>           |
|   | Leicester,                 | John, <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>          |
|   | Lincoln,                   | { Peregrine, <i>Duke of Ancafter</i>   |
|   | Middlesex and Westminster, | and Kesteven.                          |
|   | Monmouth,                  | Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>      |
|   | Norfolk,                   | Will. Morgan, <i>of Tredegar, Esq;</i> |
|   | Northampton,               | Charles, <i>Lord Visc. Townshend.</i>  |
|   | Northumberland,            | John, <i>Duke of Montague.</i>         |
|   | Nottinghamshire, and Town  | Richard, <i>Earl of Scarborough.</i>   |
|   | and County of Nottingham,  | { Thomas, <i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>    |
|   | Oxon,                      | .....                                  |
|   | Rutland,                   | Bennet, <i>Earl of Hardborough.</i>    |
|   | Salop,                     | Henry, <i>Earl of Bradford.</i>        |
|   | Somerset,                  | George Doddington, <i>Esq;</i>         |
|   | Southampton,               | Charles, <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>        |
|   | Stafford,                  | Henry, <i>Lord Viscount Newport.</i>   |
|   | Suffolk,                   | Charles, <i>Duke of Grafton.</i>       |
|   | Surrey,                    | Richard, <i>Lord Onslow.</i>           |
|   | Suffex,                    | Algernoon, <i>Earl of Hertford.</i>    |
|   | Tower Hamlet,              | William, <i>Earl of Lincoln.</i>       |
|   | Warwick,                   | John, <i>Duke of Montague.</i>         |
|   |                            | Charles,                               |

Westmorland,  
 Wilts,  
 Worcester,  
 York, *East-Riding*,  
 York, *the County of York, West-*  
*Riding, and of the City of*  
*York, and County of the same*  
*City, and the Ansty of York.*  
*North-Riding,*

Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*  
 Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke.*  
 William, *Earl of Coventry.*  
 William Pulteney, *Esq;*

Richard, *Earl of Burlington.*

Conyers Darcy, *Esq;*

### W A L E S.

Cardigan,  
 Caermarthen,  
 Denbigh,  
 Flint,  
 Montgomery,  
 Merioneth,  
 Caernarvon,  
 Anglesey,  
 Monmouth *and Brecknock,*  
 Pembroke *and Haverford West,*  
 Radnor,

John, *Lord Viscount Lisburne.*

George, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*

Will. Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*  
 Sir Arthur Owen, *Bar.*  
 James, *Duke of Chandos.*

### NUMBER VIII.

*A List of the Custodes Rotulorum in England and  
 Wales.*

B Edford,  
 Berks,  
 Bucks,  
 Cambridge,  
 Cheshire,  
 Cornwall,  
 Cumberland,  
 Derby,  
 Devon *and City of Exon;*  
 Dorset,  
 Durham,  
 Essex,  
 Gloucestershire,  
 Hereford,  
 Hertford,  
 Huntingdon,  
 Kent,

Henry, *Duke of Kent.*  
 Charles, *Duke of St. Albans.*  
 Scroop, *Duke of Bridgwater.*  
 Edward, *Earl of Orford.*  
 Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*  
 Charles Bodvile, *E. of Radnor.*  
 Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*  
 William, *Duke of Devon.*  
 Hugh, *Lord Clinton.*  
 Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*

Henry, *Earl of Thomond.*  
 James, *Earl of Berkeley.*  
 James, *Duke of Chandos.*  
 William, *Earl of Essex.*  
 William, *Duke of Manchester.*  
 Lionel, *Duke of Dorset.*  
 Lancashire



Lancashire,  
Leicestershire,  
Lincoln,  
Middlesex, and Westminster,  
Monmouth,  
Norfolk, and City of Norwich,  
Northampton,  
Northumberland,  
Nottingham,  
Oxon,

Peterborough Liberty,

Rutland;

Salop,

Somerset,

Southampton,

Staffordshire,

Suffolk,

Surrey,

Sussex,

Warwick,

Westmorland,

Wiltshire,

Worcestershire,

Yorkshire,

East-Riding,

West-Riding,

North-Riding,

John, Duke of Rutland.

Peregrine, Duke of Ancaster.

Tho. Holles, D. of Newcastle.

Will. Morgan of Tredegar, Esq;

Charles, Viscount Townshend.

Thomas, Earl of Westmorland.

Richard, Earl of Scarborough.

Tho. Holles, D. of Newcastle.

Francis, Earl of Godolphin.

John, Earl Fitz William, of  
the Kingdom of Ireland.

Bennet, Lord Harborough.

Henry, Earl of Bradford.

George Doddington, Esq;

Charles, Duke of Bolton.

Henry, Viscount Newport.

Charles, Duke of Grafton.

James, Earl of Berkeley.

Algernoon, Earl of Hertford.

Thomas, Lord Parker.

Henry, Viscount Lonsdale.

Evelyn, Duke of Kingston.

William, Earl of Coventry.

William Pulteney, Esq;

Richard, Earl of Burlington.

## W A L E S.

Anglesey,

Brecon,

Carnarvon,

Carmarthen,

Cardigan,

Flint,

Glamorgan,

Merioneth,

Montgomery,

Pembroke,

Radnor,

Haverford West,

Denbigh.

Tower Hamlets,

Owen Meyricke, Esq;

William Morgan, Esq;

Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Lord Wil-  
loughby of Eresby.

Charles, Marquis of Winton.

John, Viscount Lisburne, of the  
Kingdom of Ireland.

Robert Davies, Esq;

Lewis Owen Esq;

Henry, Earl of Bradford.

Sir Arthur Owen, Bar.

James, Duke of Chandos.

Sir Rob. Salisbury Cotton, Bar.

Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

## NUMBER IX.

*An Alphabetical List of the Baronets in England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611. until the Ninth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE, 1722.*

**A**ston, Walter, *s. B.* 1611  
 Appleton, Roger  
 Ayloffe, William  
 Armine, Will. *ex Nov* 28, 1619.  
 Aston, Ralph. 28 June, 1620  
 Ashby, Francis, *ex* 18 June, 1621  
 Ashby, Anthony, *ex* July 3  
 Ashfield, John, July 27, 1626  
 Aylesbury, Tho. *ex* April 19  
 Ashton, Thomas, July 25, 1628  
 Anderson, John, *ex* January 3, 1628  
 Aston, William, *ex* May 30, 1629  
 Alleyn, Edward, *ex* June 24  
 Abdy, Thomas July 7, 1641  
 Andrew, William, Decemb. 11  
 Armitage, Francis, — 15  
 Astley, Isaac, *ex* January 21  
 Alston, Thomas, June 30, 1642  
 Anderson, Henry, *ex* July 3, 1643  
 Acland, H. January 31, 1678, with a special Clause of Precedency from the Date of the Writ, 1644  
 Acton, Edward, — January 17  
 Abdy, Robert, June 9, 1660  
 Adams, Thomas, — 13  
 Atkins, Richard, — 13  
 Allen, Thomas, — 14  
 Abdy, John, *ex* — 22  
 Astley, Jacob, — 25  
 Austen, Robert, July 10  
 Aubrey, John, — 23  
 Ashton, Ralph, August 17  
 Ash, Jos. September 19  
 Anderson, Edmund, Dec. 12

Ashburnham, Denny, May 10, 1661  
 Andrew, Henry, — 27  
 Astley, Ric. August 13, 1662  
 Anderson, Stephen, June 13, 1664  
 Aucher, Anthony, July 7, 1666  
 Allen, Thomas, Febr. 7, 1672  
 Anderton, Francis, October 8, 1677  
 Ackland, Hugh. Jan 21, 1677  
 Alston, Jos. January 20, 1681  
 Ashurst, Henry, July 21, 1688  
 Ayschombe, Oliver, May 28, 1696  
 Anguish, *al.* Allen, Rich. Dec. 14, 1699  
 Abercrombie, James, 21 March 1709  
 Austin, John, November, 1714

## B.

**B**acon, Nicholas, 1611  
 Booth, George, *E. E.*  
 Barrington, Francis  
 Berkeley, Henry  
 Bellasyse, Henry, *E. V.*  
 Brudenel, Thomas, *E. E.*  
 Bendish, Thomas, *ex*  
 Baker, Henry, *ex*  
 Bayning, Paul, *E. V. ex*  
 Blackston, Thomas, *ex* May 27, 1615.  
 Boynton, Matthew, May 25, 1618  
 Burdet, Thomas, February 25  
 Beaumont, Thomas, September 16, *I. V.* 1619

Bamberg



Bamberg, William, *ex. Decem-  
ber 1.*

Boreler, John, *ex. April 12,  
1620*

Bereney, Richard, *May 5*

Biggs, Thomas, *ex. May 26*

Bellingham, Henry, *ex. May 30*

Bishop, Thomas, *21 July, 1620*

Brown, Rob. *ex. 21 Sept. 1621*

Barker, John, *17 March*

Burton, William, *18 March*

Bedell, Capel, *ex. June 3, 1622*

Burton, Thomas, *July 22*

Barkham, Ed. *ex. June 28, 1623*

Beaumont, John, *ex. June 29,  
1626*

Brereton, Will. *ex. March 10*

Bridges, Giles, E. B. *May 17,  
1627*

Bagot, Harvey, *May 30*

Brown, Ambrose, *ex. July 7*

Benet, Simon, *ex. July 17*

Bowyer, Thomas, *ex. July 23*

Bacon, Buts, — *29*

Bolles, John, — *24, 1628*

Beaumont, Rich. *ex. August 19*

Boteler, Will. *July 3, 1641*

Bampffield, Tho. — *15*

Burgoyne, John, *15*

Brownloe, John, — *ex. 26*

Brownlowe, William, — *27*

Boughton, Will. *Aug. 4*

Briggs, Morton, — *12*

Bindloss, Rob. *ex. — 16*

Burlase, John, *ex. May 4, 1642*

Blackstone, Ralph, *ex. July 30*

Bland, Tho. — *Aug. 30*

Blount, Walter, — *Octob. 5*

Badd, Tho. *ex. — Feb. 29*

Bale, John, *ex. Nov. 9. — 1643*

Bueller, John, — *Dec. 7*

Bathurst, Edw. — *9*

Bard, Henry, I. V. *ex. Octob. 8,  
1644*

Boreel, Will. *March 21*

Browne, Ric. *ex. Sept. 1, 1649*

Bond, Thomas, — *1658*

Brown, Henry, — *ibid.*

Bridgman, Orlando, *June 7,  
1660*

Bowyer, Will. — *25*

Barkeley, Maurice, I. V. *July, 2*

Buswell, George, *ex. — 7*

Boothby, Will. — *13*

Bright John, *ex. — 16*

Brown, Rich. — *22*

Bovey, Ralph, *ex. August 32*

Bowyer, John, *Sept. 11*

Beal John, *ex. — Octob. 16*

Boothby, Tho. *ex. — Nov. 9*

Backouse, Will. *ex. — ibid.*

Bennet, Thomas, *ex. — 22*

Buck, John, *Dec. 22*

Beddingfield, Hen. *Jan. 2*

Beaumont, Tho. *Feb. 21*

Broughton, Brian, *March 10*

Bromfield, John, — *20*

Brook, Rob. *ex. May 21, 1661*

Barkham, Edw. *July 21*

Banks, John, *ex. Aug. 22*

Bickley, Fra. *Sept. 30*

Bacon, Nich. *ex. Feb. 7*

Braham, Rich. *ex. Ap. 16, 1662*

Bernard, Rob. *July 1*

Brook, Henry, *Dec. 12*

Brograve, Tho. *March 18*

Barnadiston, Tho. *Ap. 7, 1663*

Barnadiston, Samuel, *May 11*

Bellot, John, *June 30*

Barnham, Rob. *August 15*

Bateman, Tho. *Aug. 31, 1664*

Biddulph, Theoph. *Novemb. 2,  
1664*

Brown, John, *May 16, 1665*

Burder, Francis, *July 25*

Barker, Abel, *Sept. 9*

Bettensons, Rich. *Feb. 6, 1666*

Bridgman, Orlan, *Oct. 12, 1673*

Blacket, Will. *Dec. 12*

Barker, Will. *March 29, 1676*

Brooks, John, *June 13*

Barlow, John, *July 13, 1677*

Bowyer, James, *May 18, 1678*

Brodshaigh, Roger, *Novem. 17,  
1679*

Blount, Tho. Pope, *Jan. 16*

\* C 2 Beckwith.

Beckwith, Roger, *Ap. 15, 1681*  
 Banbury, Tho. *June 29*  
 Blacket, Will. *Jan. 23, 1684*  
 Bloys, Cha. *Ap. 15, 1686*  
 Blackham, Rich. *Ap. 13, 1696*  
 Buckworth, John, *Ap. 1697*  
 Brown, Will. *Dec. 14, 1699*  
 Brown, Robert, *Feb. 24, 1709*  
 Beck, Justus, *Nov. — 1714*  
 Byng, George, *Nov. — 1715*  
 Blount, Eusebius, of Clipston  
*in Northamptonshire*  
 Bridges, Brook  
 Blackwell, Lambert  
 Blunt, John, *7 Junij*

## C.

CLifton, Gervase, *1611*  
 Cope, Anthony  
 Constable, Will. *ex.*  
 Cotton, Robert  
 Cholmondeley, Rob. *ex.*  
 Carr, Edw. *ex.*  
 Clarke, Sim. *May 1, 1617*  
 Chester, Anth. *March 23, 1619*  
 Chaloner, William, *ex. July 20,*  
*1620*  
 Clare, Henry, *ex. July 27*  
 Colbrand, John, *Dec. 21, 1621*  
 Courtenee, Peter, *May 18, 1622*  
 Cooper, John, *E. B. ex. July 4*  
 Chudleigh, George, *August 1*  
 Cottingham, Fra. *E. B. ex. Feb.*  
*16*  
 Corbert, John, *ex. July 4, 1623*  
 Curwen, Patricius, *ex. March*  
*12, 1626*  
 Cornwallis, Fred. *E. B. May 4,*  
*1627*  
 Crane, Rob. *ex. — 11*  
 Colepepper, Will. *— 17*  
 Carleton, John, *ex. — 28*  
 Crowe, Sackville, *July 8*  
 Corbet, John, *Sept. 19, 1627*  
 Conyers, John, *July 14, 1628*  
 Colepepper, Will. *Sept 20*  
 Cole, Nich. *March 4, 1640*  
 Cave, Tho. — *June 30, 1641*  
 Cotton, John. — *July 14*  
 Chichester, John, *August 4*  
 Carew, Rich. — *9*  
 Castleton, Will. — *9*  
 Cholmondeley, Hugh, *ex. — 10*  
 Curson, John, — *11*  
 Coke, Edw. — *Dec. 30*  
 Cunningham, Dav. *ex. Jan. 21*  
 Corbet, Vincent, *ex. Jan. 29*  
 Cowper, Will. *E. B. March 4*  
 Corbet, Edw. *June 10, 1642*  
 Constable, Philip, *July 20*  
 Chamberlain, Tho. *Febr. 4*  
 Crane, Rich. *ex. March 20*  
 Carteret, Geo. *ex. May 9, 1645*  
 Charlton, Edw. *ex. March 6*  
 Curtius, Will. *April 2, 1652*  
 Cullum, Tho. *June 18, 1660*  
 Cutts, John, *ex. — 21*  
 Cordell, Rob. *ex. — 22*  
 Covert, John, *ex. July 2*  
 Conway, Henry, — *25*  
 Carpenter, Ar Marigny, *1658*  
 Cutler, John, *ex. Nov. 9, 1660*  
 Colleton, John, *Feb. 18*  
 Clifton, Tho. *ex. March 4*  
 Crofts, John, *ex. — 16*  
 Cambel, John, *ex. Ap. 9, 1661*  
 Caledy, William, — *20*  
 Curson, Thomas, — *30*  
 Cropley, John, *May 7*  
 Crook, George, — *10*  
 Charnock, John, — *21*  
 Craven, Anthony, *June 4*  
 Clavering, John, — *8*  
 Cullen, Abraham, — *17*  
 Copely, Godfrey, — *ibid.*  
 Clarke, Clement, — *18*  
 Carew, Thomas, *August 2*  
 Coriton, John, *February 27*  
 Cocks, Rich. *April 7, 1662*  
 Can. Rob. *Septemb. 13*  
 Cob, Tho. *December 9*  
 Cook, Will. *June 29, 1663*  
 Cambell, Tho. *February 12*  
 Cookes, William  
 Crispe, Nich. *April 14, 1669*  
 Carteret,

Carter  
 Chate  
 Croft  
 Clarg  
 Coldo  
 Cust.  
 Curll,  
 Child,  
 Chute,  
 Child,  
 Compt  
 Charlt  
 Colt, H  
 1692  
 Clark,  
 Chetwo  
 Cairnes  
 Cleverl  
 Crofs,  
 Cope, J  
 Carew  
 Chaplain  
 Chardin  
 George  
 Coleby,  
 Chapman  
 Codring  
 1721

D  
 Ever  
 Don  
 10, 16  
 Dryden,  
 1619  
 Delves, T  
 Darnel, T  
 Darrell, Jo  
 Drake, F  
 Dering, E  
 Drury, D  
 Dyer, Lod  
 Dixwell, I  
 Dillington  
 1628  
 Dacy, Rob  
 28, 1629



Carteret, Philip, *June 4, 1670*  
 Chater, Will. *June 28, 1671*  
 Croft, Herbert, *Nov. 18, ibid.*  
 Clargis, Walter, *Octob. 26, 1674*  
 Coldon, Robert, *Mar. 29, 1677*  
 Cust, Rich. *September 29*  
 Curll, Walter, *June, 22, 1678*  
 Child, Josias, *July 18*  
 Chute, George, *Sept. 16, 1684*  
 Child, John, *Feb. 5, 1684-5*  
 Compton, Will. *May 6, 1686*  
 Charlton, Job, — *12*  
 Colt, Henry Dutton, *March 2, 1692*  
 Clark, Sam. *July 25, 1698*  
 Cherwood, John, *Ap. 11, 1700*  
 Cairnes, Alex. *May 6, 1708*  
 Cleverly, Walter, — *1711*  
 Croft, Thomas, *July 13, 1713*  
 Cope, Jonathan, *March 1, 1713*  
 Carew Nicholas, *March, — 1714*  
 Chaplain, Rob. *Septem. 19, 1715*  
 Chardin, John, *28 May, 6 Georgij*  
 Coleby, Tho. *21 June*  
 Chapman, Will. *21 June*  
 Codrington, Will. *21 April, 1721*

D.

D'Evereux, Edw. *E. V. 1611*  
 Dormer, Rob. *E. E. June 10, 1615*  
 Dryden, Erasmus, *Novemb. 16, 1619*  
 Delves, Tho. *May 8, 1621*  
 Darnel, Tho. *ex. September 6*  
 Darell, John, *ex. June 13, 1622*  
 Drake, Francis, *August 2*  
 Dering, Edw. *Feb. 1, 1626*  
 Drury, Drue, *May 7, 1627*  
 Dyer, Lodowick, *ex. June 8*  
 Dixwell, Basil. *February 18*  
 Dillington, Rob. *ex. Septemb. 6, 1628*  
 Dacy, Rob. *I. V. ex. November 28, 1629*

Dalston, William, *February 15, 1640*  
 D'Ewes, Simonds, *July 15, 1641*  
 Drake, Will. *ex. — 17*  
 Davie, John, *September 9*  
 Dawney, Christ. *I. V. May 19 1642*  
 Denny, Will. *ex. June 3*  
 Danvers, Sam. *March 21*  
 Draper, Thomas, *ex. June 9, 1660*  
 Dixwell, Basil, — *19*  
 Darcy, Tho. *ex. — 20*  
 Dixey, Wolstan, *July 14*  
 Oudley, William, *August 1*  
 Drake, John, — *31*  
 Dicer, Rob. *ex. March 18*  
 Derham, Tho. *June 8, 1661*  
 Duke Edw. *July 17*  
 Dormer, John, — *23*  
 Duncomb, Fra. *ex. February 4*  
 Daws, John, *June 4, 1663*  
 Downing, George, *July 1*  
 Doyley, William, *July 29*  
 Dukenfield, Robert, *June 16, 1665*  
 Diggs, Maurice, *March 6*  
 D'oyley, John, *July 7, 1666*  
 Dike, Thomas, *March 3, 1676*  
 Dutton, Ralph, *June 20, 1678*  
 Dyer, William, *July 6*  
 Davers, Rob. *May 12, 1682*  
 Dashwood, Rob. *September 16, 1684*  
 Davies, George, *Jan. 11, 1685*  
 Duck, John, *March 19, 1686*  
 Duddleston, John, *January 11, 1691*  
 Denton, Edm. *May 12, 1699*  
 Dolbin, Gilb. *April 1, 1704*  
 Dashwood, Francis, *June 28, 1707*  
 Desbouverie, William, *February 19, 1713*  
 Dixwell, William, *June 11, 1716*  
 Dutree, Dennis, *June 19, 1716*  
 D'Aeth, Thomas, *July 1716*

Decker, Matthew, July 20, 1716

## E.

Englefield, Francis, 1611

Essex, William, ex.

Egerton, Rowland, April 5, 1617

Estcourt, Giles, ex. March 17, 1626

Everard, Richard, January 29, 1628

Earl, Richard, ex. July 2, 1629

Every, Simon, May 26, 1641

Eldred, River, ex. Jan. 29

Enyon, James, ex. April 9, 1642

Evelyn, John, S. N. ex. May 29, 1660

Elve, Jervase, June 22

Ellis, Thomas, — 30

Ernley, Walter, — Feb. 2

Eden, Rob. Nov. 12, 1672

Edwards, Francis, April 22, 1678

Evelyn, Edw. Feb. 17, 1682

Edwards, James, Dec. 7, 1691

Elwill, John, August 25, 1709

Evilyn, John, August 6, 1713

Eyles, Francis, Dec. 1, 1714

Elton, Abraham, Nov. 1717

## F.

Finch, Moyle, E. E. 1611

Fleetwood, Rich.

Fitton, Edw. ex. Octob. 2, 1617

Foulis, David, Feb. 6, 1619

Forster, Claud. ex. March 7

Forster, Humph. May 20, 1620

Frier, Ed. ex. July 11

Felton, Henry, July 20

Fisher, Robert, Dec. 7, 1622

Fisher, Thomas, July 19, 1627

Fowler, Thomas, ex. May 21, 1628

Fenwick, John, ex. June 9

Ferrers, Henry, December 19

Fletcher, Henry, Feb. 19, 1640

Farmer, William, E. B. September 3, 1663

Forester, Rich. ex. 1649

Fanshaw, Richard, ex. September 3, 1649

Finch, Heneage, E. E. June 7, 1663

Franklin, Rich. October 16

Foot, Tho. ex. November 21

Fetherston, Hen. Decemb. 4

Fagg, John, — 11

Frankland, William, — 24

Fettiplace, John, March 30, 1661

Fowell, Edm. ex. April 30

Forster, Reginald, ex. July 21

Freisendorf, J. Fred. October 4

Fust, Edw. August 21, 1662

Fortescu, Edm. Mar. 31, 1664

Fortescu, Peter, January 29, 1666

Filmer, Rob. Dec. 22, 1674

Fitch, Tho. Septemb. 7, 1688

Farrington, Richard, December 17, 1697

Firebrace, Basil, July 28, 1698

Fowler, William, Nov. 1, 1704

Fleming, William, October 4, 1705

Furnese, Henry, June 27, 1707

Freke, Ralph, May 25, 1713

Fryer, John, December 1713

Fellowes, John

Frederick, John, June 3, 1723

## G.

Gerard, Thomas, 1611

Grefeley, Geo.

Gostwick, William

Gorges, Edward, I. B.

Grimston, Harbottle, ex.

Grey, William, E. E. and B. ex. June 15, 1619

Gerard, Gilbert, Apr. 13, 1620

Gower, Thomas, June 2

Gerrard, John, Feb. 16, 1621

Grosvenor



Grosvenor, Richard, Feb. 23  
 Gage, John, March 26, 1622  
 Goring, Will. May 14  
 Griffith, Henry, ex. June 1, 1627  
 Graham, Rich. March 29, 1629  
 Grenville, Richard, ex. April 9, 1630  
 Goodrick, John, August 14, 1641  
 Gurney, Richard, ex. December 14  
 Gell, John, Jan. 29  
 Golding, Edw. September 27  
 Gould, Nicholas, ex. June 13, 1660  
 Green, Edw. ex. July 26  
 Gresham, Marmaduke, July 33  
 Gifford, Henry, November 21  
 Gardner, Will. December 30  
 Gifford, Tho. ex. March 4  
 Gawdy, Cha. April 20, 1661  
 Godolphint Will. April 29  
 Glinne, Will. May 20  
 Guise, Chris. July 10  
 Gage, Edw. July 15, 1662  
 Gerrard, Jacob, August 16  
 Graham, Rich. November 17  
 Gawdy, Will. July 13, 1663  
 Green, Will. November 2, 1664  
 Glean, Peter, March 6, 1665  
 Gerrard, Gilbert, November 17, 1666  
 Gans, Cornelius, June 29, 1682  
 Guldeford, Rob. Feb. 4, 1685  
 Germaine, John, March 25, 1698  
 Goodere, Edw. Dec. 5, 1707

H.

Houghton, Ric. 1611  
 Hobart, Henry  
 Harrington, James  
 Haffey, Edward  
 Hales, Edward  
 Holt, Thomas  
 Harvey, Will. F. and I B ex. May 31, 1619

Hicks, Will. July 21  
 Hartop, Edw. December 3  
 Hicks, Baptist, E. V. ex. July 1, 1620  
 Hanmer, John, July 8  
 Hewet, John, Octob. 11, 1621  
 Hide, Nich. ex. Nov. 8  
 Hotham, John, Jan. 4  
 Haselrigg, Tho. July 21, 1622  
 Herbert, Piercy, E. M. Nov. 16  
 Harris, Tho. ex. Dec. 22  
 Harris, Tho. ex. Ap. 12, 1623  
 Harpur, Hen. Sept. 8, 1626  
 Heale, Tho. ex. May 28, 1627  
 Holland, John, June 15, 1629  
 Hatton, Tho. July 5, 1641  
 Hare, Ralph, July 23  
 Hayman, Hen. August 12  
 Holford, Rich. Decemb. 18  
 Hamilton, John, May 11, 1642  
 Hampson, Tho. June 3  
 Hardres, Rich. *ibid.*  
 Hungat, Philip, August 15  
 Halton, Will. September 10  
 Hene, Hen. ex. October 1  
 Hunloke, Hen. February 28  
 Haggerston, Thomas, Aug. 15, 1643  
 Hickman, Willoughby, November 16  
 Hawley, Fran. I. B. March 14  
 How, George Grubham, June 20, 1660  
 Humble, Will. June 21  
 Hildyard, Robert, June 25  
 Holles, Francis, E. B. ex. — 27  
 Henley, Andrew, — 30  
 Hudson, Henry, July 3  
 Herbert, Tho. *ibid.*  
 Hales, Robert, — 12  
 Harby, Job, ex. — 17  
 Hewet, Tho. I V. ex. — 19  
 Honeywood, Edw. *ibid.*  
 Hales, John, August 28  
 How, John, Sept. 22  
 Herbert, Matthew, ex. December 18

Hubaud, John, Feb. 2  
Hendley, Walter, ex. April 8,  
1661

Hussey, Cha. July 21  
Hooke, Tho. July 22, 1662  
Heron, Cuthbert, ex. Novem-  
ber 20  
Holman, John, ex. June 4,  
1663

Hoby, Edw. July 12, 1666  
Hastings, Rich. May 7, 1667  
Hanham, Will. May 20, 1667  
Harris, Arthur, Dec. 1, 1673  
Head, Rich. August 19, 1676  
Hoskins, Bennet, December 19  
Hawkesworth, Walter, Dec. 6,  
1678

Humble, Will. March 17, 1686  
Hodges, Will. March 31, 1697  
Halford, Will. 1706  
Humphreys, Sir William, No-  
vember 30, 1714

## I.

Ernegan, Hen. Oct. 16, 1621  
Isham, John, May 30, 1627  
Jenoure, Kenelm, July 30,  
1628

Jacques, John, ex. Sept. 2  
Ingilby, Will, May 17, 1642  
Jones, Hen. ex. July 25, 1643  
Juxon, Will. Decemb. 28  
Jackson, John, Jan. 7  
Jenkinson, Robert, May 18,  
1661

Ingoldsby, Hen. August 30  
Jafon, Robert, September 5  
Jacob, John, Jan. 11, 1664  
Jocelyn, Robert, June 8, 1665  
Jefferies, Geo. E. B. ex. Novem-  
ber 7, 1681

James, Cane, June 28, 1682  
Jenkinson, Paul, Dec. 17, 1685  
Irby, Edw. April 13, 1704  
Janssen, Sir Theodore, March  
1715

## K.

K Nevet, Ph. ex. 1611  
Kniveton, Will. ex.  
Kemp, Geo. ex. Feb. 5, 1626  
Kirkle, John, ex. May 17, 1627  
Knatchbull, Norton, August 4,  
1641

Kay, John, Feb. 4  
Kemp, Rob. March 13  
Knollys, Hen. ex. May 6, 1642  
Kemys, Nich. May 13  
Keate, Jonath. ex. June 12,  
1660

Knightley, John, ex. August 30  
Keyt, John, Dec. 22  
Killegrew, Will. ex. *ibid.*  
Kenrick, Will. March 29, 1679  
Kneller, Sir Godfrey

## L.

Eake, Fran. E. E. 1611  
Leigh, Tho. E. B.  
Lee, Hen. E. E.  
Lucy, Rich. March 11, 1617  
Littleton, Tho. July 15, 1618  
Leigh, Fran. E. E. ex. Decem-  
ber 24

Ley, James, E. E. ex. July 20,  
1619  
Lee, Humphr. May 3, 1620  
Leventhorpe, John, ex. May 30,  
1622

Littleton, Edw. June 21, 1627  
Livesay, Mich. ex. July 11  
Lewes, Will. ex. September 14,  
1628

Lawrence, John, Octob. 9  
Luckin, Will. March 2, 1628  
L'Estrange, Nich. June 1, 1629  
Lumley, Martin, Jan. 8, 1640  
Langley, Will. May 29, 1641  
Lawley, Tho. August 14  
Lowther, Christopher, June 11,  
1642

Lennard

Lennard  
Littleton  
Liddell  
Lawday  
Lucas

1644

Lanham

Lear Pe

Leicesters

Lee Tho

Lewis J

Legard J

Lane Ri

Long W

Lloyd C

Lackin

Lloyd J

Lort Ro

Long R

Leeke F

Lorrain

Leman

Lawson

Langhor

Lear Th

Lawson

1688

Leighton

Lowther

Lloyd C

Lambert

Lake Bi

Lowther

M

M

Muggro

Mounso

Molineu

Mordau

Morriso

Monins

Mildma

Maynar

Morton

1618



Lennard Stephen, *August 15*  
 Littleton Adam, *Oct. 14*  
 Liddell Tho. — *Nov. 2*  
 Lawday Rich, *ex. — 9*  
 Lucas Jervase, *ex. May 20,*  
 1644  
 Lanham John, *June 7, 1660*  
 Lear Peter, *ex. July 2*  
 Leicester Peter, *August 10*  
 Lee Tho. — *16*  
 Lewis John, *ex. — Oct. 15*  
 Legard John, — *Decemb. 29*  
 Lane Rich. I. E. *Feb. 9*  
 Long Walter, *March 26, 1661*  
 Lloyd Cha. *May 10*  
 Lackin Will. *ex. Nov. 15*  
 Lloyd John, *ex. Feb. 28*  
 Lort Rog. *ex. July 15, 1662*  
 Long Robert, *Sept. 1*  
 Leeke Fra. *Dec. 15, 1663*  
 Lorrayne Tho. *Sept. 27, 1664*  
 Leman Will. *March 3*  
 Lawson John, *July 6, 1665*  
 Langhorn Will. *Aug. 28, 1668*  
 Lear Tho. *Aug. 2, 1683*  
 Lawson Wilfred, *March 31,*  
 1688  
 Leighton Edw. *March 2, 1692*  
 Lowther Will. *June 15, 1697*  
 Lloyd Cha. *April 1, 1699*  
 Lambert John, *Feb. 16, 1709*  
 Lake Bibe, *Aug. 17, 1711*  
 Lowther Will. *Dec. 1714*

M.

Molineux Rich. I. V. *1611*  
 Mansel Thomas  
 Musgrove Rich.  
 Mounson Thomas  
 Molineux John  
 Mordaunt L'Estrange  
 Morrison Cha. *ex.*  
 Monins Will. *ex.*  
 Mildmay Thomas, *ex.*  
 Maynard William, *E. B.*  
 Morton George, *ex. March 1,*  
 1618

Lennard

Mackworth Thomas, *June 4,*  
 1619  
 Mill John *December 31, 1619*  
 Masham William, *Decemb. 20,*  
 1621  
 Mansel Fran. *ex. Jan. 4*  
 Moody Hen. *ex. March 11*  
 Meredith William, *August 13,*  
 1622  
 Middleton Hugh, *ex. October*  
 1622  
 Moor Henry, *May 21, 1627*  
 Maples Tho. *ex. — 30*  
 Mannock Fra. *June 1*  
 Moseley Edward, *ex. July 20,*  
 1640  
 Maney John, *ex. June 29,*  
 1641  
 Maulever Tho. *Aug. 2*  
 Meux John, *ex. December 11*  
 Morgan Edw. *May 12, 1642*  
 Moore Poynings, *ex. — 18*  
 Middleton George, *ex. June*  
 24  
 Markham Rob. — *Aug. 15*  
 de Mercers Anth. *ex. 1660*  
 Middleton Tho. *July 4*  
 Morland Sam. — *18*  
 Massingberd Henry, *Aug. 22*  
 Mottet Giles — *Nov. 16*  
 Manwaring Tho. — *22*  
 Monoux Humph. *December 4*  
 Marwood George — *31*  
 Morgan Tho. *ex. Feb. 7*  
 Modyford James, *ex. 18*  
 Maurice William, *April 20,*  
 1661  
 Milbank Mark, *Aug. 7*  
 Matthews Phil. *June 15, 1662*  
 Middleton Will. *October 24*  
 Marsham John, *Aug. 11, 1667*  
 Muddiford Tho. *March 1*  
 Moor Geo. *July 26, 1665*  
 Martin Roger, *March 28,*  
 1667  
 Mostyn Edward, *April 28,*  
 1667

Martin,

Martin Cornelius, *March 25,*  
1674

More Edw. *Nov. 22,* 1675

Maddox Benj. *March 11,*

Marrow Sam. *July 16,* 1679

Middleton Hugh, *December 6,*  
1681

Maynard Will. *Feb. 1,*

Morden John, *Sept. 20,* 1688

Moselworth Henry, *July 19,*  
1689

Maunsel Edw. *Feb. 22,* 1696

Moyer Sam. *March 25,* 1701

Miller Tho. *Octob. 29,* 1705

Milner William, *Feb. 1706*

Mosely Oswald, *18 June,* 6

Georgij

Mitchell John

## N.

N Oel Edw. *E. F. 1611*

Napier *alias Naper, alias*

Sandy Robert, *Sept. 24*

Newton Adam, *ex. April 2,*  
1620

Norton Rich. *ex. May 23,* 1622

Nightingale Thomas, *Sept. 1,*  
1628

Napper Gerard, *June 25,* 1641

Northcote John, *July 16*

Norwich John, ——— 24

Nichols Francis, ——— 28

North Henry, *ex. June 14,*  
1660

Noel Vernery, *July 6*

Newton John, *Aug. 16*

Newton Robert, *ex. Jan. 25*

Napier *alias Sandy, John,*  
*March 4*

Nevil Tho. *May 25,* 1661

Norton Tho. *ex. July 23*

Nelthorpe John, *May 10,* 1666

Nevil Edward, *Feb. 24,* 1674

Newdegate Richard, *July 24,*  
1677

Napier Rob. *Feb. 25,* 1681

Narborough John, *Novem. 15,*  
1688

Norris Will. *ex. Dec. 3,* 1698

Newman, Richard, *Decemb. 19,*  
1699

De Neufville Rob. *March 18,*  
1709

## O.

O Sborne Edward, *E. D. Ju-*  
*ly 12,* 1620

Owen Hugh, *Aug. 11,* 1641

O Nele Brian, *Nov. 13,* 1643

Orby Tho. 1658

Goldfield Anth. *Aug. 6,* 1660

Osborn John, *Feb. 11*

Osbaldeston Littleton, *July 25,*  
1664

Oglander Will. *Dec. 12,* 1665

Oxinden Hen. *May 8,* 1678

Oughton, Adolphus

## P.

P Elham Tho. 1611

Peyton, John

Pope Will. *I. E. ex.*

Peyton Samuel

Peynifton Thomas

Portman John, *ex. Novemb. 25,*  
1612

Puckering Thomas, *ex.*

Pershal John

Philips Tho. *Feb. 16,* 1619

Packington John, *June 21,*  
1620

Palmer Thomas, *June 23*

Philips John, *Nov. 9*

Powel Edward, *ex. Jan. 10*

Prideaux Edmund, *July 17,*  
1622

Playters Thomas, *August 13,*  
1623

Pollard Lewis, *ex. May 31,* 1627

Pennyman, Will. *ex. May 6,*  
1628

Price John, *ex. Aug. 15*

Pile Fran. ——— *Sept. 12*

Pole,



Pole John ——— 12  
 Powel Tho Jan. 31, 1628  
 Pye Edmund, ex. April 27, 1641  
 Paston Will E. E. June 8  
 Palgrave John ——— 24  
 Prat Henry, ex. July 28  
 Price Rich, ex. August 10  
 Potts John ——— 14  
 Pettus Tho Sept. 22  
 Player Edw. ex June 28, 1642  
 Pate John, ex Off. 28, 1643  
 Preston John, ex. April 1, 1644  
 Prestwich, Tho. ex. ——— 25  
 Palm Geof. June 7, 1660  
 Peyton John, ex Decemb. 10  
 Pickering Henry, Jan. 2  
 Plomer Walker, ex. January 4, 1660  
 Powel Will. ex. ——— 23  
 Parsons Will. April 9, 1661  
 Powel Nath. May 10, 1661  
 Parker Phil. July 16  
 Proby Tho. ex. March 7  
 Purefoy Henry, ex. Dec. 4, 1662  
 Pindar Peter ——— 22  
 Pim Char. July 14, 1663  
 Pennyman James, Feb. 22  
 Pye John, Jan. 13, 1664  
 Put Tho. July 20, 1666  
 Peytan, Algernoon, March 21  
 Parker Robert, May 22, 1674  
 Pennington William, June 21, 1676  
 Poole James, Nov. 8, 1677  
 Parkins Tho. May 18, 1681  
 Parker Hugh, July 1  
 Pinsent Will. Sept. 13, 1687  
 Powel Thomas, July 19, 1698  
 Pelsant Euseby-Buswel, March 5, 1714  
 Page Gregory, Decemb. 1, 1714

R.

Ridgeway Thomas, 1. E. 1611

Radcliffe Fran. E. E. Jan. 31, 1619  
 Roberts Thomas, July 3, 1620  
 Roberts Rich. E. E. July 13, 1621  
 Rivers John, July 19  
 Russel William, ex. March 12, 1626  
 Rird Rice, ex. Dec. 8, 1628  
 Russel Will. Jan. 19  
 Rous Thomas, July 23, 1648  
 Rhodes Fran. Aug. 14  
 Ranay John, Dec. 22  
 Read John, ex. March 16  
 Reresby John, May 16, 1642  
 Rudston Walter, Aug. 29  
 de Read Gualter, May 30, S. N. 1660  
 Robinson John, June 22  
 Robinson Metcalf, ex. July 30  
 Rous John, August 17  
 Russel Will. Nov. 8  
 Rokeby Will. ex. Jan. 29  
 Read Compton, March 4  
 Richard Thomas, ——— 20  
 Rushout James, June 17, 1661  
 Roswell Richard, ex. Aug. 12  
 Roberts Will. ex. Nov. 8  
 Reeve Geo. ex. Jan. 22, 1662  
 Rawden Geo. May 20, 1665  
 Robertson Alexander, Feb. 22, 1676  
 Roberts John, Feb. 2, 1680  
 Robinson Thomas, January 26, 1681  
 Richards James, Feb. 22, 1683  
 Ramsden John, Nov. 30, 1680  
 Robinson, Will. Feb. 13  
 Rogers John, Feb. 21, 1698  
 S.

Shirely Geo. E. B. 1611

Stradling John

St. John John

Shelley John

Savage John, E. E. June 29, 1611

Seymour,

- Seymour Edward  
 Savile George  
 Savile Henry, *ex.*  
 St. Paul George, *ex.*  
 Spencer Tho. *ex.*  
 Sidley William, *ex.*  
 Saunderson Nicholas, *I. V.*  
 Sandys Miles, *ex.*  
 Salisbury Henry *ex.* Nov. 10,  
 1622  
 Sendamore John, *I. V.* June 1,  
 1620  
 Sidley Isaac, Sept. 14, 1621  
 Stepney John, November 24  
 Shipwith Henry, *ex.* December  
 20, 1626  
 Seabright Edward, Decemb. 20,  
 1626  
 Spencer John, *ex.* March 14,  
 1626  
 Stile Thomas, Ap. 21, 1627  
 Sheffington Will. *I. V.* May 8  
 Stiles Humphrey, *ex.* —20  
 Stewkely Hugh, June 9  
 Standley Edward —26  
 Soonehouse William, May 7,  
 1628  
 Slingsby Anth. Off. 23  
 Stonehouse James, June 11,  
 1641  
 Sydenham John, July 28  
 Strickland William —30  
 Spring William, August 11  
 Standford Thomas —12  
 Springnel Richard, *ex.* 14  
 Strut Denner, *ex.* March 5  
 St. Quintin William —8  
 Spencer Bocket, *ex.* September  
 26, 1642  
 Smith William —27  
 Scudamore John, July 23,  
 1644  
 Slingsby, Arthur, *ex.* Octob. 9,  
 1657  
 Speke Hugh, *ex.* June 12, 1660  
 Swale Solomon —21  
 Stapleton Henry —22  
 Stanley Thomas —25  
 Shuckburgh John —26  
 Steward Nich. —27  
 Sclater Thomas, *ex.* July 25  
 Stapely John —28  
 Smithson Hugh, August 2  
 Smith Thomas —16  
 St. George Oliver, Sept. 5  
 Swinburn John, September 27,  
 1660  
 Stiddolph Rich. *ex.* Dec. 24  
 Springer, Herbert, *ex.* Jan. 8  
 Staughton Nich. *ex.* —29  
 Smith Edw. Feb. 28  
 Slingsby Rob. *ex.* March 16  
 Smith Edw. March 20  
 Smith Will. May 10, 1661  
 Smith Hugh —15  
 Stanley William, June 17  
 Selyard John, *ex.* —18  
 Smith Tho. Nov. 28.  
 Sadlier Edwin, Dec. 3.  
 Southcote Geo. Jan. 24  
 Stapleton Miles, March 20  
 Savile John, *ex.* July 24, 1662  
 Slaning Nich. *ex.* Jan. 19  
 St. Barbe John, December 30,  
 1663  
 Selby Geo. March 3  
 Smith Robert, March 30,  
 1665  
 Shaw John, April 15  
 Swan Will. March 1  
 Shirley Anthony —6  
 Scroop Carr, Jan. 16, 1666  
 Stonehouse Geo. May 5, 1670  
 Skipwith Fullwar, Jan. 25  
 Sabin John, March 22  
 St. Awbin John, December 11,  
 1671  
 Sherard John, May 25, 1674  
 Samwell Thomas, Decemb. 22,  
 1675  
 Strandish Richard, February 8,  
 1676  
 Simeon James, Octob. 18, 1677  
 Skipwith Tho. July 27, 1678  
 Snowe Jer. Jan. 25  
 Stapleton William, Decem. 20,  
 1679



Sas Van Bosch Gellebrand,  
*Off.* 22, 1680  
 Seymour Henry, *July* 4, 1681  
 Sheers George, *ex. Off.* 16,  
 1684  
 Sands Rich. *Dec.* 15  
 Soame Will. *Feb.* 5, 1684-5  
 Sudbury John, *June* 25, 1685  
 Sherburn Nicholas, *Feb.* 4  
 Speelman Com. *September* 9,  
 1686  
 Strych Will. *Off.* 8, 1687  
 Smith John, *April* 20, 1694  
 Stanley John, *April* 13, 1699  
 Sedley Charles, *July* 10, 1702  
 Smith James, *December* 1, 1714  
 St. John Francis, *September* 10,  
 1715  
 Sloan Hans, *April* 3, 1716  
 Sanderson William, *19 June*

T.

TAlmah Lionel, *S. B.* 1611  
 Tracy Paul, *ex.*  
 Tresham Lewis, *ex.*  
 Terwit Philip  
 Throckmorton Will. *ex.*  
 Tufton John, *E. E.*  
 Twisden William  
 Temple Thomas  
 Townsend Roger, *E. V.* *April*  
 16, 1617  
 Tryon Sam. *March* 28, 1620  
 Titchbourne Benj. *March* 14  
 Thornhurst Gifford, *ex. Nov.*  
 12, 1622  
 Tempest Nich. *Dec.* 23  
 Tirrell Edw. *Off.* 31, 1527  
 Trelawny John, *July* 1, 1628  
 Twisleton George, *ex. April*  
 2, 1629  
 Thynne Hen. Fred. *E. V.* *July*  
 13, 1641  
 Trevor Tho. *ex. August* 11  
 Tufton Humph. *ex. Dec.* 24  
 Trollop Tho. *Feb.* 5  
 Thomas Edw. *March* 3

Thorold Will. *Aug.* 25, 1642  
 Throckmorton Robert, *Sept.* 1  
 Thorold Rob. *June* 14, 1644  
 Thomas Will. *July* 23, 1660  
 Trott John, *ex. Off.* 11  
 Trevillian George, *Jan.* 24,  
 1661  
 Tankard Tho. *Nov.* 16, 1662  
 Tuke Sam. *March* 31, 1664  
 Tempest John, *May* 25  
 Tucker Giles, *July* 1  
 Taylor Tho. *Jan.* 18  
 Tyrrel Phil. *July* 20, 1665  
 Temple Will. *Jan.* 31  
 Twisden Thomas, *June* 13,  
 1666  
 Tyrrel John, *Off.* 22  
 Top Francis, *July* 25, 1668  
 Thompson John, *December* 16,  
 1673  
 Tynte Halfswell, *Jan.* 26  
 Tulpe Rich. *April* 23, 1675  
 Thornhill Timothy, *Dec.* 24,  
 1682  
 Thomas John, *Dec.* 24, 1694  
 Tichburne Henry, *July* 12,  
 1697  
 Tipping Tho. *March* 24  
 Thornycroft John, *August* 11,  
 1701  
 Thorold George, *Sept.* 9, 1709  
 Thorpe St. John Francis 1715  
 Tench Fisher, *Aug.* 8, 1715  
 VAvasor Charles, 1611  
 Villars William, *July* 19,  
 1619  
 Vincent Francis, *July* 26, 1620  
 Van-Loor, Peter, *ex. Off.* 13,  
 1628  
 Vavasor Thomas, *October* 24,  
 1628  
 Vavasor Charles, *ex. June* 22,  
 1631  
 Valkenburgh Matthew, *July*  
 20, 1642  
 Vanderput Peter, *Nov.* 13,  
 1723.

Vavasor

- Vavasor William, *ex.* July 17, 1643  
 Vivian Rich. Feb. 12, 1644  
 Van-Colster, Will.—28  
 De Vic Henry, *ex.* September 3, 1649  
 De la Val Ralph, June 29, 1660  
 Vernon Henry, July 23  
 Verney, Ralph, *I. V.* March 16  
 Viner Tho. *ex.* June 18, 1616  
 Viner Rob. May 10, 1666  
 Vitus, *alias* White, Ignatius, June 29, 1677  
 Vanderbrand Peter, June 9, 1699  
 Van Acker Nicholas, Jan. 31, 1700  
 W.
- W**entworth, Will. E. B. 1611  
 Wentworth, John, *ex.*  
 Wortley Fran. *ex.*  
 Woodhouse Philip  
 Willoughby Henry, *ex.*  
 Wynne John  
 Worsely Robert.  
 Wray William, *ex.*  
 Wyvill Marmaduke  
 Wilbraham Richard, *ex.* May 15, 1621  
 Watson Lewis, E. B. June 23  
 Wake Baldwin, Dec. 5  
 Williams, Will. *ex.* June 15, 1622  
 Wastneys Hardolph, Dec. 18  
 Wingfield Anthony, May 17, 1627  
 Wray Will. *ex.* June 30, 1628  
 Wiseman William, Aug. 29  
 Wolfey Robert, Nov. 24  
 Wiseman Rich. *ex.* Dec. 18  
 Whitmore Tho. *ex.* June 28, 1641  
 Wollich Tho. August 2  
 Windham Hugh, *ex.* August 4  
 Walter William—16
- Willis Tho. Dec. 15  
 Williams Edm. *ex.* April 19, 1642  
 William John, *ex.*—22  
 Wintour, Geo. — 29  
 Williams Trevor, May 14  
 Williamson Tho. June 3  
 Widrington William, E. B. July 9  
 Wadrington Edw. *ex.* Aug. 8  
 Wrotesley Walter—30  
 Waldgrave Edward, August 1, 1643  
 Webb John, *ex.* Ap. 2, 1644  
 Williams Hen. May 4  
 Windibank Thomas, Nov. 25, 1645  
 Wright Benjamin, Feb. 7, *su. perfected.*  
 Willis Richard, *ex.* June 11, 1646  
 Whitcote Jer. April 2, 1660  
 Winch Humph. *ex.* June 9  
 Wright Henry, *ex.*—12  
 Wiseman Will. *ex.*—15  
 Wray Will. — 17  
 Warburton Geo.—27  
 Warner John, *ex.* July 16  
 Willoughby William, Aug. 4, 1660  
 Wheeler William—11  
 Wild Will, *ex.* Sept. 13  
 Wroth John, Nov. 29  
 Wynne Geo. Dec. 3  
 Ward Edw.—19  
 Wakeman Geo. Feb. 13. *never sealed.*  
 Wright Benj.—15  
 Wilton Will. March 4  
 Williams Griffith, June 16, 1661  
 Winchcombe, Henry, *ex.* June 18  
 Windham Will. December 9  
 Witterong John, May 2, 1662  
 Wandesford, Christopher, *I. V.* August 5  
 Wenman Fren. Nov. 29



|                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Wentworth Thomas, Sept. 27, 1664   | Windford Tho. July 3, 1702            |
| Wolfstenholm John, Jan. 10         | Webster Tho. May 10, 1703             |
| Werden John, Nov. 28, 1672         | Williams Nicholas, July 30, 1707      |
| War Fra. June 2, 1673              | Warrender George, June 2, 1715        |
| Windham Fra. Nov. 13               |                                       |
| Williams Tho. Nov. 3, 1674         |                                       |
| Willoughby. Francis, April 7, 1677 |                                       |
| Wharton Geo. Dec. 19               |                                       |
| Walker Geo. Jan. 18, 1679          |                                       |
| Wytham John, Dec. 13, 1683         |                                       |
| Williams William, July 6, 1688     |                                       |
| Wentworth John, July 28, 1692      |                                       |
| Wheate Tho. May 2, 1696            |                                       |
| Westcombe Martin, March 23, 1699   |                                       |
|                                    | Y Elverton, Will. ex. May 31, 1620    |
|                                    | Young Rich. ex. March 20, 1627        |
|                                    | Yelverton Christ. E. V. June 30, 1641 |
|                                    | Young John, Sept. 26, 1661            |
|                                    | Yeomans John Jan. 12, 1664            |
|                                    | Yeomans Rob. Dec. 31, 1666            |

## NUMBER X.

### His Majesty's Publick Ministers Abroad.

|                                                                             |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| TO the States of Holland, William Earl Cadogan, Ambassador.                 |  |
| Finch Esq; Resident.                                                        |  |
| Ottoman Port, Abraham Stanyan Esq; Ambassador.                              |  |
| Emperor of Germany, . . . . Harrison Esq; Resident.                         |  |
| Mr. de St. Saphorin, Envoy.                                                 |  |
| French Court, Her. Walpole Esq; Ambassador                                  |  |
| King of Sweden, Stephen Poyntz Esq; Envoy.                                  |  |
| King of Denmark, Lord Glenorchy.                                            |  |
| King of Prussia, . . . . Scott, Envoy Extraordinary.                        |  |
| King of Poland, . . . . Scott, Envoy Extraordinary.                         |  |
| King of Spain, Col. Stanbops, Envoy Extraordinary.                          |  |
| King of Portugal, . . . . Lumley, Envoy Extraordinary.                      |  |
| Czar of Muscovy, . . . . Jefferies Esq; Return'd.                           |  |
| Prince of Hesse-Cassel, . . . . Halden Esq; Return'd.                       |  |
| Spanish Netherlands, William Leathes Esq; Return'd.                         |  |
| King of Sardinia, . . . . Moleworth Esq; Envoy Extraordinary.               |  |
| Great Duke of Tuscany, . . . . Davenant Esq; Envoy Extraordinary. Return'd. |  |
| Republic of Genoa, . . . .                                                  |  |
| Republic of Venice. Elizeus Burges; Esq; Return'd.                          |  |
| To several Courts in Italy, . . . . Coleman Esq;                            |  |

To

To the Canton of Berne, *Francis Manning Esq;* Resident. & Re-  
 Republick of the Grisons, *Fra. Manning Esq;* Envoy. S turn'd.  
 Hambourg and Hans-Towns, *Cyril Wych Esq;* Resident.  
 Republick of Geneva, *Count de Massey,* Resident.

## NUMBER XI.

### *The Names and Titles of the Publick Ministers residing in Great Britain.*

**C**ount *Staremberg*, Embassador from his Imperial Majesty.  
 The Marquis *de Pozzo Buono*, Minister and Plenipoten-  
 tiary of the King of Spain.

The Baron *de Solenthal*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King  
 of Denmark.

Baron *Sparre*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden.

Baron *de Wallingrodt*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of  
 Prussia.

Senhor *Castello Branco*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King  
 of Portugal.

Monsieur *Le Coque*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of  
 Poland.

The Marquis *de Courtense*, Envoy Extraordinary from the  
 King of Sardinia.

The Heer *van Borselen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-  
 General, &c.

Monsieur *Hallungius*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke  
 of Saxen-Gottha.

Signor *Cazzola*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of  
 Parma.

Monsieur *Hopman*, Resident from the Duke of Schleswig-  
 Holstein.

Signor *Riva*, Resident from the Duke of Modena.

Messieurs *des Touches* and *Chamorel*, Secretaries from the  
 Court of France.

Signor *Vincenzo Pucci*, Secretary from the Great Duke  
 of Tuscany.

Monf. *Vicetti*, Secretary from the Republick of Genoa.

Monf. *de l'Ermitage*, Agent for the States-General.



## NUMBER XII.

A LIST of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

## GENERAL-OFFICERS.

|                                                                                                          |                                                                  |                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Commissioners<br>for Great Bri-<br>tain, whereof<br>7 reside in<br>London, the<br>rest in Scot-<br>land. | Sir Walter Yonge Bar.                                            | } Salaries.<br>l. s. d.<br><br>Each 1000 l.<br>per Ann. |
|                                                                                                          | Sir John Stanley Bar.                                            |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Thomas Walker Esq;                                               |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Sir Charles Peers Kc.                                            |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Robert Baylis Esq;                                               |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Sir John Evelyn Bar.                                             |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Thomas Maynard Esq;                                              |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Sir James Campbell Bar.                                          |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Humphry Brent,                                                   |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | John Campbell,                                                   |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | Brian Fairfax,                                                   | } Esqs.                                                 |
|                                                                                                          | Henry Hale,                                                      |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | George Drummond,                                                 |                                                         |
|                                                                                                          | John Hill.                                                       |                                                         |
| P. Secretary,                                                                                            | Charles Carkesse Esq; for him-<br>self and Clerks                | 860 00 00                                               |
|                                                                                                          | Clerk for the Western Ports and<br>Plantations, John Manley Esq; | 150 00 00                                               |
|                                                                                                          | For the Northern Ports, Mr. J. Savage                            | 80 00 00                                                |
| P. Solicitor,                                                                                            | Robert Stephens Esq; ————                                        | 300 00 00                                               |
|                                                                                                          | Assistant-Solicitor, George Metcalfe<br>Esq; ————                | 100 00 00                                               |
| P. Receiver-Gen.                                                                                         | John Selwyn Esq; ————                                            | 1000 00 00                                              |
|                                                                                                          | His Assistant ————                                               | 100 00 00                                               |
|                                                                                                          | A Chief Teller ————                                              | 50 00 00                                                |
|                                                                                                          | Another Teller ————                                              | 40 00 00                                                |
|                                                                                                          | Two Clerks to get Bills accepted                                 | 100 00 00                                               |
|                                                                                                          | Another Clerk ————                                               | 40 00 00                                                |
|                                                                                                          | Pay-Master of the Incidents<br>William Leach                     | 50 00 00                                                |
|                                                                                                          | A Messenger ————                                                 | 26 00 00                                                |
| P. Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of<br>the Receiver-General, Augustus<br>Schuse Esq; ————     | } 400 00 00                                                      | P. Com.                                                 |
| Three Clerks ————                                                                                        |                                                                  |                                                         |

|                                                                                                                                                                       |   |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------|
| P. Comptroller-General of the Accompts of the<br>Customs, <i>Robert Hunter Esq;</i><br>His Assistant, <i>Robert Paul</i><br>Four Clerks                               | } | 1200 00 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   | 150 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   | 200 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   |            |
| P. Inspector of the Out-Port Collectors Ac-<br>compts, <i>John Jacob, jun. Esq;</i><br>Four Clerks                                                                    | } | 400 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   | 200 00 00  |
| P. Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports,<br><i>Anthony Balam Esq;</i> for himself<br>and Clerks<br>His Assistant, <i>John Oxenford</i>                        | } | 780 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   | 120 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   |            |
| P. Register-General of all Ships belonging to<br><i>Great Britain, Robert Pringle Esq;</i><br>Five Clerks                                                             | } | 500 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   | 190 00 00  |
| P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, <i>Thomas Causton Esq;</i>                                                                                                              | — | 366 16 00  |
| P. Register of Seizures, <i>Thomas Woodford Esq;</i>                                                                                                                  | — | 200 00 00  |
| P. Inspectors of Prosecutions, <i>William Wynd</i><br><i>Esq;</i> he has 1 s. per Pound of<br>what is paid into the Exche-<br>quer                                    | } |            |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   |            |
| Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books                                                                                                                                  | — | 400 00 00  |
| Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Secu-<br>rities, and to sollicite the<br>Payment of Debts standing<br>out in the Plantation Receipt,<br><i>Benjamin Coode</i> | } | 100 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   |            |
| Surveyor-General of the Riding-Officers ap-<br>pointed for the Guard of <i>Kent</i><br>and <i>Sussex, Richard Wyatt Esq;</i><br>For a Clerk                           | } | 500 00 00  |
|                                                                                                                                                                       |   | 40 00 00   |



## Port of LONDON.

*Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.*

|                                                          | l.  | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| P. Comptroller, <i>Charles Downing</i> Esq; besides Fees | 675 | 00 | 00 |
| Four Deputies                                            |     |    |    |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                          |   |           |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| P. Surveyor-General                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |           |  |
| The Earl of <i>Bradford</i> , in Trust for <i>Denton Nicholas</i> , <i>John Nicholas</i> , and <i>Edward Rumbold</i> , during the Lives of <i>Edward Rumbold</i> and <i>James Clayton</i> ; besides Fees | } | 500 00 00 |  |
| A Deputy                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |           |  |

|                                                                         |   |           |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| P. Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs, both Inward and Outward. | } | 200 00 00 |  |
| <i>John Goodwin</i> and <i>Thomas Cary</i> Esqs; besides Fees           |   |           |  |
| A Deputy                                                                |   |           |  |

|                                                                              |   |           |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco both Inward and Outward, <i>Thomas Hudson</i> | } | 200 00 00 |  |
|                                                                              |   |           |  |

|                                                 |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Land-Carriage Surveyor, <i>Sampson St. Hill</i> | 60 | 00 | 00 |
| 18 Land-Carriage Men, each                      | 35 | 00 | 00 |

|                                                                   |    |          |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------|----|
| Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters, <i>Francis Haslewood</i>           | 60 | 00       | 00 |
| Seventeen Coast-Waiters, each                                     | 40 | 00       | 00 |
| Sollicitor of the Coast Bonds, <i>George Metcalf</i> Esq;         | }  | 50 00 00 |    |
| Clerk of Ditto, and to make out Bills of Store, <i>John Ellis</i> |    |          |    |
| Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, each                      | }  | 60 00 00 |    |
|                                                                   |    |          |    |

## OUT WARE-HOUSES.

*For East-India Goods prohibited to be worn here.*

|                              |     |    |    |
|------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Two Ware-house-Keepers, each | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Two Comptrollers, each       | 50  | 00 | 00 |

*For Pepper.*

|                     |     |    |    |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|
| A Ware-house-Keeper | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| A Comptroller       | 50  | 00 | 00 |

\* D 2

For

| For Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa-Nuts.                                           |            | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Six Ware-house-Keepers, each                                               | —          | 60        | 00        | 00        |
| Twenty-five Weighing Porters, each                                         | —          | 35        | 00        | 00        |
| Inspector of the Delivery of Unrated <i>East-India Goods, John English</i> | — }<br>— } | 120       | 00        | 00        |

## INWARDS.

|                                                                                           |            |          |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----|----|
| P. Collectors, <i>Henry Hare and Robert Mann Esqs.</i>                                    | —          | 466      | 13 | 04 |
| More, —                                                                                   | —          | 200      | 00 | 00 |
| Seven Deputies, and seven Clerks under them                                               | —          | 400      | 00 | 00 |
| Examiner of the Duty on Wine, <i>Charles Mein</i>                                         | —          | 40       | 00 | 00 |
| Examiner of the Duties of other Goods, <i>Hugh Granger</i>                                | — }<br>— } | 60       | 00 | 00 |
| Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-waiters, <i>Henry Mory</i> | — }<br>— } | 40       | 00 | 00 |
| Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, <i>Mich Honnor</i>                           | — }<br>— } | 60       | 00 | 00 |
| P. Register of the Warrants has 2 <i>d</i> per Warrant Fee, <i>Samuel Sturges Esq;</i>    | — }<br>— } |          |    |    |
| P. Customer of Petty Customs Inwards, <i>Stephen Weston Esq;</i>                          | — }<br>— } | 62       | 06 | 08 |
| A Deputy —                                                                                | —          |          |    |    |
| Three Jerquers, per Ann. each                                                             | —          | 100      | 00 | 00 |
| Clerks —                                                                                  | —          | 110      | 00 | 00 |
| Nine Land-Surveyors, each                                                                 | —          | 200      | 00 | 00 |
| Assistant-Surveyor of Paper, <i>Thomas Jekyll</i>                                         | —          | 100      | 00 | 00 |
| Assistant-Surveyor of Baggage, <i>John Shortis</i>                                        | —          | 150      | 00 | 00 |
| Surveyor of the Keys, <i>Philip Bowen</i>                                                 | —          | 100      | 00 | 00 |
| P. Nineteen King's Waiters, per Ann. each, besides Fees                                   | — }<br>— } | 52       | 00 | 00 |
| Thirty-one Land-Waiters, per Ann. each                                                    | —          | 80       | 00 | 00 |
| Six Additional Land-Waiters, per Ann. each                                                | —          | 60       | 00 | 00 |
| Eight Tide-Surveyors, each                                                                | —          | 60       | 00 | 00 |
| Eighty Tides-men, each                                                                    | —          | 40       | 00 | 00 |
| One hundred and twenty Tides-men, each                                                    | —          | 35       | 00 | 00 |
| Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyors, each                                     | — }<br>— } | 60       | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing Porters on Work, <i>Ric. Evans</i>   | — }<br>— } | 50       | 00 | 00 |
|                                                                                           |            | Register |    |    |



# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

53

|                                                                                                                                                                 | l.  | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Register of Ships in this Office, <i>Richard Walker</i>                                                                                                         | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and coarse Goods, <i>Robert Archer</i>                                                                                           | 26  | 00 | 00 |
| Two Watermen to attend such Land-Waiters as are appointed for the Delivery of Timber Ships, each <i>per An.</i>                                                 | 30  | 00 | 00 |
| The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations, on Account of the Duty of 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. <i>Tho. Scot Esq;</i> | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| A Check on the said Husband, <i>John Savage</i>                                                                                                                 | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Three Gaugers, each <i>per Ann.</i>                                                                                                                             | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| Collector of the Duty on Coal, <i>James Deacon</i>                                                                                                              | 200 | 00 | 00 |
| Comptroller of the said Duty, <i>Jos. Savage</i>                                                                                                                | 100 | 00 | 00 |

## O U T W A R D.

|                                                                                                       |     |    |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-------|
| P. Collector, Duke of <i>Manchester</i> , besides Fees                                                | 276 | 13 | 04    |
| Three Deputies                                                                                        |     |    |       |
| Five Clerks                                                                                           |     |    |       |
| Copying Clerk Outward, <i>Joseph Bicknell</i>                                                         | 10  | 00 | 00    |
| P. Customer of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>Herbert Lewis Esq;</i> besides Fees | 50  | 00 | 00    |
| P. Comptroller of the Great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>Joseph Somers</i> , besides Fees | 50  | 00 | 00    |
| P. Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs Outwards, <i>Henry Waterland</i> , besides Fees           | 50  | 00 | 00    |
| P. Chief Searcher, Sir <i>William Fowles</i> , besides Fees                                           | 120 | 00 | 00    |
| Five Under-Searchers, besides Fees, each                                                              | 12  | 00 | 00    |
| Five more Searchers, each <i>per Ann.</i>                                                             | 60  | 00 | 00    |
| Two Watermen attending them, each                                                                     | 30  | 00 | 00    |
| Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>Richard Burren</i>                                                      | 200 | 00 | 00    |
| Two Watermen attending him, each                                                                      | 30  | 00 | 00    |
| Register of the Certificate Coquets, <i>Henry Crispe</i>                                              | 60  | 00 | 00    |
|                                                                                                       |     |    | Other |

## Other necessary Officers in this PORT.

|                                                                   | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Ware-house Surveyor, Samuel Grice Esq; —                          | 330       | 00        | 00        |
| His Assistant, John Tilghson —                                    | 80        | 00        | 00        |
| Additional Assistant, John Em. }<br>Tilghson —                    | 50        | 00        | 00        |
| Another Assistant in examining }<br>East-India Goods, John Cole — | 70        | 00        | 00        |
| Ware-house-keeper for the Com- }<br>missioners, John Redman —     | 60        | 00        | 00        |
| Ware-house-keeper for the Col- }<br>lector, George Toriano —      |           |           |           |
| Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, Stephen }<br>Scot —            | 100       | 00        | 00        |
| Two Watermen to attend him, }<br>each —                           | 30        | 00        | 00        |
| Inspectors of the River three, each —                             | 80        | 00        | 00        |
| Two Pair of Oars, each per Ann. —                                 | 60        | 00        | 00        |
| P. Usher of the Custom-house, William Taylor Esq; —               | 06        | 00        | 00        |
| Charles Doe, House-keeper, per Ann. —                             | 80        | 00        | 00        |
| For two Door-keepers and Messengers —                             | 66        | 00        | 00        |
| For four Under-Messengers —                                       | 104       | 00        | 00        |
| Two Appraisers, Mr. Thomas Moor, and Tho. }<br>Jacomb, each —     | 30        | 00        | 00        |
| Cooper, 20 s per Week —                                           |           |           |           |
| Forty-two Watch-men, each per Ann. besides }<br>nightly Pay —     | 06        | 15        | 00        |
| Eighteen Noon-tenders, each per Ann. —                            | 16        | 00        | 00        |
| At Blackwall                                                      |           |           |           |
| Surveyor, Thomas Carpenter, per Ann. —                            | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| A Waiter and Searcher —                                           | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Two Watermen, each per Ann. —                                     | 30        | 00        | 00        |
| At Erith.                                                         |           |           |           |
| Surveyor, John Seaman, per Ann. —                                 | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Two Watermen, each per Ann. —                                     | 30        | 00        | 00        |
| At Gravesend.                                                     |           |           |           |
| P. Two Searchers, each per Ann. besides Fees —                    | 12        | 00        | 00        |
| Another Searcher, per Ann. —                                      | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Four Watermen, each per Ann. —                                    | 30        | 00        | 00        |
| A Smack Commander, Nich. Nash —                                   | 140       | 00        | 00        |
| At Leigh.                                                         |           |           |           |
| Surveyor, Samuel Stevens, per Ann. —                              | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Two Watermen, each per Ann. —                                     | 30        | 00        | 00        |

At



l. s. d.

*At Shobury.*Waiter and Searcher, *Gervaise Sully* ——— 40 00 00*At Greenwich.*Surveyor, *William Smith* ——— 60 00 00

A Pair of Oars ——— 60 00 00

*At Barkin.*Surveyor, *Henry Hopkins* ——— 40 00 00

Two Watermen, each ——— 30 00 00

*Other preventive Officers in the River.**At Deptford.**James Stephenson* ——— 40 00 00

Two Watermen, each ——— 30 00 00

*In the Pool.**Christopher Gibbons and Dan Green*, each ——— 40 00 00

Four Watermen, each ——— 30 00 00

*At Purfleet.**Edward Garden* ——— 40 00 00

Two Watermen, each ——— 30 00 00

There are in this Port of *London*, besides the above-mention'd establish'd Persons, a great Number of Men, who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as Extraordinary Tides-men, Weighing-Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually call'd, Preferable Men, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

*Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out Ports.*

Note, That the Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by Deputies.

l. s. d.

*Sandwich.*

Sir Robert Henley Customer ——— 72 08 00

*William Veele*, Comptroller ——— 15 06 08*John Hoskins and Benjamin Eversden*, Searcher ——— 10 00 00*Chichester.**Henry Baker*, Customer ——— 61 00 00*John Sanden*, Comptroller ——— 25 00 00*Thomas Jenkin*, Searcher ——— 10 00 00

\* D 4

*South-*

l. s. d.

## Southampton.

|                                   |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| James Cardonel, Customer Outwards | 62 | 13 | 04 |
| John Arnold, Customer Inwards     | 62 | 13 | 04 |
| ..... Morgan, Comptroller         | 45 | 00 | 00 |
| Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher       | 30 | 00 | 00 |

## Poole.

|                            |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Roger Clavell, Customer    | 48 | 00 | 00 |
| William Smith, Comptroller | 10 | 00 | 06 |
| Warren Lisle, Searcher     | 08 | 00 | 00 |

## Plymouth.

|                           |    |    |    |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|
| George Harrison, Customer | 08 | 13 | 04 |
| Edward Ash, Comptroller   | 19 | 16 | 08 |
| John Huggins, Searcher    | 30 | 00 | 00 |

## Exon.

|                             |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Paget Walter, Customer      | 83 | 06 | 08 |
| Thomas Arrys, Comptroller   | 10 | 06 | 08 |
| Charles Northcote, Searcher | 20 | 00 | 00 |

## Gloucester.

|                            |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Richard Cossley, Customer  | 16 | 13 | 04 |
| Robert Ludlam, Comptroller | 10 | 06 | 08 |
| Gabriel Harris, Searcher   | 08 | 13 | 04 |

## Bristol.

|                                         |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Humphrey Fitzherbert, Customer Outwards | 57 | 00 | 00 |
| Nathaniel Stephens, Customer Inwards    | 57 | 00 | 00 |
| Pierce Griffith, Comptroller            | 13 | 13 | 04 |
| William Clutterbuck, Searcher           | 34 | 00 | 00 |
| Four King's Waiters, each per Ann.      | 15 | 00 | 00 |

## Bridgewater.

|                            |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| John Allen, Customer       | 28 | 00 | 00 |
| James Mallier, Comptroller | 25 | 06 | 08 |
| John Silver, Searcher      | 00 | 00 | 00 |

## Cardiff and Swansey.

|                                               |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| William and Richard Gwynn, Customer           | 16 | 06 | 08 |
| William Woolcomb and Tho. Brian, Comptrollers | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Lowther, Searcher                      | 10 | 00 | 00 |

## Bilford and Members.

|                                       |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| George Harris, Customer and Collector | 15 | 05 | 00 |
| William Hall, Comptroller             | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Rosendale Lloyd, Searcher             | 10 | 00 | 00 |

## Ipswich.

|                            |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Cooper Gravenor, Customer  | 55 | 06 | 08 |
| George Harris, Comptroller | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Erasmus Darwin, Searcher   | 08 | 00 | 00 |

## Barmouth.

|                                 |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Thomas Norgate, Customer        | 38 | 00 | 00 |
| Walter Saltonstall, Comptroller | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| Robert Morden, Searcher         | 08 | 00 | 00 |

Lynn.



| Lynn.                        |       | l. | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| Henry Hare, Customer         | _____ | 82 | 07 | 04 |
| Thomas Burdekin, Comptroller | _____ | 15 | 04 | 04 |
| George Lee, Searcher         | _____ | 12 | 00 | 00 |

| Boston.                     |       | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| William Johnson, Customer   | _____ | 31 | 16 | 08 |
| Matthew Oliver, Comptroller | _____ | 12 | 09 | 02 |
| John Oliver, Searcher       | _____ | 02 | 00 | 00 |

| Bull.                                                           |       | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| Charles Best, and Robert Jackson, Customers, each }<br>per Ann. | _____ | 39 | 00 | 00 |
| ..... Blechynden, Comptroller                                   | _____ | 16 | 13 | 04 |
| William Draper, Searcher                                        | _____ | 12 | 00 | 00 |

| Newcastle.                          |       | l. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| Leonard Pinkney, Customer Inwards   | _____ | 27 | 00 | 00 |
| Ferdinando Latue, Customer Outwards | _____ | 27 | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Archer, Comptroller          | _____ | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| William Dawson, Searcher            | _____ | 10 | 00 | 00 |

| Berwick.                    |       | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| Edward Nelson, Customer     | _____ | 24 | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Pukeine, Comptroller | _____ | 05 | 00 | 00 |
| George Selby, Searcher      | _____ | 30 | 00 | 00 |

| Carlisle.                  |       | l. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| Richard Gibson, Customer   | _____ | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| Daniel Draper, Comptroller | _____ | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| William Tate, Searcher     | _____ | 12 | 00 | 00 |

| Chester.                                            |       | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| John Manley, Customer                               | _____ | 78 | 06 | 08 |
| George Herbert, and William Nicholls, Comptrollers— | _____ | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| Hugh Briggs, Searcher                               | _____ | 03 | 06 | 08 |

Total \_\_\_\_\_

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners, in pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury.

| Rochester.                                                                   |       | l.  | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----|
| John Oliver, Collector                                                       | _____ | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Surveyor, Searcher, and four other Officers, }<br>one with another, per Ann. | _____ | 137 | 11 | 00 |

| Feverham.                                                                       |       | l.  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----|
| Edward Betkwith, Collector, per Ann.                                            | _____ | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| With other Officers, their Salary, one with an- }<br>other, amounts to per Ann. | _____ | 457 | 04 | 08 |

Sandwich.

Lynn.

l. s. d.

## Sandwich.

Benjamin Fisher, Collector, per Ann. ——— 70 00 00  
 A Surveyor, and Eleven other Officers, per Ann. 610 00 00

## Deal.

James Carr, Collector, per Ann. ——— 110 00 00  
 John Williams, Tide-Surveyor ——— 50 00 00  
 Riding-Officers, Tides-men and Boat-men, }  
 their Salary amounts to per Ann. ——— } 485 00 00

## Dover.

Thomas Wickes, Collector ——— 140 00 00  
 Surveyor, Land-Waiter, Riding-Officers, Tides- }  
 men and Boatmen, their Salaries are ——— } 1455 00 00

## Rye.

Samuel Yeake, Collector ——— 60 00 00  
 The Salaries of the Deputy-Comptroller, and }  
 20 other Officers, come to ——— } 2040 00 00

## Shoresham.

Samuel Firth, Collector, 45 l. per Ann. and three }  
 other Officers, come to in the Whole ——— } 240 00 00

## Arundel.

John Peckham, Collector, 40 l. per Ann. and two }  
 other Officers per Ann. amount to ——— } 210 00 00

## Newhaven.

Charles Harrison, Collector ——— 60 00 00  
 A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, two Boat-men }  
 and four Riding-Officers, come to ——— } 576 14 06

## Chichester.

Henry Baker, Collector ——— 60 00 00  
 Twenty Subordinate Officers ——— 1272 00 00

## Portsmouth.

John Arnold, Collector and Customer, who has }  
 for himself and Clerks, per Ann. ——— } 60 00 00  
 Surveyor, Land-Waiters, and other Officers, }  
 their Salaries come to per Ann. ——— } 598 00 00

## Southampton.

Charles Tyrrel, Collector ——— 140 00 00  
 Twelve other Officers, with 15 more belonging }  
 to the Galsbot Sloop ——— } 880 00 00

## Poole.

Benjamin Skutt, Collector, for himself and Clerk — 70 00 00  
 Seventeen other Officers ——— 605 00 00

## Cowes.

Rowland Reynolds, Collector, per Ann. ——— 130 00 00  
 Fifteen other Officers, with 11 Men, belonging }  
 to the Greenhill Yatch ——— } 750 00 00

Weymouth,



|           |                                                    |      | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|----|
|           | <b>Weymouth.</b>                                   |      |    |    |    |
| 0 00 00   | Robert Watts, Collector for himself and Clerk —    | 80   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 0 00 00   | Fourteen other Officers —                          | 455  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Lyme.</b>                                       |      |    |    |    |
| 0 00 00   | George Lisle, Collector, for himself and Clerk —   | 80   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 0 00 00   | Fifteen other Officers —                           | 415  | 00 | 00 |    |
| 5 00 00   | <b>Exeter.</b>                                     |      |    |    |    |
|           | Thos. Kennedy, Collector, for himself, per Ann. —  | 90   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 40 00 00  | For a Clerk —                                      | 20   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 55 00 00  | Forty-eight other Officers, together, per Ann. —   | 160  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Dartmouth.</b>                                  |      |    |    |    |
| 60 00 00  | William Cowell, Collector, for himself and Clerk — | 80   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 40 00 00  | Twenty-four other Officers —                       | 715  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Blymouth.</b>                                   |      |    |    |    |
|           | John Woolridge, Collector, for himself and Clerk — | 120  | 00 | 00 |    |
| 40 00 00  | Fifty-four other Officers —                        | 1755 | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Looe.</b>                                       |      |    |    |    |
| 40 00 00  | Nicholas Dyer, Collector —                         | 60   | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | Five other Officers —                              | 185  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Fowey.</b>                                      |      |    |    |    |
| 10 00 00  | William Toller, Collector —                        | 60   | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | Twelve other Officers —                            | 360  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Falmouth.</b>                                   |      |    |    |    |
| 60 00 00  | William Pys, Collector, for himself and Clerk —    | 70   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 596 14 06 | Twenty-four other Officers —                       |      |    |    |    |
|           | <b>Penryn.</b>                                     |      |    |    |    |
| 60 00 00  | Ambrose Thomson, Collector —                       | 40   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 272 00 00 | Six Inferior Officers —                            | 150  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Truroe.</b>                                     |      |    |    |    |
| 60 00 00  | Isaiah Williams, Collector —                       | 40   | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | Two Tides-men and a Waiter —                       | 80   | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>St. Ives.</b>                                   |      |    |    |    |
| 598 00 00 | John Williams, Collector, for himself and Clerk —  | 60   | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | Two other Officers —                               | 50   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 40 00 00  | <b>Penlance.</b>                                   |      |    |    |    |
| 880 00 00 | Henry Bodeock, Collector —                         | 60   | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | Twenty other Officers —                            | 170  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>St. Ives.</b>                                   |      |    |    |    |
| 70 00 00  | Frederick Stevens, Collector —                     | 30   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 605 00 00 | Six other Officers —                               | 124  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Wadstow.</b>                                    |      |    |    |    |
| 130 00 00 | John Cock, Collector —                             | 40   | 00 | 00 |    |
| 750 00 00 | Nine other Officers —                              | 178  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | <b>Biddisford.</b>                                 |      |    |    |    |
|           | Thomas Jans, Collector, for himself and Clerk —    | 100  | 00 | 00 |    |
|           | Twenty-five other Officers —                       | 580  | 00 | 00 |    |

Weymouth,

Barnstaple.

|                                                                       |     | Barnstable.  |    | l. s. d. |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|----|----------|--|
| George Moore, Collector, for himself and Clerk                        | —   | 60           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Four other Officers per Ann.                                          | —   | 150          | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Ilfracomb.   |    |          |  |
| John Jenkins, Collector                                               | —   | 40           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Four other Officers, and a Smack                                      | —   | 487          | 13 | 09       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Minehead.    |    |          |  |
| Thomas Blake, Customer, for himself and two Clerks                    | —   | 30           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Nine other Officers                                                   | —   | 215          | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Bridgewater. |    |          |  |
| John Oldmixon, Collector, for himself and Clerk                       | —   | 70           | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Bristol.     |    |          |  |
| Jere. Burroughs Esq; Collector, for himself and 2 Clerks              | —   | 730          | 00 | 00       |  |
| 105 other Officers and a Smack, per Ann.                              | —   | 2757         | 11 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Gloucester.  |    |          |  |
| Besides the Patent-Officers who act for their Patent-Salary and Fees. |     |              |    |          |  |
| Five Officers, per Ann.                                               | —   | 180          | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Chepstow.    |    |          |  |
| Francis Morgan, Collector                                             | —   | 30           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Three Officers                                                        | —   | 75           | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Cardiff.     |    |          |  |
| Llewellyn Trahern, Collector                                          | —   | 20           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Seven Officers                                                        | —   | 112          | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Swansey.     |    |          |  |
| William Gwyn, Collector, for himself and Clerk                        | --- | 70           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Twenty-four other Officers                                            | —   | 479          | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Milford.     |    |          |  |
| Joseph Rickson, Collector                                             | —   | 100          | 00 | 00       |  |
| Thirty-three other Officers                                           | —   | 721          | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Lanelly.     |    |          |  |
| Edward Dalton, Collector                                              | —   | 25           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Three Officers                                                        | —   | 75           | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Cardigan.    |    |          |  |
| Rice Gwynn, Collector                                                 | —   | 25           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Two Officers                                                          | —   | 40           | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Aberdoby.    |    |          |  |
| John Davies, Collector                                                | —   | 44           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Five Officers                                                         | —   | 70           | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Walden.      |    |          |  |
| Walter Walker, Collector                                              | —   | 50           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Eight Officers                                                        | —   | 250          | 00 | 00       |  |
|                                                                       |     | Colchester.  |    |          |  |
| Jos. Pierce, Collector                                                | —   | 80           | 00 | 00       |  |
| Thirteen other Officers                                               | —   | 270          | 00 | 00       |  |

Warwich.



# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

61

|                                                    |       | l.   | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|------|----|----|
| <b>Barwich.</b>                                    |       |      |    |    |
| Jacob Bury, Collector                              | _____ | 80   | 00 | 00 |
| Ten Officers                                       | _____ | 330  | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Woodbridge.</b>                                 |       |      |    |    |
| Oliver Newby, Collector                            | _____ | 25   | 00 | 00 |
| Two Riding-Officers                                | _____ | 80   | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Aldbzo.</b>                                     |       |      |    |    |
| William Palmer, Collector                          | _____ | 10   | 00 | 00 |
| Two Officers                                       | _____ | 70   | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Southwold.</b>                                  |       |      |    |    |
| Valentine Boyles, Collector                        | _____ | 40   | 00 | 00 |
| Two Riding-Officers                                | _____ | 80   | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Ipswich.</b>                                    |       |      |    |    |
| Cooper Gravenor, Collector, besides Fees from the  | _____ | 30   | 00 | 00 |
| Customer                                           | _____ |      |    |    |
| Six Officers                                       | _____ | 172  | 10 | 00 |
| <b>Barmouth.</b>                                   |       |      |    |    |
| Samuel Jacomb, Collector, for himself and Clerk—   | _____ | 130  | 00 | 00 |
| Forty-three other Officers                         | _____ | 1375 | 12 | 00 |
| <b>Blackney and Clep.</b>                          |       |      |    |    |
| Thomas Shorting, Collector                         | _____ | 40   | 00 | 00 |
| Three Officers                                     | _____ | 95   | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Wells.</b>                                      |       |      |    |    |
| John Keene, Collector                              | _____ | 40   | 00 | 00 |
| Twelve Officers                                    | _____ | 330  | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Lynn.</b>                                       |       |      |    |    |
| Henry Hare, Collector, for a Clerk                 | _____ | 20   | 00 | 00 |
| Fourteen Officers, and Smack                       | _____ | 581  | 08 | 10 |
| <b>Wilsbich.</b>                                   |       |      |    |    |
| John Child, Collector                              | _____ | 40   | 00 | 00 |
| Eight Officers                                     | _____ | 220  | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Boston.</b>                                     |       |      |    |    |
| William Johnson, Collector, for himself and Clerk— | _____ | 30   | 00 | 00 |
| Twelve Officers, per Ann.                          | _____ | 390  | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Hull.</b>                                       |       |      |    |    |
| Hugh Mason, Collector, for himself and Clerk       | _____ | 150  | 00 | 00 |
| Fifty-six other Officers                           | _____ | 1657 | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Bridlington.</b>                                |       |      |    |    |
| William Bower, Collector                           | _____ | 10   | 00 | 00 |
| Seven Officers                                     | _____ | 190  | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Scarborough.</b>                                |       |      |    |    |
| Timothy Fysh, Collector                            | _____ | 10   | 00 | 00 |
| Eight Officers                                     | _____ | 250  | 00 | 00 |
| <b>Whitby.</b>                                     |       |      |    |    |
| Hamlet Woods, Collector                            | _____ | 50   | 00 | 00 |
| Ten Officers                                       | _____ | 290  | 00 | 00 |

Stockton.

| Stockton.                                                             |   | l.   | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|----|----|
| Peter Conssett, Collector, for himself and Clerk                      | — | 60   | 00 | 00 |
| Nine Officers                                                         | — | 240  | 00 | 00 |
| Sunderland.                                                           |   |      |    |    |
| Arthur Robinson, Collector                                            | — | 60   | 00 | 00 |
| Fourteen Officers                                                     | — | 350  | 00 | 00 |
| Newcastle.                                                            |   |      |    |    |
| Alfred Lawson, Collector, for himself and Clerk                       | — | 190  | 00 | 00 |
| Fifty-five other Officers                                             | — | 1160 | 00 | 00 |
| Berwick.                                                              |   |      |    |    |
| Samuel Kettleby, Collector for himself and Clerk                      | — | 80   | 00 | 00 |
| Seventeen other Officers                                              | — | 462  | 10 | 00 |
| Carlisle.                                                             |   |      |    |    |
| Seven Officers, besides the Patent-Officers and<br>Deputies, together | — | 275  | 00 | 00 |
| Whitehaven.                                                           |   |      |    |    |
| Ferdinand Latus, Collector, for himself and Clerks                    | — | 220  | 00 | 00 |
| Thirty-one other Officers                                             | — | 965  | 00 | 00 |
| Lancaster.                                                            |   |      |    |    |
| Thomas Goodricke, Collector                                           | — | 60   | 00 | 00 |
| Thirteen other Officers                                               | — | 283  | 00 | 00 |
| Boulton.                                                              |   |      |    |    |
| Robert Wybergh, Collector                                             | — | 4    | 00 | 00 |
| Five other Officers                                                   | — | 75   | 00 | 00 |
| Liverpool.                                                            |   |      |    |    |
| Nathaniel Smith, Collector, for himself and Clerks                    | — | 270  | 00 | 00 |
| Fifty-four Subordinate Officers                                       | — | 1965 | 00 | 00 |
| Chester.                                                              |   |      |    |    |
| Joseph Sewell, Collector                                              | — | 80   | 00 | 00 |
| Twenty-one Subordinate Officers                                       | — | 540  | 00 | 00 |
| Beaumaris                                                             |   |      |    |    |
| Petherston Nicholson, Collector                                       | — | 40   | 00 | 00 |
| Seven Subordinate Officers                                            | — | 170  | 00 | 00 |

Note, There are, in most of the considerable Ports, Extraordinary Men,  
paid only when employ'd, as in the Port of LONDON.

### The Officers of the Customs in the PLANTATIONS.

| Carolina and the Bahama-Islands.                                |   | l.  | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|----|----|
| William Saxby, Surveyor and Comptroller                         | — | 150 | 00 | 00 |
| South-Carolina.                                                 |   |     |    |    |
| Charles-Town. Tho. Gadsden, Collector                           | — | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| North-Carolina.                                                 |   |     |    |    |
| Covrituck. Chr. Gale, Collector, to maintain a<br>Canoe and Man | — | 40  | 00 | 00 |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bath-Town. <i>Isaac Ottiswell</i> , Collector ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Virginia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |           |           |           |
| Upper Part of James River. <i>John Bannister</i> , Col-<br>lector, to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Lower Part. <i>Thomas Mitchell</i> , Collector, to keep<br>a Boat and two Men ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 100       | 00        | 00        |
| Elizabeth River. ——— Surveyor ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 45        | 00        | 00        |
| York River. <i>Rich. Ambler</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Rappahanock. River, <i>Adam Cockburn</i> , Collector, }<br>to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 80        | 00        | 00        |
| Souah Potomack ——— Collector, to keep }<br>a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 80        | 00        | 00        |
| Cape Charles. <i>Griffith Bowen</i> , Surveyor, to }<br>survey all the Eastern Shores of <i>Virginia</i> and }<br><i>Maryland</i> , to the Seabord ———                                                                                                                                                         | 50        | 00        | 00        |
| Accomack and Northampton Counties. <i>Henry }<br/>Scarburgh</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| Maryland.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |           |           |           |
| North Potomack. <i>William Deacon</i> , Collector, to }<br>keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 60        | 00        | 00        |
| Potuxen. <i>John Rousby</i> , Collector, to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 80        | 00        | 00        |
| Annapolis. <i>Benjamin Tasker</i> , Surveyor ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 60        | 00        | 00        |
| Pocomoke. ——— Collector, to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 60        | 00        | 00        |
| ——— Riding-Surveyor, to do Duty on }<br>both Sides the River ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 60        | 00        | 00        |
| Williamstad. ——— Surveyor ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 35        | 00        | 00        |
| Bahama and Sassafras. <i>Stephen Knight</i> , Riding- }<br>Surveyor ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 50        | 00        | 00        |
| Wiccomoco and Munni. The Person serving to }<br>be paid, ——— Surveyor ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 25        | 00        | 00        |
| Delware Bay. ——— Surveyor ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 50        | 00        | 00        |
| Pennsilvania.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |           |           |           |
| Philadelphia. <i>John Moor</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 160       | 00        | 00        |
| Newcastle. <i>Sam. Lowman</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 90        | 00        | 00        |
| Lewis. <i>Henry Brooke</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 90        | 00        | 00        |
| <i>William Alexander</i> , Comptroller, to reside at <i>Phi-</i><br><i>ladelphia</i> , keep a Journal with, and assist the }<br>Collector, sign the Accompts and Dispatches }<br>with him, and go quarterly to <i>Newcastle</i> and }<br><i>Lewis</i> , to examine and sign those Collectors }<br>Accompts ——— | 80        | 00        | 00        |
| East-Jersey.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |           |           |           |
| Perth Amboy, <i>Robert King</i> , Collector ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 40        | 00        | 00        |
| West-Jersey.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |           |           |           |
| Birdlington. To reside at <i>Cohenny</i> , <i>John Rolfe</i> }<br>Surveyor ———                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 30        | 00        | 00        |

*Item,*

| New-Engl.                                                                               |   | l. s. d. |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|-------|
| Archibald Kennedy, Collector                                                            | — | 55       | 00 00 |
| William Carter, Comptroller                                                             | — | 55       | 00 00 |
| New-Englanb.                                                                            |   |          |       |
| Boston. John Jekil, Collector                                                           | — | 100      | 00 00 |
| William Lambert, Comptroller                                                            | — | 70       | 00 00 |
| Piscataway. Buts Bacon, Collector and Surveyor                                          | — | 100      | 00 00 |
| Salem and Marblehead. Charles Blitchynden, Col-<br>lector and Surveyor                  | — | 100      | 00 00 |
| Rhode Island. Nath. Kay, Collector and Surv.                                            | — | 100      | 00 00 |
| Bahama-Islands.                                                                         |   |          |       |
| William Fairfax, Collector                                                              | — | 70       | 00 00 |
| Bermuda. John Aytoun, Collector                                                         | — | 00       | 00 00 |
| Jamaica. — Collector, is allow'd one Third<br>of what he collects, instead of a Salary. |   |          |       |
| Two Surveyors General on the Continent<br>of America, after the Rate of 20 s. per Diem, | } | 365      | 00 00 |
| Maurice Birchfield and Thomas Lechmere, each                                            |   |          |       |
| For a Boat and four Boatmen                                                             | — | 80       | 00 00 |
| For a Clerk                                                                             | — | 50       | 00 00 |
| The Plantation Clerk                                                                    | — | 100      | 00 00 |

A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in  
Barbadoes and the Leward Islands, for the 4 and  
a  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.

| Barbadoes.                                                                  |   | l. s. d. |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|-------|
| Bridge-Town. Charles Dunbar, Surveyor-Ge-<br>neral, for himself             | } | 400      | 00 00 |
| For a Clerk                                                                 |   |          |       |
| Henry Lascells, Receiver and Collector                                      | — | 250      | 00 00 |
| John Stevens, Comptroller                                                   | — | 120      | 00 00 |
| William Moore, George Maxwell, Searchers, each                              | — | 75       | 00 00 |
| Four Waiters                                                                | — | 200      | 00 00 |
| Four Watermen                                                               | — | 105      | 00 00 |
| St. Oistins. Ralph Upton, Collector and Searcher                            | — | 62       | 10 00 |
| Hole. John Huffam, Col. Wait. and Searcher                                  | — | 87       | 10 00 |
| Spights and Bays Adjacent. Edw. Denny, Col.                                 | — | 53       | 2 00  |
| George Missin, Waiter and Searcher                                          | — | 53       | 2 00  |
| Two Watermen, each 3500                                                     | — | 43       | 15 00 |
| Nevis. John Huffam, Francis Frewin, Collector<br>and Comptroller, each 1600 | } | 200      | 00 00 |
| John Dowse, Searcher                                                        |   |          |       |
| Four Waiters                                                                | — | 100      | 00 00 |
| Two Negroes to attend the Scale                                             | — | 16       | 17 00 |
| St. Christophers. Edward Mau, Collector                                     | — | 60       | 00 00 |
| Five Waiters                                                                | — | 93       | 15 00 |

Ante



|           |                           | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------|---------------------------|----|----|----|
| Antego.   | William Hill, Collector   | 60 | 00 | 00 |
|           | Hopfer Bendall, Collector | 50 | 00 | 00 |
|           | William Featherstonhaugh  |    |    |    |
|           | William Lindsey           |    |    |    |
|           | Thomas Stevens, Searcher  | 37 | 10 | 00 |
|           | Nine Waiters, each        | 40 | 7  | 6  |
| Monserat. | Nathaniel Webb, Collector | 60 | 00 | 00 |
|           | John Pilson, Searcher     | 35 | 00 | 00 |
|           | Three Waiters             | 49 | 10 | 00 |

## NUMBER XIII.

*Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, with the Principal Officers under them, &c.*

Salary per Annum.

|                                 |      | l.   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|------|------|----|----|
| JAMES Earl of Berkley           |      | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir John Jennings               |      | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| John Cockbourn, Esq;            | each |      |    |    |
| William Chetwynd, Esq;          |      |      |    |    |
| Sir John Norris                 |      | 1000 | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Charles Wager               |      |      |    |    |
| Daniel Poltney, Esq;            |      |      |    |    |
| Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary |      | 800  | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Corbet, Esq; Chief Clerk |      | 200  | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Hawes                    |      | 150  | 00 | 00 |
| William Young                   |      | 120  | 00 | 00 |
| Gregory Westcomb                |      | 100  | 00 | 00 |
| Robert Osborn                   |      | 80   | 00 | 00 |
| Andrew Rams                     |      | 70   | 00 | 00 |
| John Varney                     |      | 60   | 00 | 00 |
| Luke Bennet, Messenger          |      | 50   | 00 | 00 |

\* E ADMIRALS.

## ADMIRALS.

|                                                                                                                              |   |                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| James Earl of Berkley                                                                                                        | — | Vice Admiral of Great Britain |
| George Lord Torrington                                                                                                       | — | Rear Admiral of Gr. Britain.  |
| Sir John Jennings                                                                                                            | — | Admiral of the White.         |
| Sir John Norris                                                                                                              | — | Admiral of the Blue.          |
| Sir Charles Wager                                                                                                            | — | Vice Admiral of the Red.      |
| Francis Hosier, Esq;                                                                                                         | — | Vice Admiral of the Blue.     |
| Edward Hopson, Esq;                                                                                                          | — | Rear Admiral of the Red.      |
| Sir George Walton                                                                                                            | — | Rear Admiral of the Blue.     |
| The Right Hon. Charles Earl of Peterborough, General of all his Majesty's Marine Forces in Great Britain, at 10 l. per Diem. |   |                               |

## NUMBER XIV.

## A LIST of the Commissioners and other Officers of the Navy.

The Right Hon. Pattee Byng, Esq; Treasurer, 2000 l. per Annum.  
James Mighels, Esq; Comptroller

Sir Jacob Ackworth, Surveyor  
Mr. William Corbett, Pay-master to the Treasurer of the Navy  
Tempest Holmes, Esq; Clerk of the Acts  
Richard Burton, Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts } Salary 500 l. per Annum each  
John Fowler, Esq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts  
William Cleveland, Esq; Comptrol. of the Store-keeper's Accompts  
Sir Thomas Colby, Baronet  
Thomas Kempthorn, Esq; at Chatham  
Sir Isaac Townsend, at Portsmouth  
Francis Dove, Esq; at Plymouth

Sir Henry Penrice, President and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Salary 400 l. per Annum.

Kendrick Edisbury, Commissioner for Sick and Hurt Seamen, Salary 400 l. per Annum.

Mr.



Mr. Samuel Percival, Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts }  
 Mr. William Prescott, Assistant to the Comptroller of the Victu- } Salary 300 l. per Annum each  
 alling Accompts }  
 Mr. John Clarke, first Clerk to the Comptroller of the Navy, }  
 Salary 200 l. per Annum.

*Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.*

Thomas Beer, Esq; }  
 William Passenger, Esq; } Salary 400 l. per Annum each  
 Stephen Biss, Esq; }  
 Mr. George Sanders }  
 William Fisher, Esq; }  
 Henry Cartwright, Esq; }  
 Mr. Sprigg Mansley, Secretary, Salary 200 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. John Bishop, Accomptant-General and Keeper of the Register, Salary 120 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. James Lovelace, Accomptant for Stores, Salary 120 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. Jey. Seawell, Cashier.

NUMBER XV.

*LIST of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, with their Number of Men and Guns.*

| First Rates.    |           | Second Rates. |               |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Ships Names.    | Men Guns. | Ships Names.  | Men and Guns. |
| Royal George    | 780 100   | Marlborough   | 680 90        |
| Royal Anne      | 780 100   | Namure        | 680 90        |
| Britannia       | 780 100   | Neptune       | 680 90        |
| London          | 780 100   | Prince        | 680 90        |
| Royal Sovereign | 850 100   | Princess      | 680 90        |
| Victory         | 780 100   | Ramillies     | 680 90        |
| Royal William   | 780 100   | Sandwich      | 680 90        |
|                 |           | Vanguard      | 680 90        |
|                 |           | Union         | 680 90        |
| Second Rates.   |           | Third Rates.  |               |
| Arfleur         | 680 90    | Boyne         | 520 80        |
| Benheim         | 680 90    | Cambridge     | 520 80        |
| Prince George   | 680 90    |               |               |
| George          | 680 90    |               |               |



|                   | <i>Fourth Rates.</i> |                  | <i>Sixth Rates.</i> |                   |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Men. Guns.</i> | <i>Ships Names.</i>  | <i>Men. Guns</i> | <i>Ships Names.</i> | <i>Men. Guns*</i> |
| 365 60            | Ruby                 | 280 50           | Alborough           | 115 24            |
| 365 60            | Salisbury            | 280 50           | Deal Castle         | 115 24            |
| 365 60            | Severne              | 280 50           | Flamborough         | 115 24            |
| 365 60            | Strafford            | 280 50           | Fox                 | 115 24            |
| 365 60            | Swallow              | 280 50           | Phoenix             | 115 24            |
| 365 60            | Sutherland           | 280 50           | Solebay             | 115 24            |
| 365 60            | Tilbury              | 280 50           | Squirrel            | 115 24            |
| 365 60            | Tyger                | 280 50           | Biddeford           | 115 20            |
| 365 60            | Warwick              | 280 50           | Blandford           | 115 20            |
| 365 60            | Weymouth             | 280 50           | Dursley Galley      | 115 20            |
| 365 60            | Winchester           | 280 50           | Experiment          | 115 20            |
| 365 60            | Woolwich             | 280 50           | Gibraltar           | 115 20            |
| 365 50            | Worcester            | 280 50           | Greyhound           | 115 20            |
| 280 50            |                      |                  | Lively              | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | <i>Fifth Rates.</i>  |                  | Lyme                | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Adventure.           | 190 40           | Portmahone          | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Royal Anne Galley    | 190 40           | Rose                | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Anglesea             | 190 40           | Rye                 | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Charles Galley       | 190 40           | Scarborough         | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Diamond              | 190 40           | Seaford             | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Dover                | 190 40           | Sea-Horse           | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Enterprize           | 190 40           | Shoreham            | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Feverham             | 190 40           | Sheerness           | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Folkstone            | 190 40           | Success             | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Fowey                | 190 40           | Winchelsea          | 115 20            |
| 280 50            | Gosport              | 190 40           |                     |                   |
| 250 50            | Hastings             | 190 40           | <i>Fireships.</i>   |                   |
| 280 50            | Hector               | 190 40           | Griffin             | 45 8              |
| 280 50            | Lark                 | 190 40           | Bedford Galley      | 45 8              |
| 280 50            | Launceston           | 190 40           | Guarland            | 45 8              |
| 280 50            | Ludlow Castle        | 190 40           | Poole               | 45 8              |
| 280 50            | Lynn                 | 190 40           |                     |                   |
| 280 50            | Mary Galley          | 190 40           | <i>Bombs.</i>       |                   |
| 280 50            | Portsmouth           | 190 40           | Basilisk            | 30 6              |
| 280 50            | Pearle               | 190 40           | Furnace             | 30 6              |
| 280 50            | Roebuck              | 190 40           | Thunder             | 30 6              |
| 280 50            | Southampton          | 190 40           |                     |                   |
| 280 50            | Saphire              | 190 40           | <i>Ratches.</i>     |                   |
| 280 50            | South Sea Castle     | 190 40           | Bolton              | 30 6              |
| 280 50            | Bridgewater          | 155 30           | Carolina            | 30 20*            |
| 280 50            | Dolphin              | 155 30           | Charlotte           | 30 8              |
| 280 50            | Kinsale              | 155 30           | Chatham             | 30 4              |
| 280 50            | Lowestoff            | 155 30           | Drake               | 30 —              |
| 280 50            | Mermaid              | 155 30           | Dublin              | 30 12             |
| 280 50            | Tartar               | 155 30           | Fubbs               | 30 12             |
| 280 50            | Loe                  | 155 30           | Henrietta           | 30 —              |
| <i>Ships</i>      |                      |                  | * E 3               | <i>Ships</i>      |



| Sloops.             |                   | Hoy.                |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Ships Names.</i> | <i>Men. Guns.</i> | <i>Ships Names.</i> | <i>Men. Guns.</i> |
| Jemmy               | 30 —              | Plymouth Transport  | 7 —               |
| Katherine           | 30 —              | Sheerness Waterboat | 7 —               |
| Mary                | 30 —              | Supply              | 7 —               |
| Portsmouth          | 30 —              | Truelove            | 7 —               |
| Queenborough        | 30 —              | Old Truelove        | 7 —               |
| William and Mary    | 30 —              | Unity               | 7 —               |
|                     |                   | Woolwich Transport  | 7 —               |
| Sloops.             |                   | Smacks.             |                   |
| Drake               | 35 —              | Royal Escape        | — —               |
| Happy               | 35 —              | Mary                | — —               |
| Sharke              | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Trial               | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Bonetta             | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Berret              | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Otter               | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Swift               | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Hawke               | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Spye                | 35 —              |                     |                   |
| Hoy.                |                   | Store-ship.         |                   |
| Forrester           | 7 —               | Success             | — —               |
| Heyling             | 7 —               |                     |                   |
| Lyon                | 7 —               |                     |                   |
| Navy Transport      | 7 —               |                     |                   |
|                     |                   | Hulks.              |                   |
|                     |                   | Chatham             | — —               |
|                     |                   | Exeter              | — —               |
|                     |                   | Gloucester          | — —               |
|                     |                   | King-Fisher         | — —               |
|                     |                   | Plymouth            | — —               |
|                     |                   | Thunderbolt         | — —               |
|                     |                   | Sunderland          | — —               |
|                     |                   | Berwick             | — —               |

## NUMBER XVI.

*A General List of the Captains of his Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their first Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Post.*

Admiralty-Office,  
22 April, 1724.

| NAMES.          | SENIORITY.         |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Francis Wivell  | 28 September, 1688 |
| Thomas Harlow   | 19 March, 1689     |
| James Moodie    | 14 April, 1690     |
| Sir Jacob Banks | 26 August, 1690    |
| Robert Fairfax  | 15 November, 1690  |
| Joseph Soanes   | 23 February, 1690  |
|                 | Samuel             |

Men. Guns.

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## NAMES.

## SENIORITY.

|                               |               |      |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Samuel Vincent                | 1 June,       | 1692 |
| Thomas Liell                  | 19 August,    | 1692 |
| Thomas Butler                 | 3 October,    | 1693 |
| John Huntington               | 12 December,  | 1693 |
| Thomas Stepney                | 27 December,  | 1693 |
| John Edwards                  | 24 April,     | 1694 |
| Richard Culliford             | 9 June,       | 1695 |
| Richard Haddock               | 20 December,  | 1695 |
| Sir Nicholas Trevanion        | 25 May,       | 1696 |
| John Cooper                   | 29 June,      | 1696 |
| John Underdoon                | 25 August,    | 1696 |
| John Aldred                   | 11 February,  | 1696 |
| Salmon Morris                 | 14 May,       | 1697 |
| Robert Hughes                 | 28 June,      | 1697 |
| John Balchen                  | 25 July,      | 1697 |
| Barrow Harris                 | 13 August,    | 1697 |
| Tuder Trevor                  | 8 October,    | 1697 |
| Bennet Allen                  | 27 February,  | 1698 |
| George Martin                 | 8 July,       | 1700 |
| Philip Cavendish              | 17 January,   | 1700 |
| Robert Watkins                | 28 January,   | 1700 |
| Right Hon. Henry Lord Maynard | 15 January,   | 1701 |
| Philip Boys                   | 20 February,  | 1701 |
| Stephen Martin                | 6 March,      | 1701 |
| Richard Hughes                | 19 June,      | 1702 |
| Richard Canning               | 22 August,    | 1702 |
| Robert Thompson               | 26 September, | 1702 |
| Charles Smith                 | 12 October,   | 1702 |
| Thomas Meads                  | 3 January,    | 1702 |
| Joseph Taylor                 | 15 February,  | 1702 |
| Jordan Sandys                 | 12 March,     | 1702 |
| Thomas Mathews                | 24 May,       | 1703 |
| George Rogers                 | 8 July,       | 1703 |
| Humphry Pudner                | 10 July,      | 1703 |
| Jonas Hanway                  | 29 July,      | 1703 |
| Edward St. Lo                 | 9 September,  | 1703 |
| Henry Partington              | 20 October,   | 1703 |
| Henry Gore                    | 29 October,   | 1703 |
| Walter Riddell                | 21 December,  | 1703 |
| John Trotter                  | 7 February,   | 1704 |
| Thomas Scott                  | 2 March,      | 1704 |
| Robert Harland                | 24 March,     | 1704 |
| Thomas Lawrence               | 18 October,   | 1704 |
| William Herriott              | 14 November,  | 1704 |

| NAMES.                        | SENIORITY.    |      |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Honourable Charles Stewart    | 1 December,   | 1704 |
| Sir George Saunders           | 11 January,   | 1704 |
| Robert Coleman                | 25 September, | 1705 |
| Edward Vernon                 | 22 January,   | 1705 |
| John Roberts                  | 19 April,     | 1706 |
| Richard Lestock               | 29 April,     | 1706 |
| Right Hon. George Lord Forbes | 16 July,      | 1706 |
| Gulfridus Walpole             | 17 October,   | 1706 |
| Joseph Winder                 | 1 December,   | 1706 |
| Archibald Hamilton            | 7 January,    | 1706 |
| Robert Boulter                | 28 January,   | 1706 |
| William Faulkner              | 17 March,     | 1706 |
| Nicholas Haddock              | 6 April,      | 1707 |
| John Hagar                    | 12 June,      | 1707 |
| Walter Piggot                 | 13 November,  | 1707 |
| John Cockburn                 | 14 November,  | 1707 |
| Tancred Robinson              | 8 January,    | 1707 |
| Francis Percy                 | 12 February,  | 1707 |
| Henry Blinstone               | 28 February,  | 1707 |
| Sir Chaloner Ogle             | 14 March,     | 1707 |
| John Mihell                   | 31 March,     | 1708 |
| Edward Holland                | 23 July,      | 1708 |
| Henry Lawson                  | 31 July,      | 1708 |
| John Goodall                  | 25 September, | 1708 |
| Richard Rowzier               | 2 October,    | 1708 |
| John Hemington                | 12 November,  | 1708 |
| James Gunman                  | 20 December,  | 1708 |
| Conningsby Norbury            | 12 January,   | 1708 |
| James Steuart                 | 14 January,   | 1708 |
| Charles Vanbrugh              | 21 February,  | 1708 |
| Robert Trevor                 | 2 March,      | 1708 |
| William Clarke                | 8 March,      | 1708 |
| William Ockman                | 8 March,      | 1708 |
| Nicholas Eaton                | 11 March,     | 1708 |
| John Sapsford                 | 18 March,     | 1708 |
| Charles Brown                 | 18 March,     | 1708 |
| George Gordon                 | 9 April,      | 1709 |
| Thomas Jacob                  | 26 April,     | 1709 |
| George Purvis                 | 22 May,       | 1709 |
| Nathaniel Hubbard             | 27 May,       | 1709 |
| William Houlding              | 15 June,      | 1709 |
| Edward Story                  | 17 June,      | 1709 |
| Charles Hardy                 | 28 June,      | 1709 |
| Francis Drake                 | 21 August,    | 1709 |

St. John

St. John  
William  
Philip  
Andrew  
John G  
Francis  
Matthe  
John F  
Covil M  
Arthur  
Edmun  
John T  
William  
Sir Wil  
Thoma  
Thoma  
John Pa  
John W  
Charles  
Christop  
Richard  
Thoma  
Ezekiel  
Arthur  
Thoma  
John St  
Sir Edw  
Robert  
Thoma  
William  
Tyrwit  
Thoma  
Mungo  
Thoma  
Sir Hug  
Hercule  
Edward  
John Pac  
Christop  
Francis  
Samuel  
Arthur D  
Thoma  
Charles



TR.

NAMES.

SENIORITY.

|      |                       |              |      |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|------|
| 1704 | St. John Charlton     | 10 November, | 1709 |
| 1704 | William Collier       | 10 May,      | 1710 |
| 1705 | Philip Vanbrugh       | 27 November, | 1710 |
| 1705 | Andrew Douglass       | 25 January,  | 1710 |
| 1706 | John Gray             | 26 January,  | 1710 |
| 1706 | Francis Cooper        | 27 January,  | 1710 |
| 1706 | Matthew Elford        | 5 March,     | 1710 |
| 1706 | John Fletcher         | 7 March,     | 1710 |
| 1706 | Covil Mayne           | 16 May,      | 1711 |
| 1706 | Arthur Feild          | 22 October,  | 1711 |
| 1706 | Edmund Hooke          | 30 November, | 1711 |
| 1706 | John Temple           | 24 March,    | 1711 |
| 1707 | William Cawley        | 11 July,     | 1712 |
| 1707 | Sir William Sanderson |              |      |
| 1707 | Thomas Hughes         |              |      |
| 1707 | Thomas Dennett        |              |      |
| 1707 | John Parr             |              |      |
| 1707 | John Wood             |              |      |
| 1707 | Charles Poole         |              |      |
| 1707 | Christopher Parker    |              |      |
| 1708 | Richard Girlington    |              |      |
| 1708 | Thomas Graves         |              |      |
| 1708 | Ezekiel Wright        |              |      |
| 1708 | Arthur Jones          |              |      |
| 1708 | Thomas Howard         |              |      |
| 1708 | John St. Loe          |              |      |
| 1708 | Sir Edward Blacket    |              |      |
| 1708 | Robert Harward        |              |      |
| 1708 | Thomas Whorwood       |              |      |
| 1708 | William Haddock       |              |      |
| 1708 | Tyrwit Cayley         |              |      |
| 1708 | Thomas Davers         |              |      |
| 1708 | Mungo Herdman         |              |      |
| 1708 | Thomas Marwood        |              |      |
| 1708 | Sir Hugh Myddleton    |              |      |
| 1708 | Hercules Baker        |              |      |
| 1709 | Edward Falkingham     | 26 February, | 1712 |
| 1709 | John Pace             | 27 February, | 1712 |
| 1709 | Christopher O'Brien   | 11 April,    | 1713 |
| 1709 | Francis Hume          | 24 July,     | 1713 |
| 1709 | Samuel Meads          | 16 February, | 1713 |
| 1709 | Arthur Delgarmo       | 18 December, | 1714 |
| 1709 | Thomas Williams       | 9 July,      | 1715 |
| 1709 | Charles Kendal        | 26 July,     | 1715 |

Take Post by a general  
Order, 1 Jan. 1711.

Thomas

St. John

| NAMES.                         |       | SENIORITY.    |      |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|------|
| Thomas Smart                   | _____ | 26 July,      | 1715 |
| Digby Dent                     | _____ | 5 October,    | 1715 |
| Vincent Peatfe                 | _____ | 5 October,    | 1715 |
| Ellis Brand                    | _____ | 19 October,   | 1715 |
| George Fairlie                 | _____ | 10 March,     | 1715 |
| William Smith                  | _____ | 10 May,       | 1715 |
| Honourable George Clinton      | _____ | 25 June,      | 1716 |
| William Rowley                 | _____ | 26 June,      | 1716 |
| John Stevens                   | _____ | 16 August,    | 1716 |
| John Rose                      | _____ | 14 September, | 1716 |
| John Hildesley                 | _____ | 14 September, | 1716 |
| Thomas Whitney                 | _____ | 13 October,   | 1716 |
| Robert Mann                    | _____ | 22 December,  | 1716 |
| Baron Wylde                    | _____ | 8 October,    | 1717 |
| Samuel Chadwick                | _____ | 14 March,     | 1717 |
| Francis Knighton               | _____ | 17 April,     | 1718 |
| John Yeo                       | _____ | 27 June,      | 1718 |
| William Martin                 | _____ | 9 October,    | 1718 |
| Samuel Atkins                  | _____ | 3 December,   | 1718 |
| George Protheroe               | _____ | 4 December,   | 1718 |
| John Hubbard                   | _____ | 5 December,   | 1718 |
| Edward Gregory                 | _____ | 11 March,     | 1718 |
| Francis-Blake Delaval          | _____ | 26 March,     | 1719 |
| William Davies                 | _____ | 30 June,      | 1719 |
| Thomas Durell                  | _____ | 9 February,   | 1719 |
| Isaac Townsend                 | _____ | 9 February,   | 1719 |
| Thomas Waterhouse              | _____ | 24 April,     | 1720 |
| James Luck                     | _____ | 29 May,       | 1720 |
| Humphrey Orme                  | _____ | 1 June,       | 1720 |
| Ambrose Saunders               | _____ | 24 July,      | 1720 |
| Edward Reddish                 | _____ | 28 September, | 1720 |
| Daniel Morris                  | _____ | 30 September, | 1720 |
| John Cundett                   | _____ | 20 January,   | 1720 |
| Henry Medley                   | _____ | 17 February,  | 1720 |
| John Weller                    | _____ | 7 April,      | 1721 |
| Matthew Confett                | _____ | 19 April,     | 1721 |
| James Windham                  | _____ | 30 May,       | 1721 |
| Honourable Lord Vere Beauclerk | _____ | 30 May,       | 1721 |
| Samuel Brathwait               | _____ | 28 January,   | 1721 |
| Right Honourable Lord Muskery  | _____ | 17 March,     | 1721 |
| Peter Solgard                  | _____ | 2 July,       | 1722 |
| George Anson                   | _____ | 1 February,   | 1723 |
| James Cornewall                | _____ | 3 April,      | 1724 |
| Matthew Norris                 | _____ | 3 April,      | 1724 |

MASTERS

MASTERS and COMMANDERS.

NAMES.

SENIORITY

|                      |               |      |
|----------------------|---------------|------|
| John Robinson        | 27 March,     | 1690 |
| John Guy             | 21 March,     | 1691 |
| George Breholt       | 22 May,       | 1693 |
| William Moses        | 23 January,   | 1693 |
| John Tonkin          | 21 January,   | 1702 |
| Clempson Cave        | 18 November,  | 1703 |
| James Millefon       | 28 November,  | 1704 |
| Nathaniel Taylor,    | 13 September, | 1707 |
| Ralph Eaglesfeild    | 16 March,     | 1707 |
| Robert Robinson      | 1 April,      | 1708 |
| David Urry,          | 5 July,       | 1709 |
| James Hanway         | 17 August,    | 1709 |
| Robert Jennings      | 22 September, | 1709 |
| John Boyse           | 4 October,    | 1709 |
| Edward Mansell       | 5 October,    | 1709 |
| Joseph Lingen,       | 30 July,      | 1710 |
| Sir George Stewart   | 8 November,   | 1710 |
| Timothy Splaine      | 13 March,     | 1710 |
| William Stephenson   | 25 February,  | 1711 |
| George Pomroy        | 8 January,    | 1717 |
| Charles Molloy       | 17 March,     | 1717 |
| John Toller          | 18 April,     | 1719 |
| Robert Long          | 18 May,       | 1719 |
| Timothy Brett        | 3 October,    | 1719 |
| Edward Brookes       | 24 April,     | 1720 |
| John Trevor          | 31 October,   | 1720 |
| Robert Gregory       | 17 February,  | 1720 |
| Joseph Laws          | 3 April,      | 1721 |
| Francis Danfays      | 1 June,       | 1721 |
| Samuel Pitman        | 14 August,    | 1721 |
| George Proctor       | 15 August,    | 1721 |
| Sir Yelverton Peyton | 27 November,  | 1721 |
| George Sclater       | 9 April,      | 1723 |
| Henry Robinson       | 9 April,      | 1723 |
|                      | 2 January,    | 1723 |

A General



*A General List of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's  
FLEET, with the Dates of their first COMMISSIONS as such.*

Admiralty-Office,

22 April, 1724.

| NAMES.             | SENIORITY.         |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| John Lambert       | 28 September, 1693 |
| Henry Franklin     | 18 October, 1693   |
| Jasper Pointer     | 8 January, 1694    |
| James Westcomb     | 20 May, 1695       |
| William Wheigham   | 26 June, 1695      |
| John Morris        | 29 June, 1695      |
| Thomas Russel      | 16 September, 1695 |
| John Horseman      | 3 February, 1696   |
| Philemon Pownoll   | 6 August, 1697     |
| Thomas Tiddeman    | 3 September, 1697  |
| Yard Eastly        | 7 September, 1697  |
| Nathaniel Cooper   | 14 September, 1697 |
| William Carr       | 11 May, 1699       |
| William Coalsea    | 1 February, 1701   |
| John Browning      | 19 January, 1701   |
| Habbakuk Wyley     | 19 January, 1701   |
| John Brerewood     | 21 January, 1701   |
| John James Gaches  | 21 January, 1701   |
| John Ledger        | 21 January, 1701   |
| Christopher Hughes | 22 January, 1701   |
| John Dawbney       | 30 January, 1701   |
| William Mason      | 6 February, 1701   |
| John Thomas        | 9 February, 1701   |
| Thomas Billop      | 19 February, 1701  |
| John Crosse        | 26 February, 1701  |
| John Bray          | 10 March, 1701     |
| John Wynnell       | 16 March, 1701     |
| Martin Bond        | 19 May, 1701       |
| Sidney Cole        | 30 May, 1701       |
| Alexander Orrock   | 23 June, 1701      |
| Israel Sparks      | 13 October, 1701   |
| James Pamflet      | 14 October, 1701   |
| Bryant Roper       | 14 October, 1701   |
| Peter Horroy       | 23 November, 1701  |
| William Wilfon     | 23 December, 1701  |
| John Bilton        | 26 February, 1701  |

Anthony

## SENIORITT.

|                  |              |      |
|------------------|--------------|------|
| Anthony Hyde     | 2 March,     | 1702 |
| John Lunn        | 6 March,     | 1702 |
| Thomas Hedges    | 13 March,    | 1702 |
| Luke Richardson  | 13 March,    | 1702 |
| Joshua Paine     | 23 March     | 1702 |
| John Pye         | 26 March,    | 1703 |
| Pe'er Franklin   | 10 April,    | 1703 |
| George Hart      | 10 April,    | 1703 |
| John Redman      | 20 April,    | 1703 |
| John Denew       | 27 April,    | 1703 |
| John Edwards     | 14 May,      | 1703 |
| George Gother    | 14 May,      | 1703 |
| William Miller   | 14 May,      | 1703 |
| Thomas Wilcocks  | 14 May,      | 1703 |
| Thomas Slade     | 5 August,    | 1703 |
| Gilbert Wallis   | 21 October,  | 1703 |
| Henry Mitchell   | 28 October,  | 1703 |
| Joseph Hele      | 6 January,   | 1703 |
| Samuel Hill      | 26 March,    | 1704 |
| John Wood        | 22 May,      | 1704 |
| Daniel Berriman  | 24 May,      | 1704 |
| Henry Hemmington | 26 May,      | 1704 |
| Samuel Toft      | 7 June,      | 1704 |
| Stephen Forster  | 10 June,     | 1704 |
| Richard Church   | 19 August,   | 1704 |
| Henry Dodson     | 19 August,   | 1704 |
| Henry Huish      | 15 October,  | 1704 |
| James Richards   | 6 November,  | 1704 |
| John Best        | 13 January,  | 1704 |
| Thomas Whitaker  | 19 January,  | 1704 |
| George Beech     | 14 February, | 1704 |
| John Mordaunt    | 14 February, | 1704 |
| George Knowler   | 14 February, | 1704 |
| Samuel Cockain   | 1 March,     | 1704 |
| Matthew Davis    | 1 March,     | 1704 |
| David Aubin      | 4 March,     | 1704 |
| John Stoaks      | 20 March,    | 1704 |
| Thomas Rumsey    | 18 April,    | 1705 |
| Robert Allen     | 28 April,    | 1705 |
| Francis Farndale | 1 May,       | 1705 |
| Peter Anderson   | 3 May,       | 1705 |
| Joseph Short     | 5 May,       | 1705 |
| John Guilford    | 8 May,       | 1705 |
| John Stanley     | 15 May,      | 1705 |

## Simon

**Anthony**

| NAMES.                  | SENIORITY.         |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Simon Lyon              | 31 May 1705        |
| John Roofe              | 11 June, 1705      |
| Robert Callis           | 25 June, 1705      |
| Henry Reddish           | 11 September, 1705 |
| Thomas Parker           | 26 September 1705  |
| John Wooden             | 30 September, 1705 |
| Alexander Geddis        | 11 October, 1705   |
| George Rawlins          | 6 November, 1705   |
| Roger Tublay            | 19 November, 1705  |
| Thomas Kiemar           | 5 December 1705    |
| Thomas Rue              | 8 January, 1705    |
| Robert Prosser          | 9 January, 1705    |
| Benjamin Fenwicke       | 10 January, 1705   |
| Henry Harrison          | 19 January, 1705   |
| John Price              | 19 January, 1705   |
| Philip Dumarisque       | 31 January 1705    |
| Thomas Kitchen          | 31 January, 1705   |
| L'Strange Mordaunt      | 31 January, 1705   |
| John Roberts            | 6 February 1705    |
| Joseph Kiggins          | 7 February, 1705   |
| Richard Ward            | 8 February, 1705   |
| Thomas Langstaffe       | 25 February, 1705  |
| George Crowe            | 1 March, 1705      |
| Edward Nicholas         | 7 August, 1706     |
| Richard Symonds         | 2 September, 1706  |
| Christopher Oates       | 11 September, 1706 |
| Solomon Gideon          | 17 September, 1706 |
| Richard Morlen          | 30 September, 1706 |
| Foot Pyke               | 24 November, 1706  |
| Bushy Mansell           | 2 January, 1706    |
| Robert Maynard          | 14 January, 1706   |
| Kerry Line              | 31 January, 1706   |
| James Lake              | 21 March, 1706     |
| Alexander Barclay       | 6 June, 1707       |
| William Hay             | 5 August, 1707     |
| Robert Milne            | 5 August, 1707     |
| Edy Rumsey              | 29 November, 1707  |
| William Carey           | 10 December, 1707  |
| Henry Curle             | 27 January, 1707   |
| James Rycault           | 4 February, 1707   |
| John Lopdell            | 7 February, 1707   |
| Charles Bargrave        | 26 February, 1707  |
| George Cox              | 16 March, 1707     |
| John Guy                | 22 March, 1707     |
| William Slater Griffith | 6 April, 1708      |
|                         | Dandy              |



## NAMES.

## SENIORITY.

|      |                        |               |      |
|------|------------------------|---------------|------|
|      | Dandy Kidd             | 23 April,     | 1708 |
| 1705 | Silvester Kennedy      | 30 April,     | 1708 |
| 1705 | Henry Thomas           | 8 May,        | 1708 |
| 1705 | James Witterong        | 17 May,       | 1708 |
| 1705 | Anthony Wilks          | 24 June,      | 1708 |
| 1705 | William Kensley.       | 2 September,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | James Henderson        | 6 September,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | William Parry          | 10 September, | 1708 |
| 1705 | John Only              | 28 September, | 1708 |
| 1705 | David Warren           | 17 October,   | 1708 |
| 1705 | Thomas Arnold          | 23 October,   | 1708 |
| 1705 | Jeffry-Thomas Saunders | 3 November,   | 1708 |
| 1705 | Edmund Williams        | 8 November,   | 1708 |
| 1705 | Robert Harrison        | 10 November,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | John Smith             | 15 November,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | Henry Power            | 14 December,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | Edward Bennet          | 15 December,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | John Strutt            | 24 December,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | James Smith            | 8 January,    | 1708 |
| 1705 | Richard Dove           | 18 January,   | 1708 |
| 1705 | Richard Thomas         | 20 January,   | 1708 |
| 1705 | Charles Polkinhorne    | 9 February,   | 1708 |
| 1705 | John Opie              | 21 February,  | 1708 |
| 1705 | Arthur Trevor          | 28 February,  | 1708 |
| 1706 | James Hamilton         | 11 March,     | 1708 |
| 1706 | Robert Booth           | 14 March,     | 1708 |
| 1706 | Randolph Barker        | 14 March,     | 1708 |
| 1706 | Thomas Johnson         | 8 April,      | 1709 |
| 1706 | Stephen Dowse          | 9 April,      | 1709 |
| 1706 | Christopher Simons     | 17 May,       | 1709 |
| 1706 | Edward Towfell         | 30 May,       | 1709 |
| 1706 | Mr Thomas Longueville  | 3 June,       | 1709 |
| 1706 | John Craford           | 3 June,       | 1709 |
| 1707 | Francis Robinson       | 4 June,       | 1709 |
| 1707 | James Fellow           | 7 June,       | 1709 |
| 1707 | Robert Marsham         | 15 June,      | 1709 |
| 1707 | Henry Rice             | 16 June,      | 1709 |
| 1707 | George Beale           | 18 June,      | 1709 |
| 1707 | Cesar Blount           | 22 June,      | 1709 |
| 1707 | William Wim            | 6 August,     | 1709 |
| 1707 | Henry Roslington       | 17 August,    | 1709 |
| 1707 | James Symonds          | 25 August,    | 1709 |
| 1707 | William-Henry Fleming  | 26 August,    | 1709 |
| 1707 | John Symonds           | 30 August,    | 1709 |

Humphry

Dandy

## NAMES.

## SENIORITY.

|                   |       |               |      |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|------|
| Humphry Haycocke  | _____ | 2 September,  | 1709 |
| Benjamin Young    | _____ | 9 September,  | 1709 |
| James Hutchinson  | _____ | 20 September, | 1709 |
| Israel Stafford   | _____ | 22 September, | 1709 |
| John Norbury      | _____ | 17 October,   | 1709 |
| William Dandridge | _____ | 20 October,   | 1709 |
| Peter Osborne     | _____ | 12 December,  | 1709 |
| John Oliphant     | _____ | 14 December,  | 1709 |
| James Robinson    | _____ | 11 January,   | 1709 |
| William Cleland   | _____ | 13 January,   | 1709 |
| Timothy Bridge    | _____ | 26 February,  | 1709 |
| Peter Peters      | _____ | 26 March,     | 1710 |
| Nathaniel Tucker  | _____ | 13 April,     | 1710 |
| John Button       | _____ | 30 July,      | 1710 |
| William Elford    | _____ | 4 August,     | 1710 |
| Palmes Bravel     | _____ | 16 November,  | 1710 |
| Julian Legg       | _____ | 16 February,  | 1710 |
| George Legg       | _____ | 19 February,  | 1710 |
| William Mabbot    | _____ | 15 April,     | 1711 |
| Miller Caldecot   | _____ | 3 May,        | 1711 |
| Edward Wye        | _____ | 3 May,        | 1711 |
| Thomas Dare       | _____ | 3 May,        | 1711 |
| James Lindsay     | _____ | 17 May,       | 1711 |
| Charles Drummond  | _____ | 23 May,       | 1711 |
| Alexander Bowers  | _____ | 27 June,      | 1711 |
| Charles Garrard   | _____ | 27 June,      | 1711 |
| William Bowyer    | _____ | 29 June,      | 1711 |
| William Stewart   | _____ | 10 August,    | 1711 |
| William Baker     | _____ | 28 August,    | 1711 |
| Edward Gregory    | _____ | 25 September, | 1711 |
| Richard Gwyn      | _____ | 27 September, | 1711 |
| Thomas Trevor     | _____ | 11 October,   | 1711 |
| John Markett      | _____ | 16 October,   | 1711 |
| Thomas Trefusis   | _____ | 18 October,   | 1711 |
| Thomas Gadsden    | _____ | 5 December,   | 1711 |
| Henry Fowke       | _____ | 14 December,  | 1711 |
| William Stewart   | _____ | 1 January,    | 1712 |
| William Bridges   | _____ | 1 January,    | 1712 |
| Francis Kirk      | _____ | 28 January,   | 1712 |
| John Orme         | _____ | 5 March,      | 1712 |
| William Dowglasse | _____ | 10 March,     | 1712 |
| Richard Smith     | _____ | 10 March,     | 1712 |
| Edmund Bedford    | _____ | 19 April,     | 1712 |
| James Scott       | _____ | 11 July,      | 1712 |
| Isaac Power       | _____ | 1 August,     | 1712 |

Edw

RITH.

## NAMES.

## SENIORITY.

|      |                         |               |      |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|------|
| 1709 | Edward Allin            | 11 October,   | 1712 |
| 1709 | Thomas Vivian           | 15 October,   | 1712 |
| 1709 | John Stokoe             | 5 December,   | 1712 |
| 1709 | Samuel Goodere          | 10 December,  | 1712 |
| 1709 | William Danyers         | 22 January,   | 1712 |
| 1709 | Robert Pyling           | 28 February,  | 1712 |
| 1709 | John Dove               | 1 March,      | 1712 |
| 1709 | Rupert Waring           | 2 October,    | 1714 |
| 1709 | William Ellerker        | 26 October,   | 1714 |
| 1709 | John Gascoyne           | 21 November,  | 1714 |
| 1710 | George Weston           | 17 December,  | 1714 |
| 1710 | Thomas Jolley           | 21 February,  | 1714 |
| 1710 | William Griffith        | 21 March      | 1714 |
| 1710 | William Baker           | 1 June,       | 1715 |
| 1710 | Edward Baker            | 9 July,       | 1715 |
| 1710 | John Sleigh             | 23 September, | 1715 |
| 1710 | John Elliot             | 14 December,  | 1715 |
| 1711 | Mark Reynolds,          | 1 May,        | 1716 |
| 1711 | Christopher Pocklington | 3 July,       | 1716 |
| 1711 | Samuel Faulkner         | 1 September,  | 1716 |
| 1711 | John Barnsley           | 15 October,   | 1716 |
| 1711 | Duncomb Drake           | 19 December,  | 1716 |
| 1711 | William Dilke           | 23 May,       | 1717 |
| 1711 | Henry Osborn            | 7 July,       | 1717 |
| 1711 | George Cundert          | 27 October,   | 1717 |
| 1711 | Edward Wells            | 15 January,   | 1717 |
| 1711 | Thomas Elliot           | 15 January,   | 1717 |
| 1711 | Robert Godfrey          | 17 January,   | 1717 |
| 1711 | Power Wickham           | 17 January,   | 1717 |
| 1711 | William Boutflower      | 20 January,   | 1717 |
| 1711 | Samuel Mead             | 13 March,     | 1717 |
| 1711 | Henry Herbert           | 17 March,     | 1717 |
| 1711 | Henry Swayland          | 27 April,     | 1718 |
| 1711 | Richard Orchard         | 11 June,      | 1718 |
| 1711 | William Smith           | 11 June,      | 1718 |
| 1711 | William Boteler         | 25 June,      | 1718 |
| 1711 | John Gregory            | 28 August,    | 1718 |
| 1711 | Scroop Lyon             | 17 September, | 1718 |
| 1711 | Sir Roger Butler        | 30 September, | 1718 |
| 1711 | John Towry              | 9 October,    | 1718 |
| 1711 | Ralph Archbould         | 24 October,   | 1718 |
| 1711 | William King            | 27 October,   | 1718 |
| 1711 | Thomas Griffin          | 28 October,   | 1718 |
| 1711 | Curtis Barnett          | 4 December,   | 1718 |

\* F

Christopher



| NAMES.                    | SENIORITY.        |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Christopher Wilsford      | 5 December, 1718  |
| William Biddle            | 10 December, 1718 |
| Honourable William Harvey | 31 December, 1718 |
| Francis Percival          | 22 January, 1718  |
| Thomas Cooper             | 27 February, 1718 |
| Robert Whitley            | 11 March, 1718    |
| William Swale             | 11 March, 1718    |
| Robert Young              | 12 April, 1719    |
| Henry Osborne             | 6 June, 1719      |
| Richard Wilson            | 3 July, 1719      |
| Oliver Warren             | 21 August, 1719   |
| Hugh Martin               | 3 October, 1719   |
| Edward Smith              | 6 October, 1719   |
| John Dumerisque           | 10 December, 1719 |
| George Dawney             | 11 January, 1719  |
| William Clarke            | 16 January, 1719  |
| Richard Herbert           | 27 January, 1719  |
| Charles Campbell          | 15 February, 1719 |
| Andrew Hamilton           | 22 March, 1719    |
| Robert Claxton            | 4 April, 1720     |
| Edward Dodd               | 4 April, 1720     |
| Francis Scott             | 4 April, 1720     |
| Isaac Barnard             | 4 April, 1720     |
| Basil Wood                | 4 April, 1720     |
| John Mallett              | 4 April, 1720     |
| Sir Robert Henley         | 4 April, 1720     |
| Thomas Tucker             | 4 April, 1720     |
| George Withers            | 4 April, 1720     |
| Arthur Davis              | 4 April, 1720     |
| Miles Stapylton           | 4 April, 1720     |
| Henry Annisley            | 4 April, 1720     |
| John Jackson              | 4 April, 1720     |
| Matthew Fortescue         | 4 April, 1720     |
| Richard Stevens           | 12 April, 1720    |
| Matthew Beckwith          | 24 April, 1720    |
| George Tocketts           | 13 May, 1720      |
| Russ. Walker              | 13 May, 1720      |
| Philip Vincent            | 13 May, 1720      |
| Thomas Bradley            | 13 May, 1720      |
| William Young             | 13 May, 1720      |
| Rowland Frogmere          | 13 May, 1720      |
| James Lloyd               | 13 May, 1720      |
| John Fenwick              | 13 May, 1720      |
| James Cornwallis          | 13 May, 1720      |

Thomas

rr.

## NAMES.

## SENIORITY.

|      |                             |               |      |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------|------|
| 1718 | Thomas Limeburner           | 13 May,       | 1720 |
| 1718 | Abraham Duncomb             | 13 May,       | 1720 |
| 1718 | Thomas Scott                | 13 May,       | 1720 |
| 1718 | Edward Guy                  | 16 May,       | 1720 |
| 1718 | John Wearg                  | 29 May,       | 1720 |
| 1718 | Nathaniel Orris             | 23 June,      | 1720 |
| 1718 | Richard Waddon              | 23 June,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | William-Henry Bruce         | 23 June,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | Thomas Ley                  | 23 June,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | Charles Fanshaw             | 27 June,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | Thomas Cooke                | 29 June,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | John Langley                | 30 June,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | John Durell                 | 5 July,       | 1720 |
| 1719 | Perry Mayne                 | 7 July,       | 1720 |
| 1719 | William Parkinson           | 12 July,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | John Forrester              | 30 July,      | 1720 |
| 1719 | Harcourt Masters            | 27 September, | 1720 |
| 1719 | John Stewart                | 13 October,   | 1720 |
| 1719 | Roach Faulkner              | 20 October,   | 1720 |
| 1720 | Ashby Myngs                 | 1 November,   | 1720 |
| 1720 | Cornelius Mitchell          | 22 December,  | 1720 |
| 1720 | Honourable William Berkeley | 10 March,     | 1720 |
| 1720 | James Newman                | 3 May,        | 1721 |
| 1720 | Edward Norris               | 15 July,      | 1721 |
| 1720 | John Russell                | 31 December,  | 1721 |
| 1720 | David Mogan                 | 11 January,   | 1721 |
| 1720 | Philip Bowchier             | 10 February,  | 1721 |
| 1720 | Honourable Fitz. Henry Lee  | 15 March,     | 1721 |
| 1720 | John Berkeley               | 5 April,      | 1722 |
| 1720 | John Wingate                | 10 November,  | 1722 |
| 1720 | Peter Warren                | 23 January,   | 1722 |
| 1720 | Thomas Harrison             | 15 February,  | 1722 |
| 1720 | John Pritchard              | 9 April,      | 1723 |
| 1720 | Edward Chaloner             | 22 April,     | 1723 |
| 1720 | Isaac Sunn                  | 22 April,     | 1723 |
| 1720 | Thomas Watson               | 22 April,     | 1723 |
| 1720 | Roger Martin                | 1 May,        | 1723 |
| 1720 | Edward Hardy                | 10 October,   | 1723 |
| 1720 | John Byng                   | 9 April,      | 1724 |

\* F 2

Half-

Thomas

*Half-Pay allowed the OFFICERS under-mentioned.*

|          |                              |       | <i>Per diem.</i> |           |           |
|----------|------------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
|          |                              |       | <i>l.</i>        | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| <b>A</b> | Admiral of the Fleet         | _____ | 02               | 10        | 00        |
|          | Admirals, White and Blue     | _____ | 01               | 15        | 00        |
|          | Vice Admirals, each          | _____ | 01               | 05        | 06        |
|          | Rear Admirals, each          | _____ | 00               | 17        | 06        |
|          | 20 Eldest Captains, each     | _____ | 00               | 10        | 06        |
|          | 30 Next, <i>ditto</i>        | _____ | 00               | 08        | 06        |
|          | 40 <i>Ditto</i>              | _____ | 00               | 06        | 06        |
|          | 50 <i>Ditto</i>              | _____ | 00               | 05        | 06        |
|          | 48 <i>Ditto</i>              | _____ | 00               | 04        | 06        |
|          | 130 Eldest Lieutenants, each | _____ | 00               | 02        | 06        |
|          | 131 Next, <i>ditto</i>       | _____ | 00               | 02        | 06        |
|          | 15 Eldest Masters            | _____ | 00               | 02        | 06        |
|          | 15 Next, <i>ditto</i>        | _____ | 00               | 02        | 06        |

## NUMBER XVII.

*The ESTABLISHMENT of the Civil Branch of  
his MAJESTY'S Office of ORDNANCE:*

|          |                          |                          | <i>Salaries per Ann.</i> |           |           |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|          |                          |                          | <i>l.</i>                | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| <b>M</b> | Master General           | _____ Earl Cadogan       | 1500                     | 00        | 00        |
|          | Lieutenant General       | _____ Charles Wills Esq; | 1100                     | 00        | 00        |
|          | Surveyor General         | _____ John Armstrong     | 700                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | Clerk of the Ordnance    | _____ Thomas White Esq;  | 600                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | Store-keeper             | _____ George Gregory     | 400                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | Clerk of Deliveries,     | { Leonard Smelt Esq; }   | 340                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | Secret. to Major General |                          | 220                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | Treasurer                | _____ John Plumpere Esq; | 500                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | Clerks to the Lieutenant | { John Blake jun. _____  | 150                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | General                  |                          | 40                       | 00        | 00        |
|          | Clerks to the Surveyor   | { Peter Meades _____     | 150                      | 00        | 00        |
|          | General                  |                          | 60                       | 00        | 00        |
|          |                          | _____ Isaac Wolferman    | 40                       | 00        | 00        |
|          |                          | _____ Robert Crew        | 40                       | 00        | 00        |

Extraordinary



Salaries per Ann.

|                              |                            | l.  | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Extraordinary Clerks to      | { John Stapleton           | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| the Surveyor Gen. —          | { John-Peter Desmarvites-- | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Architect —                  | Andrew Jelfe               | 120 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the Works, &c. —    | George Musgrave            | 120 | 00 | 00 |
| Assistant to ditto           | Thomas Collins             | 91  | 05 | 00 |
| Purveyor —                   | William Mendes             | 120 | 00 | 00 |
| Ditto for Shipping —         | Robert Bennet              | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the Cheque —        | William Wright             | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| Overseer at Portsmouth —     | Thomas Bowerbank           | 80  | 00 | 00 |
| — Hull —                     | George Barret              | 45  | 12 | 06 |
| — Tilbury —                  | John Henly                 | 60  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | Thomas White               | 180 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerks to the Clerk of       | { Bell Jones               | 150 | 00 | 00 |
| the Ordnance —               | { Rowland Gibson           | 60  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Edward Deere             | 50  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { William Bury             | 60  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Jonathan Dowson          | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Extraordinary Clerks to      | { Edward Short             | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| the Clerk of the Ord-        | { William Lloyd            | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| nance —                      | { Charles Guill            | 40  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Henry Allen              | 40  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Benjamin Greeve          | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk to the Store-keeper —  | William Backhouse          | 150 | 00 | 00 |
|                              | Henry Offley               | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| Extraordinary Clerks to      | { William Cook             | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| ditto —                      | { Charles Smith            | 60  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Robinson                 | 40  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Charles Mason            | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk to the Cl. of Deliv. — | Thomas Rockbuck            | 150 | 00 | 00 |
| Extraordinary Clerks to      | { Leonard Weistead         | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| ditto —                      | { George Holmes            | 40  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Alexander Fort           | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Clerks to the Treasurer —    | { Fitz-Will. Plumptre—     | 150 | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { John Burton              | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| Extra. Clerk to ditto —      | James Gibbon               | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Proof-Masters —              | { John Blake jun.          | 20  | 00 | 00 |
|                              | { Jonathan Dowson          | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| Chief Engineer —             | John Verhairs              | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| Store-keeper of the Armory — | William Nicholas Esq;      | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| ... Small Arms —             | Thomas Gardiner            | 80  | 00 | 00 |
| ... Chatham. —               | George Coblett             | 120 | 00 | 00 |
| ... Upnor —                  | John Webb                  | 80  | 00 | 00 |
| ... Gravesend —              | Israel Harrison            | 160 | 00 | 00 |
| ... Woolwich —               | James Felton               | 160 | 00 | 00 |
| Store-keeper of Salt-Petre — | Edward Farmer              | 60  | 00 | 00 |

## Salaries per Ann.

|                              |                      | l.  | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----|----|----|
| Store-keeper at Sheerness    | Hugh Downman         | 80  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Windsor                  | Daniel Carty         | 75  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Portsmouth               | John Baxter          | 180 | 00 | 00 |
| --- Plymouth                 | William Dixon        | 120 | 00 | 00 |
| --- Berwick                  | John Sibbit          | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Hull                     | Ralph Jackson        | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Greenwich                | Francis Biscoe       | 80  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Portsmouth Garrison      | Walter Harford       | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- St. James's              | John Marley          | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Pendennis                | Richard Pearce       | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Clifford's Fort          | William Raper        | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Chester                  | William Wilson       | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Jersey                   | Charles Dumaresque   | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Guernsey,                | William Le Marchand  | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Woolwich Laboratory      | John Baxter senior   | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Carlisle                 | William Carlisle     | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Messenger of the Office      | Edward Farmer        | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Edinburgh                | Primrose             | 91  | 05 | 00 |
| Yeoman of Tents and Toils    | Thomas Fosbrooke     | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| Store-keeper at Sterling     | Robert Forrest       | 52  | 02 | 06 |
| His Deputy                   | John Donn            | 27  | 07 | 06 |
| Store-keeper at Fort William | Colonel Robert Read  | 73  | 00 | 00 |
| Furbusher of Small Arms      | Richard Wooldridge   | 80  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Portsmouth               | Messuires Silvesters | 52  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Hampton-Court            | John Harris          | 70  | 00 | 00 |
| --- of Swords in the Tower   | Thomas Bigglestone   | 35  | 00 | 00 |
| --- at Windsor               | John Wise            | 50  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Chester                  | William Daxon        | 36  | 10 | 00 |
| --- Plymouth                 | William Bass         | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Upnor                    | John Newell          | 06  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Berwick                  | John Pattison        | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Carlisle                 | Richard Matthews     |     |    |    |
| --- Edinburgh                | James Gibson         | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Sterling                 | Doukin Kerr          | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| --- Fort William             | James Brown          | 36  | 10 | 00 |
| Wheelwright at ditto         | Walter Galloway      | 36  | 10 | 00 |
| Yeoman of Tents and Toils    | Charles Howard       | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| Waggon-Master                | Charles Ball         | 100 | 00 | 00 |
| Bombardier                   |                      | 36  | 10 | 00 |
| Purveyor for Ships           | Robert Bennett       | 40  | 00 | 00 |

Three Armourers, at 26 l. per Annum each.

Forty-two Labourers at the Tower, at 26 l. per Annum each.

Six Labourers at Woolwich, at 26 l. per Annum each.

One Labourer at Plymouth, at 26 l. per Annum.

Six Labourers at Chatham, at 30 l. per Annum each.

Five Labourers at *Portsmouth*, at 30 l. per Annum each.  
 Seven extraordinary Labourers at *Greenwich*, at 27 l. 7 s. 6 d.  
 per Annum each.  
 Two ditto at *Gravesend*, at 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.  
 Eight ditto at *Woolwich*, at 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.  
 Eleven ditto extraordinary Labourers at *Portsmouth*, at 27 l.  
 7 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.  
 Two ditto at *Plymouth*, at 24 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. each.  
 Carter at the *Tower*, at 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. per Ann.  
 Two ditto at *Sheerness*, at 26 l. per Ann. each.  
 Commissary in *North-Britain*, *Alexander Campbell*, 91 l. 5 s. per  
 Annum each.

## NUMBER XVII.

A LIST of the Officers belonging to his MAJESTY'S  
 General Letter-Office in Lombard-street.

### POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

THE Honourable *Edward Carteret* and *Gal-* } 1000 l. per An.  
*fridus Walpole Esq;* } each.

Receiver-General, *Richard Onslow Esq;* 300 l. per Ann.

Accomptant-General, *Mr. Thomas Horne*, 300 l. per Ann.

Comptroller of the Inland-Office, *Mr. Joseph Bell*, 200 l. per Ann.

Assistant to the Comptroller, *Mr. Arnold Beeby*, 100 l. per Ann.

Secretary to the Post-Master-General, *Mr. Joseph Goodman*,  
 200 l. per Annum.

Sollicitor to the Post-Office, *Mr. Tho. Robinson*, 200 l. per Ann.

To overlook the Franks } *Mr. Rob. Parsons*, } 100 l. per Annum  
 and mis-sent Letters, } *Mr. John Jesse*, } each.

To inspect the Ac- }  
 compts, and Clerks of } *Mr. John Searle*, 90 l. per Annum.  
 the Roads Accompts, }

### Clerks of the Roads, &c.

*Mr. William Greene* Clerk of the *Chester Road*, 100 l. per Annum.

*Mr. Robert Russel*, his Assistant and Sorter,

*Mr. Robert Colcroft*, Clerk of the *North-Road*,

*Mr. John Pratt*, his Assistant and Sorter,

*Mr. Thomas Sawtell*, Clerk of the *West-Road*,

*Mr. Richard Clarke*, his Assistant and Sorter,

*Mr. . . . .* Clerk to the *Bristol-Road*,

} 60 l. per Ann.  
 each.



## Clerks to the Roads, &amp;c.

|                                                                         | Salaries per Ann.      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Lewis Yersin, his Assistant and Sorter,                             | } 60 l. per Ann. each. |
| Mr. Edmund Warren, Clerk to the Yarmouth-Road,                          |                        |
| Mr. John Jackson, his Assistant and Sorter,                             | 50 l. per Ann.         |
| Mr. Robert Giddins, Clerk to the Kent-Road,                             | 60 l. per Ann.         |
| Mr. Jabez Harris, his Assistant, &c.                                    | } 50 l. per Ann. each. |
| Mr. Hugh Hay, Clerk of the Bye-Nights,                                  |                        |
| Mr. Joseph Archer, Window-Man and Alphabet-Keeper in the Inland-Office. | } 60 l. per Ann.       |
| Mr. James Walker, Window-Man for the Bye-Days,                          |                        |
|                                                                         | } 50 l. per Ann.       |

## SORTERS.

|                                                    |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Charles Stoakes,                               | } 50 l. per Ann. each. |
| Mr. Matthew Sumpter,                               |                        |
| Mr. Samuel Kent,                                   |                        |
| Mr. John Willis,                                   |                        |
| Mr. Charles Westgarth,                             |                        |
| Mr. John Sawtell,                                  |                        |
| Mr. John Tustin,                                   |                        |
| Mr. Richard Dickerson,                             | } 40 l. per Ann. each. |
| Mr. Edward Cave,                                   |                        |
| Mr. Christopher Harris,                            |                        |
| Mr. Hugh Hughes, Clerk to the Post-Master-General, | 60 l. per              |
| Mr. Joseph Charson, Clerk to the Receiver-General, | } 50 l. per Ann. each. |
| Mr. Thomas Horne, Clerk to the Accomptant-General, |                        |

## Foreign Officers, &amp;c.

|                                                                    |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Ashburnham Frowde, Comptroller,                                | 150 l. per Annum.      |
| Mr. Gawen Nash, Alphabet-Keeper,                                   | 100 l. per Annum.      |
| Mr. Michael Beale,                                                 | } 50 l. per Ann. each. |
| Mr. Allen Lavalade,                                                |                        |
| Mr. Edmund Jones,                                                  |                        |
| Mr. Thomas Wardroper,                                              |                        |
| Mr. George Kindmash,                                               |                        |
| Mr. Francis Maurant,                                               | 40 l. per Annum.       |
| Mr. John Lesebure, as Foreign Secretary,                           | 50 l. per Annum.       |
| Mr. William Van Almonde, Manager of the Packet-Boats at the Briel, | } 120 l. per Ann.      |
|                                                                    |                        |

Foreign

One who  
Houses  
Another  
Inn.  
Another  
Mall,

Mr. Richa  
Mr. Willia  
Mr. John  
Mrs. Mart  
Mr. Franc  
Mrs. Mary  
Mrs. Mary  
Mrs. Eliza  
Mr. Samu  
Mr. Jerad  
Mr. Hump  
Mr. Gusta  
Mr. John  
Mr. John E  
Mrs. Eliza  
Mr. Thoma

To chequ  
the Let  
Seven For  
One who  
16 s. per  
Sixty-six  
One who  
at 16 s.  
The Hou  
Four Port  
The Doo  
Week.  
John Leeky  
Joseph Robe

## Foreign Officers.

|                                                                  | Salaries per Ann. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| One who brings Letters from the Receiving-Houses in Westminster. | 16 l. per Ann.    |
| Another who brings Letters from Grays-Inn.                       | 9 l. per Ann.     |
| Another who brings Letters from Pall-Mall.                       | 12 l. per Ann.    |

## Letter-Receiver

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mr. Richard Williamson,  | 16 l. per Annum.           |
| Mr. William Harvey,      | 13 l. 10 s. per Ann. each. |
| Mr. John Browne,         |                            |
| Mrs. Martha Bull,        | 10 l. per Ann. each.       |
| Mr. Francis Russell,     |                            |
| Mrs. Mary Lovell,        | 10 l. per Annum.           |
| Mrs. Mary Turner,        | 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.            |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Greswell, | 15 l. per Annum.           |
| Mr. Samuel Deinead,      | 8 l. per Annum.            |
| Mr. Jerad Selby,         | 7 l. per Annum.            |
| Mr. Humphry Lloyd,       | 12 l. per Annum.           |
| Mr. Gustavus Hacket,     | 6 l. per Annum.            |
| Mr. John Jefferys,       | 8 l. per Annum.            |
| Mr. John Harding,        | 6 l. per Annum.            |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton,   | 5 l. per Annum.            |
| Mr. Thomas Hancock,      | 15 l. per Annum.           |

To cheque and overlook the Letter Carriers, } Mr. John Stobbs, 60 l. per Annum.

Seven Foreign Letter-Carriers, at 11 s. per Week, each.

One who takes Care of the unknown and uncertain Letters, at 16 s. per Week.

Sixty-six Inland Letter-Carriers, at 11 s. per Week, each.

One who takes Care of the unknown and uncertain Letters, at 16 s. per Week.

The House-keeper, at 20 l. per Annum.

Four Porters, at 12 s. per Week, each.

The Door-keeper to the Post-Master-General, at 11 s. per Week.

John Lecky, and Joseph Roberts } Mail-makers, 150 l. per Annum.

## NUMBER XVIII.

*Officers of the Penny-Post-Office.*

Richard Frankland Esq; Comptroller, at 200 l. per Annum.  
 Edward Parsons Esq; Collector, } 70 l. per An.  
 Mr. Robert Cruttenden, Accomptant, } each.  
 Mr. John Pye, the Comptroller's Clerk, 30 l. per Annum.  
 Six Sorters, at 15 s. per Week each.  
 Eight Sub-Sorters, at 10 s. per Week each.  
 Fifty-nine Messengers, at 8 s. per Week each.  
 One ditto, at 8 s. 6 d. per Week.  
 One ditto, at 9 s. per Week.  
 And one ditto, at 11 s. per Week.

## NUMBER XIX.

*The KING's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above-  
Stairs, under the Lord-Chamberlain.*

THE most Noble Charles Lord Harold.  
 Fitz Roy, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Queensbury:  
 Lord Chamberlain. Duke of Rutland.  
 Wages 100 l. } per Ann. Earl of Suffex.  
 Board-wages 1190 l. } Earl Berkeley.  
 Vice-Chamberlain, Tho. Coke Duke of Manchester.  
 Esq; Earl of Stairs.  
 Wages, 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. } per Ann. Earl of Selkirk.  
 Board-wages, 499 l. 15 s. } Earl of Orkney.  
 Charles, Ld. Viscount Lym.

Lords of the Bed-Chamber to his  
Majesty.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Duke of Richmond.  
 Duke of Portland.  
 Viscount Lonsdale.  
 Earl of Lincoln.  
 Earl of Leicester.  
 Duke of Bridgewater.  
 Marquis of Lindsey.

The Hon. Charles Howard Esq;  
 Brigadier Dormer.  
 Colonel Cornwal.  
 Sir Gustavus Hume.  
 Colonel Kerr.  
 Colonel Tyrell.  
 The Hon. William Smith Esq;

The



The Hon. William Finch Esq;  
Colonel Fielding.  
Brigadier Honywood.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's most  
Honourable Privy-Chamber.

Sir John Chester Bar.  
Sir Edward Lawrence.  
George Isaacson Esq;  
Francis Duncombe Esq;  
Edward Leigh Esq;  
Sir Anthony Sturt.  
Thomas Dacres Esq;  
Sir Edward Coke Bar.  
John Coke Esq;  
Lewis Legrand Esq;  
James Prichard Esq;  
Gilbert Clark Esq;  
Sir John Statham.  
George Vernon Esq;  
Sir Thomas Read Bar.  
John Tryon Esq;  
Robert Apreece Esq;  
Crew Offley Esq;  
Lisle Hacket Esq;  
William Warburn Esq;  
Richard Lockwood Esq;  
Sir James Clark Kt.  
Thomas Stone Esq;  
John Crew Esq;  
Jerem. Sambrook Esq;  
Henry Grefwald Esq;  
Henry Seymour Esq;  
Sir Thomas Aston Bar.  
Sir Gilbert Pickering.  
John Morris Esq;  
John Gerrard Esq;  
Sir Cesar Child Bar.  
William Beckford Esq;  
Sir Geo. Bridges Skipwith.  
Henry Henley Esq;  
Henry Vernon Esq;  
Molton Lambard Esq;  
Jos. Wyndham Esq;  
William Shepherd Esq;  
Philip Sherrard Esq;  
Gideon Harvey Esq;

Henry Stratfield Esq;  
Courtney Crocker Esq;  
William Johnson Esq;  
William Archer Esq;  
Gabriel Ramondan Esq;  
Jo. Lanton Esq;  
Tho. Brocas Esq;  
Thomas Wright Esq;  
Richard Jackson Esq;  
Sir James Robinson Bar.  
Raper Moses Esq;  
Sir William Leman  
Robert Bosvill Esq;  
John Gisborne Esq;  
Richard Swynfen Esq;  
Sir Brook Bridges  
Peter De la Porte Esq;  
Wriotesley Betton Esq;  
Richard Lewing Esq;  
Jervas Parker Esq;  
Hon. Horace Townshend Esq;  
John Trevanion Esq;  
Arthur Hill Esq;  
Benjamin Moyer Esq;  
Sir John Werden Bar.  
Sir William Russel Bar.  
John Sambrook Esq;  
Stephen Poyntz Esq;

Cupbearers.

Walter Littleton Esq;  
John Evans Esq;  
Thomas Bowers Esq;  
Henry Green Esq;  
Wages 33 l. 6 s. per Ann. each.

Carvers.

Harry Cole Esq;  
Robert Tripp Esq;  
John Tilburgh Esq;  
Gasp. Frederick Henning Esq;  
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Gentlemen Sewers.

Charles De la faye Esq;  
Grey Longville Esq;  
Stephen

Stephen Mouricer Esq;  
John Hodges Esq;  
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Sands Esq;  
Brownlow Sherrard Esq;  
John Anderson Esq;  
Jos. Ashley Esq;  
Wages — 150 l. } each per An.  
Board-wages 50 l. }

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir William Sanderfon, Black Rod.

Charles Dalton Esq;  
Sir Thomas Brand.  
Mark-Anthony Saurin Esq;  
Wages — 20 l. } each per An.  
Board-wages 130 l. }

Assistant Gentleman-Usher.

Henry de Sauniers Esq;  
Sal. 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

James Trymer Esq;  
John Parsons Esq;  
Robert Hemington Esq;  
Cornelius Tilburgh Esq;  
Wages — 20 l. } each per An.  
Board-wages 53 l. }

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary.

Charles Bodens Esq;  
John Phillips Esq;  
Langham Edwards Esq;  
Henry Gardy Esq;  
Leonard Pinkney Esq;  
Francis Coxeter Esq;

Robert Tripp Esq;  
Thomas Hutton Esq;  
Wages — 10 l. } each per An.  
Board-wages 40 l. }

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Thomas Tate.  
Mr. Charles Crompt.  
Mr. Anthony Meek.  
Mr. Peter Quantiteau.  
Mr. Mich. Nevill.  
Mr. Philip Orrillard.  
Mr. Paul Garnier.  
Mr. Charles Nezeareau.

Wages 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. } per An.  
Bo. Wa. 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. } each.

Chamber-Keeper.

Mr. G. Powell, Wages 20 l. per Ann.

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

Mr. Abraham Kemp.  
Mr. Joseph Vickers.  
Mr. Edward Willis.  
Mr. Arnold Wallwyn.  
Wages — 2 l. } per Ann.  
Board-wages 23 l. } each.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. John Stone, jun.  
Mr. Henry Waters.  
Mr. Charles Harrison.  
Mr. John Cooper.  
Mr. Potts.  
Mr. Thomas Symons.  
Mr. Griffin Evans.  
Mr. William Chambers.  
Mr. Robert Jenkinson.  
Mr. Thomas Martin.  
Sal. 40 l. per Ann. each.

Coffer

ook II

Mr. Edw  
Mr. Mich  
Sal. 54 l.

Pages of

Mr. De G  
Mr. Sell.  
Mr. Brow  
Mr. Saxto  
Mr. Harri  
Mr. Taylo

Officers in

Grey M  
Sal. pe  
Tho. Wi  
Charles-C  
Eyre,  
Peter For  
Tho. Ma  
William  
Charles L

Standing

Mr. Hutto  
Keeper  
per An  
Mr. Man  
Keeper  
Mr. Hugg  
and R  
Lodging  
Sal. 23  
Henry L  
Mary  
Wardro  
ton.

Wardro  
Hall,  
robe.

*Coffer-Bearers.*

Mr. Edward Humphrys.  
Mr. Michael Woolrich.  
Sal. 54 l. 15 s. per Ann. each.

*Pages of the Bed-Chamber and Back Stairs.*

Mr. De Grave.  
Mr. Sell.  
Mr. Brown.  
Mr. Saxton.  
Mr. Harris.  
Mr. Taylor.

*Officers in the Removing Ward-Robe.*

Grey Maynard Esq; Yeoman.  
Sal. per Ann. 200 l.  
Tho. Williams, }  
Charles-Chester } Esqs. Grooms.  
Eyre, }  
Peter Forbes, }  
Tho. Mattox, } Esqs. Pages.  
William Keen, }  
Charles Lucas, }

*Standing Wardrobe-Keepers.*

Mr. Hutton, Standing Wardrobe-  
Keeper at St. James's; Sal.  
per Ann. 110 l.  
Mr. Mann, Standing Wardrobe-  
Keeper at Windsor-Castle.  
Mr. Huggins, Wardrobe-Keeper,  
and Keeper of the Private  
Lodgings at Hampton-Court,  
Sal. 230 l. per Ann.  
Henry Lowman Esq; and Mrs.  
Mary Lowman, Standing  
Wardrobe-Keepers at Kenning-  
ton.

————— Standing  
Wardrobe-Keeper at White-  
Hall, and Clerk of the Ward-  
robe.

Master of the Robes, William  
Lord Cadogan.  
Mr. Hancock, Yeoman.  
Samuel Pitt, }  
Daniel Macret, } Grooms.  
Robert Waller, }  
John Smith, Waiter.  
William Smith, Page.  
John Gere, Brusher.  
Henry Tyson, Messenger.

Mrs. Mary Lowman, Laundress  
of the Body-Linen.  
Wages — 189 l. } per Ann.  
Bo. Wages — 20 l. }  
Mrs. Stoken, Sempstresses, Wages  
150 l. per Annum.  
Ditto — Searcher, Wages 100 l.  
per Annum.  
Mrs. Waplington, Necessary  
Woman; Board-Wages 121 l.  
5 s. per Annum.

*Treasurer of the Chamber.*

The Honourable Charles Stan-  
hope Esq; Sal. per Ann. 314 l.  
1 s. 4 d.  
Mr. J. Keene, Clerk.

*Comptroller of the Chamber.*

Peter Nichols Esq; Sal. 150 l.  
per Annum.

*Master of the Jewel House.*

James Brudenal Esq; Sal. 450 l.  
per Annum.  
Mr. Edw. Paunce- }  
fort, Yeoman. } Sal. 106 l.  
Mr. Edward Yard- } 15 s. per  
ley, Groom. } An. each.  
Mr. Robert Sedwick, Clerk;  
Sal. 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

*Master of the Ceremonies.*

Sir Clement Cotterel Kt. Sal.  
300 l. per Annum.  
Dr. Ing-



*Dr. Inglish, Assistant, Sal. 6 s.  
8 d. per Diem.*

*Marshal. Dr. Inglish; 100 l. per  
Annum.*

*Serjeant at Arms for the City of  
London, John Barton Esq;*

*Serjeants at Arms in Waiting at  
Court.*

*Lewis Newingham Esq; Joseph  
Hall, Sebastian Thurst, Tal-  
bot Jewkes, Mark Delves,  
John Horner, Tho. Decaitz  
Esq; Sal. per An. 100 l. each.*

*Serjeant at Arms attending the  
Lord Chancellor, Francis Jeph-  
san Esq;*

*Serjeant at Arms attending the  
Lord Treasurer, Philip Ryley  
Esq;*

*Serjeant at Arms attending the  
House of Commons, Thomas  
Spence Esq;*

*Groom-Porter, Tho. Archer Esq;  
Master of the Revels, Charles  
Killegrew Esq; Sal. per Ann.  
10 l.*

*His Yeoman, Mr. Burnet, Sal.  
per Ann. 9 l. 2 s.*

*Poet Laureat, Laurence Eusden  
Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.*

*Historiographer, Thomas Madox  
Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.*

*Knight-Harbinger, Will Cowper  
Esq; Sal. 20 Marks per Ann.  
and 10 s. per Diem.*

*Secretary to the Lord Chamber-  
lain, Col. Pelham.*

*Mr. John Evans, Clerk.*

*Joseph Vicars, Office-Keeper.*

*Messengers in Ordinary.*

*Thomas Beake.*

*John Camara.*

*Thomas Newlin.*

*Enoch Mottram.*

*John Brighter.*

*Anthony Dagley.*

*Edward Spear.*

*Henry Gould.*

*Edward Gibbs.*

*Edward Davies.*

*Peter Newlin.*

*Richard Haywood.*

*George Fry.*

*Thomas Smith.*

*Jude Storer.*

*Francis Sayer.*

*William Browne.*

*John Turner.*

*George Gordon.*

*Valentine Randal.*

*Francis Ling.*

*Thomas Roberts.*

*Thomas Over.*

*John Crawford.*

*Robert Martir.*

*John Parry.*

*Daniel Chandler.*

*Joseph Smith.*

*William Parker.*

*Elias Chalke.*

*Peter John Du Commain.*

*William Squire.*

*John Hutchins.*

*John Ashlock.*

*John Warner.*

*William Mitchell.*

*Joseph Ellis.*

*Andrew Hollwall.*

*Samuel Crew.*

*Matthew Avison.*

*Sal. 45 l. per Ann. each.*

*Clerks of the Cheque to the Mes-  
sengers in Ordinary.*

*Mr. William Sharpe.*

*Mr. James Barbourn.*

*Messengers attending the Treasury.*

*Mr. John Thirkettle.*

*Mr. William Wickett.*

*Mr. Jo*

*Mr. Jose*

*Mr. Sam*

*Messeng*

*cellor,*

*Messenger*

*Kent.*

*M*

*Master of*

*cles, S*

*Mr. John*

*Mr. Rob*

*Mr. John*

*Mr. Arth*

*Mr. John*

*Mr. Tho*

*Mr. —*

*Mr. Ferd*

*Mr. John*

*Mr. Benj*

*Mr. —*

*Mr. John*

*Mr. Geor*

*Mr. Brad*

*Mr. Tho*

*Mr. Tho*

*Mr. Tho*

*Mr. Jona*

*Mr. Hen*

*Mr. Fran*

*Mr. Peter*

*Mr. Will*

*Mr. Talb*

*Mr. Hen*

*Mr. Jame*

*Sal. —*

*For Livery*

*Instrument*

*Brown.*

*Instrument*

*Organ-ma*

*Shrider*

*Physician*

*Mr. John S*

*Dr. Tancr*

*Dr. — G*

Mr. Joseph Richards.  
Mr. Samuel Clare.

Messenger to attend the Lord Chan-  
cellor, Mr. Robert Briscoe.  
Messenger of the Press, Mr. John  
Kent, Sal. per Ann. 60 l.

## MUSICIANS.

Master of Musick, Mr. John Ec-  
cles, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Banister.  
Mr. Robert King.  
Mr. John Ridgeley.  
Mr. Arthur Bradley.  
Mr. John Jones.  
Mr. Thomas Cuthbert.  
Mr. ——— Jones.  
Mr. Ferdin. Norton.  
Mr. John Williams.  
Mr. Benjamin Sale.  
Mr. ——— Wells.  
Mr. John Shore.  
Mr. George Powell;  
Mr. Bradley, jun.  
Mr. Thomas Jackson.  
Mr. Thomas Lund.  
Mr. Thomas Sexton.  
Mr. Jonathan Aleworth.  
Mr. Henry Symonds.  
Mr. Francisco Goodsens.  
Mr. Peter Randal.  
Mr. William Corbet.  
Mr. Talbot Young.  
Mr. Henry Burgeis.  
Mr. James Moore.

Sal. ——— } per Ann. each.  
For Livery. — }

Instrument-Keeper, Mr. William  
Brown, Sal. per Ann. 40 l.  
Instrument-maker, Mr. J. Walfh.  
Organ-maker, Mr. Christopher  
Shrider.

Physicians in Ordinary to his  
Majesty.

Sir John Shadwell Kt.  
Dr. Tancred Robinson.  
Dr. — Goodman.

## Apothecaries to the Person.

Mr. Daniel Graham, Sal. 275 l.  
per Ann.  
Thomas Graham, Sal. 320 l.  
per Ann.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr.  
Hugh Trimmell.

Wages ——— 53 l. 6 s. 6 d.

Board-Wages — 106 l. 13 s. 4 d.

## SURGEONS.

Ambrose Dickens Esq; Ser-  
jeant Surgeon; Sal. per Ann.  
396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Claud. Amyand Esq; King's Sur-  
geon; and Thomas Bates Esq;  
Surgeon to the Household; 280 l.  
per Ann. each.

House Keeper at White-hall,  
Piercy Kirk Esq;

—— at Windsor-Castle,  
Mrs. Anne Marriot.

—— at Kensington, Henry  
Lowman Esq; and Mrs. Mary  
Lowman.

—— at New-Market, Mr.  
Walker, Sal. 36 l. 10 s.

—— at Westminster Pa-  
lace, Mrs. Jane Incledon.

Under-House-Keeper at St. James's,  
Mr. Lamb. de Grave, {Salary  
100 l. per Ann.

—— at Hampton-Court,  
Somerset English Esq;

—— at Somerset-House,  
Thomas Hutton Esq;

Warden, Chief Justice, and Ju-  
stice in Eyre of all his Maje-  
sty's Forests, Chases, Parks,  
and Warrens on the North  
Side of Trent, Earl of West-  
morland.

Warden, Chief Justice and Ju-  
stice in Eyre of all his Maje-  
sty's Forests, Chases, Parks,  
and

and Warrens on the South Side of Trent, Earl of Tankerville.

Master Gardener of all his Majesty's Royal Gardens in England, Henry Wise Esq;

Chief Ranger and Keeper of St. James's Park, and Keeper of the Mall there, Lord Cherwynd.

Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, Sir John Vanbrugh.

Paymaster of his Majesty's Works, Charles Dartiquenave Esq;

Surveyor General of all his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Forests, Chases, Parks, Lands, Woods, &c. in England and Wales, Hugh Cholmondeley Esq;

Comptroller of his Majesty's Works in England, Sir John Vanbrugh.

Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Woods on the North Side of England, beyond the River Trent; and also of the South Side of the said River, Sir Thomas Hewet.

Clerk Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Major-General Robert Worth.

Warden and Keeper of the New Forest in the County of Southampton, and of the Duckey there; and all the Mannor and Park of Lindhurst, and the Hundred of Radburgh; and also Bailiff of Burley in New Forest, Duke of Bolton.

Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majesty's Forests of Sherwood, and Park of Folewood in the County of Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle.

Woodward and Keeper of the Underwood and Trees in the New Forest, and in the Forest of

Chute-Pambear, Ailshott, Easbear and Westbear in the County of Southampton, Joseph Hinxman Esq;

Governor of Greenwich Hospital, House-Keeper of that Palace, and Keeper of the Park there, Sir John Jennings.

Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-Park there, Henry Portman Esq;

Keeper of Windsor-Forest, and the Parks and Warrens there, Lord Cobham.

Keeper of Windsor Great and Little Park, Dutchess of Marlborough.

Keeper of Waltham Forest, Duke of Ancafter.

Keeper of Hampton-Court Park, William Young Esq;

Keeper of Audley-Inn-Park, Mr. David Robinson.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Lord Falmouth.

Serjeant-Drum-Major, John Shore Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Twelve Trumpeters.

Drum-Major, — Maugridge.

Four Kettle-Drums.

Master of the Tennis-Court, Thomas Chaplin Esq; Sal. 132

3 s. 4 d.

Master of the Barges, Mr. John Hill, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Forty-eight Water-men, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Other Servants to the King.

Lock-Smith, Mr. Francis Be well.

Card-maker, Mr. Tho. Herne

Embroiderer, Mr. Thomas Haver good.

Embellisher of Letters, Sir Thomas Brand.



Cabinet-maker, Mr. John Gumley.  
 Makers, Mr. James Moore.  
 Operator for the Teeth, Mr. Peter Hemmet.  
 Coffin-maker, Mr. William Johnson.  
 Glover, Mr. Thomas Ryder.  
 Casier, Mr. Fessier.  
 Druggist, Mr. Humph. Thayer.  
 Gunsmith, Mr. William Shaw.  
 Printer, Mr. John Baskett.  
 Harpsicord-maker, Mr. Benjamin Shade.  
 Chocolate-Maker, Mr. Tosier.  
 Linnen Draper, Mrs. Sarah London.  
 Shipwright and Barge-builder, Mr. John Coffen.  
 Orr-maker, Mr. Edw. Salloway.  
 Mathematical Instrument-maker, vacant.  
 Farrier, Mr. John Cocks.  
 Leather-gilder, Mr. Jos. Fletcher.  
 Mole-taker, Mr. John Turner.  
 Joiner of the Wardrobe, Mr. Richard Roberts.  
 Joiner of the Privy-Chamber, Mr. John Howard; Salary 19 l. 13 s. 4 d.  
 Sergeant Skinner, Mr. Nathaniel Witham.  
 Painter in Enamel, Mr. Bernard Lents-jun.  
 Hatter, Mr. Melch. Wagner.

Perfumers, Mr. Will. Wintle, Mr. Jos. Galindo.  
 Watch-maker, and Clock-maker, Mr. Will. Vick, Sal. 300 l. per Ann.  
 Surveyor of the Pictures, Mr. Peter Walton, 200 l. per Ann.  
 Principal Painter, Charles Ger-vase Esq; 200 l. per Ann.  
 Goldsmith, Mr. John Tysoe.  
 Jeweller, Nathaniel Green Esq;  
 Booksellers, Bookbinders and Stationers, Mr. Will. Churchill, and Mr. Edward Castle.  
 Serjeant Painter of all his Majesty's Works, Royal Palaces and Houses, and to the Wardrobe, Thomas Highmore Esq;  
 Master Bricklayer of all his Majesty's Works and Buildings in England, Mr. Tho. Hughes.  
 Keeper of the Royal United Library at Cotton House, Dr. Bentley.  
 Hydrographer, Edward Halley Esq;  
 Eight Under-Gardeners.  
 Ratkiller, Mr. Sam. Scubbs.  
 Stewer of Herbs.  
 Yeoman Arras-worker.  
 Taylor to the great Wardrobe.  
 Comedians, 4.  
 Tuner of the Organ.

**F E E S** due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of a Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, as paid by his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.

|                                                                              | Prince. |    |    | Earl. |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|
|                                                                              | l.      | s. | d. | l.    | s. | d. |
| To the Earl-Marshal of England —                                             | 30      | 0  | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0  |
| To Garter, Principal King at Arms —                                          | 53      | 6  | 8  | 13    | 6  | 8  |
| To Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees, at the first Creation | 0       | 0  | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0  |
| To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms —                              | 53      | 6  | 8  | 13    | 6  | 8  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber —                               | 40      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-waiters —                                      | 40      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen-Usher, Assistant —                                          | 10      | 0  | 0  | 2     | 10 | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-waiters —                                   | 40      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Corporals of the Guards —                                             | 40      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Serjeants at Arms —                                                   | 40      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Sewers of the Chamber —                                               | 14      | 0  | 0  | 5     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Musicians, Four Companies —                                           | 14      | 0  | 0  | 5     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Serjeant-Trumpeter —                                                  | 30      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Yeomen-Ushers —                                                       | 12      | 0  | 0  | 4     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Groom-Porter —                                                        | 6       | 0  | 0  | 2     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Barber —                                                              | 10      | 0  | 0  | 4     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber —                                         | 40      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Footmen —                                                             | 9       | 6  | 8  | 3     | 6  | 8  |
| To the Pages of the Chamber —                                                | 6       | 13 | 4  | 20    | 0  | 8  |
| To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber —                                      | 10      | 0  | 0  | 2     | 10 | 0  |
| To the Drums —                                                               | 6       | 13 | 4  | 2     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Ewry —                                                                | 5       | 0  | 0  | 1     | 10 | 0  |
| To the Pantry —                                                              | 4       | 0  | 0  | 1     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Master-Cook —                                                         | 6       | 13 | 4  | 2     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Buttery —                                                             | 4       | 0  | 0  | 1     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Cellar —                                                              | 4       | 0  | 0  | 1     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Porters at the Gate —                                                 | 12      | 0  | 0  | 4     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Knight-Harbinger —                                                    | 6       | 13 | 4  | 3     | 6  | 8  |
| To the Robes —                                                               | 30      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar —                                 | 12      | 0  | 0  | 4     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber —                                            | 32      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Wardrobe —                                                            | 32      | 0  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 0  |
| To the Serjeant-Porter —                                                     | 20      | 0  | 0  | 6     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers —                                     | 40      | 13 | 4  | 13    | 6  | 8  |
| To the Cook of the Privy Kitchen —                                           | 10      | 0  | 0  | 2     | 0  | 0  |
| To the Grooms of the Chamber —                                               | 16      | 0  | 0  | 4     | 0  | 0  |
|                                                                              | 703     | 6  | 8  | 202   | 3  | 0  |

Total paid by the Pr. of Wales, as above — 905 10 0

Examin'd by David Davis, Collector.

A Bill

N. B. An

# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

99

*A Bill of Homage-Fees due to the King's Servants, from every Bishop in England and Wales, upon his Promotion or Translation.*

| Earl. | l. | s. | d. |                                              | l. | s. | d.   |
|-------|----|----|----|----------------------------------------------|----|----|------|
| 0     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Lord Chamberlain                      | 10 | 0  | 0    |
| 13    | 6  | 8  |    | To the Groom of the Stole                    | 5  | 0  | 0    |
| 0     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Earl-Marshal                          | 5  | 13 | 4    |
| 13    | 6  | 8  |    | To the Secretary of State                    | 6  | 13 | 4    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Clerk of the Closet                   | 1  | 6  | 8    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber | 5  | 0  | 0    |
| 3     | 10 | 0  |    | To the Daily-Waiters                         | 5  | 0  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Assistant                             | 1  | 5  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Quarter-Waiters                       | 4  | 0  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber           | 5  | 0  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Exempts                               | 5  | 0  | 0    |
| 5     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Pages of the Presence                 | 2  | 0  | 0    |
| 5     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Grooms of the Chambers                | 2  | 0  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Sewers of the Chambers                | 2  | 0  | 0    |
| 4     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Serjeants at Arms                     | 5  | 0  | 0    |
| 2     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Heralds at Arms                       | 6  | 13 | 4    |
| 4     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Serjeant-Trumpeter and Trumpets       | 4  | 0  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Yeomen-Ushers                         | 2  | 13 | 4    |
| 8     | 3  | 6  | 8  | To the Serjeant-Porter                       | 2  | 0  | 0    |
| 20    | 0  | 8  |    | To the Porters at the Gate                   | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 2     | 10 | 0  |    | To the Knight Harbinger                      | 3  | 6  | 8    |
| 2     | 0  | 0  |    | To the King's Barber                         | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 1     | 10 | 0  |    | To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers       | 4  | 6  | 8    |
| 1     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber        | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 2     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Drum-Major                            | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 1     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Gent. of the Pantry                   | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 1     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Master-Cook                           | 1  | 5  | 0    |
| 4     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Yeomen of the Mouth                   | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 3     | 6  | 8  |    | To the Gent. of the Buttery                  | 0  | 16 | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Gent. of the Cellar                   | 0  | 16 | 0    |
| 4     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Gent. of the Ewry                     | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber              | 4  | 0  | 0    |
| 10    | 0  | 0  |    | To the Yeomen and Officers of the Robes      | 4  | 0  | 0    |
| 6     | 0  | 0  |    | To the Surveyor of the Dresser               | 0  | 10 | 0    |
| 13    | 6  | 8  |    | To the Chap. Closet-Keeper                   | 1  | 0  | 0    |
| 2     | 0  | 0  |    | To his Assistant                             | 0  | 5  | 0    |
| 4     | 0  | 0  |    | Doing Homage within the Verge                | 0  | 0  | 0    |
| 8     | 20 | 3  | 0  | Total                                        | 71 | 2  | 10 4 |

A Bill

N. B. An Archbishop's Homage-Fees are double.

To



|                                             | A Duke.  | Marquiss. | Earl.  | Viscount. | Baron. |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| To the Drums,                               | 3 6 8    | 2 13 4    | 2 0 0  | 1 10 0    | 1 0 0  |
| To the Ewry,                                | 2 10 0   | 2 0 0     | 1 10 0 | 1 5 0     | 1 0 0  |
| To the Pantry,                              | 2 0 0    | 1 10 0    | 1 0 0  | 0 15 0    | 0 10 0 |
| To the Master Cook,                         | 3 6 8    | 2 13 4    | 2 0 0  | 1 10 0    | 1 0 0  |
| To the Buttery                              | 2 0 0    | 1 10 0    | 1 0 0  | 0 15 0    | 0 10 0 |
| To the Cellar,                              | 2 0 0    | 1 10 0    | 1 0 0  | 0 15 0    | 0 10 0 |
| To the Porters at the Gate                  | 6 0 0    | 5 0 0     | 4 0 0  | 3 6 8     | 2 0 0  |
| To the Knight-Harbingers,                   | 3 6 8    | 3 6 8     | 3 6 8  | 3 6 8     | 3 6 8  |
| To the Robes                                | 15 0 0   | 13 6 8    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0     | 6 0 0  |
| To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar, | 6 0 0    | 5 6 8     | 4 0 0  | 3 4 0     | 2 8 0  |
| To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber,            | 16 0 0   | 13 6 8    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0     | 6 0 0  |
| To the Wardrobe,                            | 16 0 0   | 13 6 8    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0     | 6 0 0  |
| To the Serjeant-Porter,                     | 10 0 0   | 8 0 0     | 6 0 0  | 3 0 0     | 2 0 0  |
| To the Gentlemen and Yeomen-Harbingers,     | 10 0 8   | 17 15 7   | 13 6 1 | 10 13 4   | 8 0 0  |
| To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen,           | 8 0 0    | 6 0 0     | 4 0 0  | 3 6 8     | 2 0 0  |
| To the Grooms of the Chamber,               | 8 0 0    | 6 0 0     | 4 0 0  | 3 6 8     | 2 0 0  |
| Sum Total of each, as per Column—           | 105 10 8 | 97 5 7    | 75 2 9 | 58 17 4   | 43 8 8 |

F E E S

F E E S due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of  
several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen.

A Duke.

Marquiss.

Earl.

Viscount.

Baron.

|                                                                                                   | A Duke. | Marquiss. | Earls. | Viscounts. | Barons. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|------------|---------|
| To the Earl Marshal, for the Homage of any of the above said Degrees, at his first Creation, ———— | 0 0 0   | 0 0 0     | 0 0 0  | 0 0 0      | 5 0 0   |
| The Garter, Principal King at Arms, ————                                                          | 26 13 4 | 20 0 0    | 13 6 3 | 10 0 0     | 8 0 0   |
| To Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees, at the first Creation, ————                | 0 0 0   | 0 0 0     | 0 0 0  | 0 0 0      | 20 0 0  |
| To the King's Herald and Pursuivants of Arms ————                                                 | 26 13 0 | 20 0 0    | 13 6 8 | 10 0 0     | 8 0 0   |
| To the Gentlemen-Officers of the Privy-Chamber ————                                               | 20 0 0  | 15 0 0    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0      | 6 13 4  |
| To the Gentlemen-Officers Daily-Waiters, ————                                                     | 20 0 0  | 15 0 0    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0      | 6 13 4  |
| To the Gentlemen-Usher, Assistant, ————                                                           | 5 0 0   | 3 4 5     | 2 10 0 | 2 0 0      | 1 13 4  |
| To the Gentlemen-Officers, Quarter-Waiters, ————                                                  | 20 0 0  | 13 6 8    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0      | 6 13 4  |
| To the Corporals of the Guards, ————                                                              | 20 0 0  | 15 0 0    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0      | 6 13 4  |
| To the Serjeants at Arms, ————                                                                    | 20 0 0  | 13 6 8    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0      | 6 13 4  |
| To the Sewers of the Chamber, ————                                                                | 7 0 0   | 6 0 0     | 5 0 0  | 4 0 0      | 3 6 8   |
| To the Musicians, Four Companies, ————                                                            | 7 0 0   | 6 0 0     | 5 0 0  | 4 0 0      | 3 6 8   |
| To the Serjeant-Trumpeter, ————                                                                   | 15 0 0  | 12 0 0    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0      | 6 0 0   |
| To the Yeomen-Officers, ————                                                                      | 6 0 0   | 5 0 0     | 4 0 0  | 3 6 8      | 2 10 0  |
| To the Groom-Porter, ————                                                                         | 3 0 0   | 2 10 0    | 2 0 0  | 1 10 0     | 1 0 1   |
| To the Barber, ————                                                                               | 5 0 0   | 5 0 0     | 4 0 0  | 3 6 8      | 3 6 8   |
| To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, ————                                                          | 20 0 0  | 13 6 8    | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0      | 6 13 4  |
| To the Footmen, ————                                                                              | 4 13 4  | 4 0 0     | 3 6 8  | 2 13 4     | 2 0 0   |
| To the Pages of the Chamber, ————                                                                 | 3 6 8   | 2 13 4    | 2 0 0  | 1 13 4     | 1 0 0   |
| To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, ————                                                       | 5 0 0   | 3 6 8     | 2 10 0 | 2 0 0      | 1 13 4  |

*A Bill*

*A Bill of Fees to the King's Servants, from all Persons  
that receive the Honour of Knighthood, viz.*

|                                                   | l. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| <b>T</b> O the Earl Marshal of England            | 3  | 13 | 4  |
| To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms     | 8  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber      | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters             | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber                | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers Quarter-Waiters           | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Knight Harbinger                           | 3  | 6  | 8  |
| To the Gent. and Yeomen Harbingers                | 5  | 6  | 8  |
| To the Serjeant at Arms                           | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Robes Office                               | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber                   | 4  | 0  | 0  |
| To the King's Barbers                             | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Wardrobe-Office                            | 2  | 5  | 4  |
| To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet         | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttery            | 1  | 12 | 0  |
| To the Sewers of the Bed-Chamber                  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Grooms of the Chamber                      | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Serjeant-Porter                            | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Porters at the Gate                        | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Yeomen-Ushers                              | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Yeomen of the Mouth                        | 1  | 16 | 0  |
| To the Closet-Keeper of the Books, &c.            | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Surveyor of the Ways                       | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Surveyor of the Dresset, &c.               | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Pages of the Presence                      | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Drum-Major                                 | 0  | 12 | 4  |
| To the King's Footmen                             | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| To the King's Coachmen                            | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body | 5  | 0  | 0  |
|                                                   | 78 | 13 | 4  |

There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber 2  
34 more, if Knighted within the Verge thereof— 81 13 4

*A Bill*

Book

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Person

*A Bill of Homage-Fees due to the King's Servants, from all Towns Corporate through which his Majesty shall pass.*

|                                              | l. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters        | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Serjeants at Arms                     | 3  | 6  | 8  |
| To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters     | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Knight-Harbinger                      | 3  | 6  | 8  |
| To the Knight-Marshal                        | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Yeomen-Ushers                         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Grooms of the Chamber                 | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Serjeants and Office of the Trumpets  | 3  | 16 | 8  |
| To the Wardrobe                              | 1  | 16 | 0  |
| To the Yeomen of the Mouth                   | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Pages of the Presence                 | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Surveyors of the Ways                 | 1  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Yeomen of the Field                   | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Sewers of the Chamber                 | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Closet-Keeper                         | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Surveyor of the Dresser               | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the King's Footmen                        | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Coachmen                              | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| To the Porter at the Gate                    | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| To the Yeomen Harbingers                     | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Total                                        | 37 | 6  | 0  |

Amongst the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Presence, the Usher of the Black Rod is the first, whose Fees due to himself only, being very considerable, and very ancient, we thought the following Account of them might not be unacceptable to the publick.

*Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.*

*For Entrance.*

|                                                  | l. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| The Prince for his first Entrance into the House | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| of Peers                                         | 6  | 13 | 4  |
| an Archbishop                                    | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Duke                                             | 6  | 13 | 4  |
| Marquis                                          | 4  | 10 | 0  |
| an Earl                                          |    |    |    |

|                                                | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| The Bishops of London, Durham and Winton, each | 3         | 6         | 8         |
| of them                                        |           |           |           |
| A Bishop                                       | 2         | 10        | 0         |
| A Viscount                                     | 4         | 10        | 0         |
| A Baron                                        | 2         | 10        | 0         |

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends: And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy \_\_\_\_\_ 1 10 0

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; 'till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the Ending of the Session every Peer gives } him freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least } 2 0 0

Bishops or Barons \_\_\_\_\_ 1 0 0

*Fees due to him by Private Bills.*

Every Bill at the 1st, or before the 2d Reading — 5 0 0

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers — 2 0 0

If a Bill concerns divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, } each Person is to pay \_\_\_\_\_ 5 0 0

*Fees due to him from Commitments.*

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays } 6 13 4

Twenty Nobles a Day \_\_\_\_\_

As for this Entertainment, and all other Charges, he refers it to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.

Every inferior Person committed to him, pays } 3 6 8

Ten Nobles \_\_\_\_\_

And for his Custody every Day \_\_\_\_\_ 0 10 0

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. } as Riding Fee per Diem \_\_\_\_\_ 1 0 0

From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every } 0 6 8

Day \_\_\_\_\_

And if the Parliament be kept else-where than } at Westminster, he has an Allowance of 4 s. per Diem, } 6 8 0

as at the last Parliament at Oxford \_\_\_\_\_

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has \_\_\_\_\_

And

And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he }  
has paid by the Appellant and Defendant ——— } 2 0 0

As for his Majesty's Allowance, for Necessaries belonging to the House, it is answered by the Officers upon Demand, but he keeps himself within the Bounds of former Allowances; as thus:

From the Wood-Yard, Coals *per Diem* ——— 2 Loads.  
Charcoal, *per Diem* ——— ——— Sacks.

This is the Winter Allowance, half as much in the Summer.

From the Chandry, Torches, Sizes, Wax-Candles and Tallow-Candles are sent for as the House needeth.

From the Apothecary, Perfumes, Sweet Wafers, Urinals and earthen Pots.

From the Great-Wardrobe, the King's Allowance of Sey, of Canvass, Wooll, of Hey, Thread, Syer, Nails, and other Necessaries for making ready the House; and if more than employ'd, the Remainder is demanded, or Money taken for it.

From the Groom-Porters, all iron Necessaries, Sconces.

From the Removing Ward-Robe, Close-stools, Chamber-pots and Candlesticks; but these are sent from the Great Wardrobe by the Lord-Chamberlain's Warrant.

From the Stationers, Pens, Ink, and Paper, Pen-Knives, Service-Books, &c.

The Surveyor is to take Care of all Repairs about the House, and the Smith of all Locks and Iron-Bolts.

*Fees of Instalments of Knights of the Order.*

|                           |         |                                                               |
|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Prince 100 Marks, ——— | 66 13 4 | } Three Cushions<br>after their Instalments, are<br>his Fees. |
| A Duke, ———               | 20 0 0  |                                                               |
| A Marquis 20 Marks, ———   | 16 13 4 |                                                               |
| An Earl 20 Marks, ———     | 12 13 4 |                                                               |

The Lodge and little Park at Windsor belongs to him, as being appointed him by the Order, with the Meads thereunto belonging. The Hay is disposed of by him. The Deer being serv'd, he has the keeping of 12 Melch Kine.

The Vineyard also belongs to him, for which the King having the House for several Offices, as Gentleman-Usher in the Castle.

He hath also two Fee-Bucks, and two Fee-Does.

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employ'd, his Allowance for Ordinary and Extraordinary is from his Majesty *per Diem* 4*l*.

NUMB.



## NUMBER XX.

His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending  
in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command  
of his Grace, John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich,  
Lord Steward; with their respective Salaries and  
Board-Wages.

## Board of Green-Cloth.

|                                   |   | Per Annum. |    |    |              |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|
|                                   |   | Wages.     |    |    | Board-wages. |    |    |
|                                   |   | l.         | s. | d. | l.           | s. | d. |
| John Duke of Argyle and Green-    | } | 1          |    |    |              |    |    |
| wich, Lord Steward of His Maje-   |   | 100        | 0  | 0  | 1360         | 0  | 0  |
| sty's Household,                  |   |            |    |    |              |    |    |
| The Right Honourable Hugh Earl of | } | 123        | 14 | 8  | 1076         | 5  | 4  |
| Cholmondely, Treasurer,           |   |            |    |    |              |    |    |
| William Pultney, Esq; Cofferer,   |   | 100        | 0  | 0  | 400          | 0  | 0  |
| Paul Methuen, Esq; Comptroller,   |   | 107        | 17 | 6  | 1092         | 2  | 6  |
| Conyers Darcy, Esq; Master of the | } | 66         | 13 | 4  | 433          | 6  | 8  |
| Household,                        |   |            |    |    |              |    |    |
| Hon Rich. Sutton,                 | } | 44         | 6  | 8  | 455          | 13 | 4  |
| Sir Rob. Corbet, Bar,             |   |            |    |    |              |    |    |
| Gyles Earle,                      | } | 44         | 6  | 8  | 455          | 13 | 4  |
| Robert Bristow,                   |   |            |    |    |              |    |    |
|                                   |   |            |    |    |              |    |    |

## Accounting-House.

|                           |                 |   |    |   |    |    |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|----|---|----|----|---|
| Luder Spicemaker, }       | Women, each—    | 5 | 0  | 0 | 73 | 0  | 0 |
| John Holbech, }           |                 |   |    |   |    |    |   |
| Peter Campbell, }         | Grooms, each—   | 2 | 13 | 4 | 54 | 15 | 0 |
| William Paul, }           |                 |   |    |   |    |    |   |
| Edward Philips, Messenger |                 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6  | 8 |
| Edward Davis, }           | Chamber keepers |   |    |   | 19 | 6  | 8 |
| Meredith Lloyd, }         |                 |   |    |   |    |    |   |

## Bake-House.

|                    |               |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|--------------------|---------------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| John Clark, Yeoman | Grooms, each— | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Henry Nartloe, }   |               |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| John Allen, }      |               |   |    |   |    |   |   |

## Pantry.

|                                  |               |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman | Grooms, each— | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Charles Justice, }               |               |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| John Gould, }                    |               |   |    |   |    |   |   |

Cellar.

Richa  
Franci  
Henry  
James  
Willia  
Charles  
James  
Stora

Peter C  
John C  
Tanden  
den,  
Samuel  
Thomas

Richard

John D  
Andrew  
Hugh M

Peter Be  
Charles  
William

Jane Gu  
Table a

Henry L  
James Ec  
John Difi  
Clud An  
William  
Henry Ey  
Manuel F  
William C  
Joseph L  
John Sell  
Thomas Y  
Clud An  
John Tho  
Richard L  
William V  
Anthony

Cellar.

Per Annum.

|                                |                               | Wages. |    |    | Beard-wages. |    |     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----|----|--------------|----|-----|
|                                |                               | l.     | s. | d. | l.           | s. | d.  |
| Richard Dalton, Gent.          | —                             | 11     | 8  | 1½ | 48           | 11 | 10½ |
| Francis Burnis,                | Teomen, each—                 | 5      | 0  | 0  | 45           | 0  | 0   |
| Henry Allen,                   |                               |        |    |    |              |    |     |
| James Strong,                  |                               |        |    |    |              |    |     |
| William Smith,                 | Grooms, each—                 | 2      | 13 | 4  | 37           | 6  | 8   |
| Charles James,                 |                               |        |    |    |              |    |     |
| James Cockburne, Keeper of the | Store-Cellar, 100 l. per Ann. |        |    |    |              |    |     |
|                                |                               |        |    |    |              |    |     |

Buttery.

|                       |               |    |    |   |    |    |     |
|-----------------------|---------------|----|----|---|----|----|-----|
| Peter Campbell, Gent. | —             | 11 | 8  | 1 | 48 | 11 | 10½ |
| John Clay, Yeoman     | —             | 5  | 0  | 0 | 45 | 0  | 0   |
| Tandens Van, San-     | Grooms, each— | 2  | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6  | 8   |
| den,                  |               |    |    |   |    |    |     |
| Samuel Beard,         |               |    |    |   |    |    |     |
| Thomas Paitfield,     |               |    |    |   |    |    |     |

Spicery.

|                               |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|
| Richard D'Avenant, Esq; Clerk | — | 16 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 |
|-------------------------------|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|

Confessionary.

|                         |   |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| John Du Commune, Yeoman | — | 5 | 0  | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Andrew Ferie, Yeoman    | — | 5 | 0  | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Hugh Montfort, Groom    | — | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 8 |

Chory.

|                               |   |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|-------------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Peter Berry, Gent. and Yeoman | — | 11 | 8  | 1½ | 48 | 11 | 10½ |
| Charles Calmell, Yeoman       | — | 5  | 0  | 0  | 45 | 0  | 0   |
| William Brown, Groom          | — | 2  | 13 | 4  | 37 | 6  | 8   |

Laundress.

|                                  |                           |    |   |   |     |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----|---|---|-----|---|---|
| Jane Gunthorpe, Laundress of the | Table and Household Linen | 20 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
|                                  |                           |    |   |   |     |   |   |

King's Kitchen.

|                                      |   |    |    |    |     |    |     |
|--------------------------------------|---|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|
| Henry Lowman, Esq; Chief Clerk       | — | 44 | 6  | 8½ | 205 | 13 | 4½  |
| James Eckerfall, Esq; Second Clerk   | — | 11 | 18 | 1½ | 138 | 11 | 10½ |
| John Dissell, Esq; first Master Cook | — | 11 | 8  | 1½ | 138 | 11 | 10½ |
| Claud Arnaud, second Master Cook     | — | 11 | 8  | 1½ | 138 | 11 | 10½ |
| William Daniel, Yeoman of the Mouth  | — | 5  | 0  | 0  | 55  | 0  | 0   |

|                    |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
|--------------------|---------------|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| Henry Evans,       | Teomen, each— | 5 | 0  | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0  |
| Manuel Hicks,      |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| William Calhoune,  |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Joseph L'Meray,    | Grooms, each— | 2 | 13 | 4 | 47 | 6 | 6½ |
| John Sells,        |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Thomas Wells,      |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Claud Arnaud, jun. |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| John Thornburgh,   |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Richard Dissell,   |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| William Ward,      |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |
| Anthony Fröling,   |               |   |    |   |    |   |    |

Cellar.

Alexander

|                             |   | Per Annum.                       |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----|--------------|----|----|-----|-----|---|
|                             |   | Wages.                           |    | Board-wages. |    |    |     |     |   |
|                             |   | l.                               | s. | d.           | l. | s. | d.  |     |   |
| Alexander Labell,           | } | Children, each--                 |    | 2            | 10 | 0  | 28  | 0   | 0 |
| John Frazier,               |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Jos. Godwin,                |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Nicholas Howard,            |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Charles Weston,             |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Charles Jordan,             | } | Scourers, each -                 |    | 2            | 0  | 0  | 28  | 0   | 0 |
| Thomas Lister,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| John Hobbs,                 |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Samuel Edmonds,             |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| John Dick,                  |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Jo. Eatwell,                | } | Turnbroaches, }<br>each          |    |              |    |    | 30  | 0   | 0 |
| John Wheeler,               |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| John Fosbrook,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Edward Green,               |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Robert Mosley,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Daniel Hellacher,           | } | Door-keepers, }<br>each          |    |              |    |    | 33  | 0   | 0 |
| John Morrison,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| William Gamul,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Larder.                     |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| John Whildon,               | } | Yeomen, each—                    |    | 5            | 0  | 0  | 45  | 0   | 0 |
| John Morrison,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Mich. Clifton,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Charles Marrisot,           |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Simon Laponge,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
|                             |   | Grooms, each—                    |    | 2            | 13 | 4  | 37  | 6   | 8 |
| Alcaterp.                   |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| James Halsey, Esq; serjeant |   |                                  | 11 | 8            | 1½ | 48 | 11  | 10½ |   |
| John Price, Esq;            | } | Joint Clerks—                    |    | 6            | 13 | 4  | 113 | 6   | 8 |
| Sir An. Westcombe,          |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| William Price,              |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
|                             |   | Yeoman of the }<br>Salt Staves } |    | 5            | 0  | 0  | 10  | 0   | 0 |
| Doultery.                   |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| John Shaw, Esq; Clerk       |   |                                  | 6  | 13           | 4  | 73 | 6   | 8   |   |
| Thomas Rutter, Yeoman       |   |                                  | 6  | 0            | 0  | 45 | 0   | 0   |   |
| Thomas Ackres, Groom        |   |                                  | 2  | 13           | 4  | 37 | 6   | 8   |   |
| James Doig, Groom           |   |                                  | 2  | 13           | 4  | 37 | 6   | 8   |   |
| Scalding House.             |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Henry York, Yeoman          |   |                                  | 5  | 0            | 0  | 45 | 0   | 0   |   |
| William Spicer,             | } | Grooms, each—                    |    | 2            | 13 | 4  | 37  | 6   | 8 |
| Hugh Parry,                 |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Bastry.                     |   |                                  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |
| Thomas Salter, Yeoman       |   |                                  | 5  | 0            | 0  | 45 | 0   | 0   |   |
| Thomas Brown, Groom         |   |                                  | 2  | 13           | 4  | 37 | 6   | 8   |   |
| Edward Allen, Groom         |   |                                  | 2  | 13           | 4  | 37 | 6   | 8   |   |
| John Burden, Salfary-man    |   |                                  |    |              |    | 30 | 0   | 0   |   |
| William Murray, Furner      |   |                                  |    |              |    | 30 | 0   | 0   |   |

Bo  
San  
Joh  
Jam  
Rob  
Fra  
M.  
Tho  
Wil  
Rich  
John  
Edw  
Some  
John  
Thom  
Peter  
Luke  
Robert  
John  
Charl  
Danie  
Willia  
Willia  
Richar  
James  
Robert  
Mich.  
Philip  
Adam  
Edgar  
For a  
Adam  
John M  
Henry  
Edgar  
Richard  
David  
Richard  
Willia



## Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

109

## Scullery.

Per Annum.

|                        |                  | Wages. |    |    | Board-wages. |    |    |
|------------------------|------------------|--------|----|----|--------------|----|----|
|                        |                  | l.     | s. | d. | l.           | s. | d. |
| Samuel Cardell, Yeoman | _____            | 9      | 0  | 0  | 45           | 0  | 0  |
| John Levett, Yeoman    | _____            | 5      | 0  | 0  | 45           | 0  | 0  |
| James Cockburne, Groom | _____            | 2      | 13 | 4  | 37           | 6  | 8  |
| Robert Chambers, Page  | _____            | 2      | 0  |    | 33           | 0  | 0  |
| Francis Thompson, Page | _____            | 2      | 0  | 0  | 33           | 0  | 0  |
| M. Hilton, Servant     | _____            | 2      | 0  | 0  | 33           | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Bott,           | } Children, each | 2      | 0  | 0  | 33           | 0  | 0  |
| Will. Calhonne,        |                  |        |    |    |              |    |    |
| Richard Turner,        |                  |        |    |    |              |    |    |
| John Bamford,          | } Pan-keepers, } |        | 30 |    | 0            |    |    |
|                        | } each }         |        |    |    |              |    |    |

## Wood-ward.

|                           |                 |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| Edward Parson, Esq; Clerk | _____           | 6 | 13 | 4 | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Somerset English, Yeoman  | _____           | 5 | 0  | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| John Nash,                | } Grooms, each— | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Thomas Talmash,           |                 |   |    |   |    |   |   |

## Harbingers.

|                                 |                 |    |   |    |    |   |   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----|---|----|----|---|---|
| Peter La Roche, Gent. Harbinger | —               | 11 | 8 | 1½ | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Luke Darington,                 | } Yeomen, each— | 5  | 0 | 0  | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Parsons,                 |                 |    |   |    |    |   |   |
| John Campbell,                  |                 |    |   |    |    |   |   |
| Charles Steward,                |                 |    |   |    |    |   |   |

## Almonry.

|                        |       |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|------------------------|-------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| Daniel Whitton, Yeoman | _____ | 5 | 0  | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| William Slatter, Groom | _____ | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 8 |

## Doors at the Gate.

|                                  |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| William Cavendish, Esq; Serjeant | _____            |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| Richard Miller,                  | } Yeomen, each—  | 5 | 0  | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| James Lovett,                    |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| Robert Vernon,                   |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| Mich. Meebourne,                 |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| Philip Hanchett,                 | } Grooms, each — | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Adam Bagshaw,                    |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| Edgar Packer,                    |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |

For a Servant, each 10 l. per Annum.

## At Somerset-House.

Adam Dunkerly,  
John Meakins,  
Henry Pinkney,  
Edgar Parker.

## Cartakers.

|                  |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|------------------|------------------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| Richard Fielder, | } Yeomen, each—  | 5 | 0  | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| David Kilmayne,  |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
| Richard Withey,  | } Grooms, each — | 2 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| William Rice,    |                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |

Tail-

## Hail-Cartakers.

Per Annum.

Wages.

Board-Wage.

|                   |            | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. |
|-------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Charles Lloyd,    | } Each ——— | 2  | 13 | 4  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Anthony Bruce,    |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Arnold Van-Boeke, |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |

## Officers of the Hall.

|                |                          |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| William Paul,  | } Daily Wait-ers, each — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| John Philipps, |                          |   |   |   |    |   |   |

## Marshalls.

|                                     |                         |    |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|---|---|
| Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshal, |                         | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Will. Burleigh,                     | } Marshal's Men, each — | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeffery Frankland,                  |                         |    |   |   |
| William Agar,                       |                         |    |   |   |
| Richard Hotskis,                    |                         |    |   |   |
| Ja. Wallington,                     |                         |    |   |   |
| Jo. Martin,                         |                         |    |   |   |

## Uerge.

|                                  |   |    |   |    |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|----|---|----|---|---|
| John Hardisty, Clerk ———         | 6 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| Robert White, Coroner ———        | 6 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| Samuel Shore, Cock and Cryer ——— |   |    |   | 20 | 0 | 0 |

## Bread-Bearer.

|                |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| Samuel Lee ——— | 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
|----------------|---|---|---|----|---|---|

## Wine-Porters.

|                                                                          |            |   |   |   |     |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---|---|---|-----|----|---|
| Edward Hosier,                                                           | } Each ——— | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 |
| John Leader,                                                             |            |   |   |   |     |    |   |
| James Wright, Turncock, at Kenlington, ———                               |            |   |   |   | 25  | 0  | 0 |
| ..... Humphry, Bell-Ringer at Kenlington, ———                            |            |   |   |   | 25  | 0  | 0 |
| ..... Wheelright, Cart-loader, ———                                       |            |   |   |   | 20  | 0  | 0 |
| John Whiteoff, Watchman at St. James's, ———                              |            |   |   |   | 27  | 7  | 6 |
| Thomas Hypsley, Cleaner of the Sess-Pools, ———                           |            |   |   |   | 55  | 12 | 6 |
| Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding }<br>Pheasants at Hampton-Court, |            |   |   |   | 200 | 0  | 0 |

## Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. Herbert Price.

Mr. Luder Spicemaker.

Mr. William Yonge.

Mr. John Skinner.

To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Edward Arnold.

To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Sedgwick.

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

## Butchers.

|                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fishmongers, Charles Madock, Will. Watson, and Robert Lane. |
| Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, and Anthony Wibird.              |
| Linen Drapers, John Day, and Henry Warcop.                  |

Grocer,

*Greaser, Miles Harper.*  
*Oylman, Robert Burton.*  
*Brewer, William Hucks, Esq;*  
*Butchers, Robert Bland and Thomas Bryer.*  
*Purveyor of the Bacon, William Wayte.*  
*Brazier, } Robert Sparkes.*  
*Ironmonger, }*  
*Printer, Robert Nicholson.*  
*Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Rutter and William Wateridge.*

## NUMBER XXI.

A LIST of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the EXCHEQUER, and other Officers.

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Treasurer.

THE Right Honourable Robert Walpole Esq;

George Bailie Esq;

Sir Charles Turner.

William Young Esq;

George Doddington Esq;

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable Robert Walpole Esq;

Secretaries of the Treasury.

..... Scroop Esq;

| Horatio Walpole Esq;

Four Chief Clerks.

Christopher Tilson Esq;

| Kenry Keilsal Esq;

William Lowndes jun. Esq;

| Mark Frecker Esq;

Ten Under Clerks.

Edward Webster

| John Robinson

Thomas Bowen

| Christopher Lowe

Robert Burnbury

| Charles Lowndes

Charles Chevallier

Per Lebeupe

Chamber-Keeper, Thomas Mann.

Messenger of the Chamber, Thomas Thurbettie.

Four



Four Messengers attending the Receipt of the Exchequer.

Joseph Richards  
John Barrett

Samuel Clarke  
Thomas Lowther

## A LIST of the Officers of his Majesty's Receipt of EXCHEQUER.

### Auditor's Office.

Auditor, the Right Honourable, George Earl of Halifax.

Chief Clerk, William Ireland Esq;

His Clerk, Henry Bury.

Clerk of the Debentures, Alexander Chocks Esq;

Clerk of the Registers, Nathaniel Cawdrey, Gent.

Messenger, Edward Milward.

### For managing Exchequer Bills.

Chief Clerk, Edmund Ball Esq;

Other Clerks, { Thomas Fletcher, } Gent.  
                  { Abraham Ball, }

### In the Annuity-Offices.

Chief Clerk, John Droe Esq; | Chief Clerk, Will. Beevor Esq;

### Other Clerks,

William Wright, sen. Gent.

Conley Windham Gent.

John Mulcaster Gent.

William Wright, jun. Gent.

John Dawson Gent.

Messenger, William Betts.

### Other Clerks,

John Frampton Gent.

Edward Cowper Gent.

Charles Segar Gent.

Messenger, Henry Hodgson.

### Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers.

Thomas Railton Esq;

Thomas Cremer Gent.

} Clerk, Robert White Gent.

Porter at the Gate, Edward Milward.

### Clerk of the Pells, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, Robert Walpole, jun. Esq;

His Deputy, Thomas Sadler Esq;

First Clerk, James Morris Esq;

Clerk of the Exits, Thomas Withers Gent.

Clerk of the Declarations, *George Bryers* Gent.Clerk of the Patent, &c. *Nathaniel Blackberry* Esq.Recording and Engrossing Clerk, *John Smith* Gent.Clerk, *Jonathan Smith* Gent.

## In the Annuity Pell-Offices.

Chief Clerk, *Edward Fleetwood* Esq.

## Other Clerks.

*Edward Symondson* Gent.*Richard Glyd* Gent.*Edward Newton* Gent.*Edmund Britiffe* Gent.Chief Clerk, *James Nicholson* Esq.

## Other Clerks.

*John Smith* Gent.*Peter Daud* Gent.*George Spooner* Gent.*John Fearn* Gent.*John Sherman* Gent.

## The Four Tellers, and their Clerks.

## First Teller.

*George Treby* Esq.His First Clerk, *George Turbill* Esq.Second Clerk, *John Stockwell* Gent.

## Other Clerks.

*Charles Alder* Gent.*John Walworth* Gent.

## Second Teller.

The Right Honourable Lord

*William Powles*.His First Clerk, *John Grainger* Esq.

## Other Clerks.

*Christopher Gerrard* Gent.*Henry Walter* Gent.*Lawrence Squibb* Gent.

## Third Teller.

The Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord Onslow.His Deputy and first Clerk, *Samuel Edwards* Esq.

## Other Clerks.

*John Wingfield* Gent.*Robert Pennant* Gent.*Barrell Smith* Gent.*John Spicer* Gent.

## Fourth Teller.

The Honourable *George* Lord Parker.His Deputy and first Clerk, *Lancelot Burton* Esq.Second Clerk, *Robert Stiles* Gent.

## Other Clerks.

*Edward Wharton* Gent.*Robert Hindley* Gent.*John Parker* Gent.

## PORTERS.

*Rene Brebani**John Robinson*.*Thomas Hawthorne*.

## The Chamberlains and Officers of the Tally-Court.

Sir Simeon Stewart Bart. | Sir William Ashburnham Bart.  
 His Deputy, Patrick Leslie Gent. | His Deputy, John Lawton, Gent.  
 Tally-Writer, Hopron Haynes Esq;  
 Assistant-Clerk, Robert Manning Gent.  
 Clerk of the Introitus, John Aubrey Gent.  
 Tally-Cutter, John Taylor Esq;  
 Usher of the Exchequer, Samuel Edwin Esq;  
 His Chief Clerk, John Edwin Esq;  
 Clerk, John Harver Gent.  
 Yeoman-Usher, John Wilkinson.

## NUMBER XXII.

## Master of the Great Wardrobe.

JOHN Duke of Montague, Salary 2000 l. per Annum.  
 Thomas Dummer Esq; Deputy 300 l. per Annum.  
 Edmund Dummer Esq; Clerk of the Office, besides several under  
 Officers and Tradesmen.

## NUMBER XXIII.

A LIST of the Officers and Servants of his Majesty's  
Stables, viz.

Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse.

|                                                              | Per Annum       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                              | l. s. d.        |
| The Honourable Francis Negus Esq; Gentleman of the Horse,    | 800 0 0         |
| The Honourable Henry Berkeley Esq; Avenar and Clerk Martial; | 256 0 0         |
| Francis Negus Esq;                                           | 260 0 0         |
| Henry Berkeley Esq;                                          | each, — 300 0 0 |
| Thomas Panton Esq;                                           |                 |
| The Lord Aylmer,                                             |                 |
| Peter Wentworth Esq;                                         |                 |
| Henry Pultney Esq;                                           |                 |
| William Cecill Esq;                                          |                 |
| Equeries.                                                    |                 |

Boo

Pages  
notEquer  
Crow

Serjea

Yeoma

Superv

Superv

Riding

Yeomen

Clerk o

Clerk o

Store-ke

Esquire

Yeoman

Serjeant

Marshal

Yeoman

Coach-m

Coach-m

Coach-m

Coach-m

Coach-m

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Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 115

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Per Annum. | l.  | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----|----|----|
| Pages of Honour, { Sir Will. Irby Bart.<br>Guilf Killigrew, Esq;<br>Walter Villers Esq;<br>Archib Carmichael, Esq;                                                                                                           | each, —    | 260 | 0  | 0  |
| Equeries of the Crown Stable, { Henry Foubert Esq;<br>Peter-Voyer Richaussee Esq;                                                                                                                                            | each, —    | 256 | 0  | 0  |
| Serjeant of the Carriages, Robert Manning Esq;                                                                                                                                                                               | —          | 86  | 0  | 0  |
| Yeoman of the Carriages, John Gravenor                                                                                                                                                                                       | —          | 36  | 0  | 0  |
| Supervisor of the Highways, William Watkins Esq;                                                                                                                                                                             | —          | 82  | 0  | 0  |
| Supervisor of the Stables, Ambrose Norton Esq;                                                                                                                                                                               | —          | 120 | 0  | 0  |
| Riding Surveyor, Thomas Bowen Esq;                                                                                                                                                                                           | —          | 30  | 0  | 0  |
| Yeomen Riders, { John Seymour,<br>John Burton,                                                                                                                                                                               | each, —    | 130 | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk of the Avery, John Gardner Gent.                                                                                                                                                                                       | —          | 125 | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk of the Stables, Robert Maybank Gent.                                                                                                                                                                                   | —          | 224 | 0  | 0  |
| Store-keeper, Nathaniel Bridgewater Gent.                                                                                                                                                                                    | —          | 93  | 0  | 0  |
| Esquire Sadler, John Rawlins,                                                                                                                                                                                                | —          | 98  | 0  | 0  |
| Yeoman Sadler, James Tickner,                                                                                                                                                                                                | —          | 36  | 0  | 0  |
| Serjeant Farrier, Thomas Darlow,                                                                                                                                                                                             | —          | 98  | 0  | 0  |
| Marshal Farrier, John Lickfold                                                                                                                                                                                               | —          | 50  | 0  | 0  |
| Yeoman Farrier, Nathaniel Preston,                                                                                                                                                                                           | —          | 36  | 10 | 0  |
| Coach-makers, { Richard Phillips,<br>Edmund Auberry,<br>Christopher Capper,                                                                                                                                                  | each —     | 18  | 0  | 0  |
| Purveyors, { James Vezian,<br>Thomas Clarke,<br>William Morrison,                                                                                                                                                            | each, —    | 47  | 0  | 0  |
| Riding Purveyor, John Hutchinson Esq;                                                                                                                                                                                        | —          | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| Mews-keeper, James Lewis,                                                                                                                                                                                                    | —          | 36  | 0  | 0  |
| Stable-keepers, { Thomas Bowen,<br>Samuel Thornley,<br>Henry Baorh,<br>Francis Sturgis,<br>Richard Hays,                                                                                                                     | each, —    | 36  | 0  | 0  |
| Footmen, { Thomas Barnard,<br>John Barnard,<br>David Morris,<br>Thomas Hardin,<br>William Nightingal,<br>John Cooper,<br>Henry Vane,<br>John Hatt,<br>Richard Smith,<br>Henry Cockson,<br>George Caulton,<br>William Heaton, | each, —    | 53  | 0  | 0  |

\* H 2 Coach-

Per Annum. l. s. d.

|                                                |                                    |          |       |      |   |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------|------|---|
| Coachmen,                                      | Edward Brockhurst,                 | each, —  | 65    | 0    | 0 |
|                                                | James Smedley,                     |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Andrew Milham,                     |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | John Salter,                       |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | John Tupps,                        |          |       |      |   |
| Postillions,                                   | Clement Harris,                    | each, —  | 30    | 0    | 0 |
|                                                | Charles Anthony,                   |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | George Kilburne,                   |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | George Henham,                     |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | John Hunt,                         |          |       |      |   |
| Helpers,                                       | James Garland,                     | each, —  | 30    | 0    | 0 |
|                                                | Thomas Williams,                   |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Thomas Plowman,                    |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | James Fouch,                       |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Robert Benham,                     |          |       |      |   |
| Chairmen,                                      | Thomas Fernhill,                   | each, —  | 42    | 0    | 0 |
|                                                | John Miller,                       |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Philip Godson,                     |          |       |      |   |
| Chaise-helpers,                                | Nicholas Smith,                    | each, —  | 30    | 0    | 0 |
|                                                | James Smedley,                     |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | John Blythe,                       |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Adam Milburne,                     |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Benjamin Goddin,                   |          |       |      |   |
| Grooms,                                        | Philip Lyon,                       | each, 36 | For a | 60   | 0 |
|                                                | Michael Adamson,                   |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Philip Humble,                     |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | George Raile,                      |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | George Coats,                      |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | John Sawley,                       |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Edm. Tarrant,                      |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Robert Anderson,                   |          |       |      |   |
| Bottle Groom,                                  | George Barke,                      | For a    | 24    | 60   | 0 |
|                                                | John Gosden,                       |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | John Evans,                        |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | John Peach, for himself and Horse, |          |       |      |   |
|                                                | Gentleman-Armorer, Lewis Barber,   |          |       |      |   |
| Page of the Back-Stairs, Peregrine Forrest,    |                                    |          |       | 31   | 0 |
| Porter of the Mews, Thomas Phipps,             |                                    |          |       | 18   | 0 |
| Messenger of the Avery, Nathaniel Bridgewater, |                                    |          |       | 15   | 0 |
| Tregonnel Frampton Esq; for keeping ten        |                                    |          |       | 1000 | 0 |
| Race Horses at Newmarket,                      |                                    |          |       |      |   |

NUM

NUMBER XXIV.

*The Earl-Marshal and Hereditary-Marshal of England, with the Deputy Marshal (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.*

**H**IS Grace *Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England.*

*Talbot Telwerton, Earl of Suffex, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber, his Deputy.*

Kings at Arms.

*John Anstis Esq; Garter, Principal King of Arms of Englishmen, and Chief Officer of Arms of the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

*Knox Ward Esq; Clarenceux King of Arms.*

*Peter Le Neve Esq; Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the Northern Parts of England.*

The Marches of these two Principal Kings, are divided by the

HERALDS.

*Piers Mauduit Esq; Windsor.*

*John Hasket Esq; Lancaster.*

*John Warburton Esq; Somerset.*

*John Dugdale Esq; Mowbray Herald Extraordinary.*

*Richard Mawson Gent. Portcullis.*

*James Green Gent. Bluemantle.*

*Edward Stibbs Esq; Chester.*

*Charles Whingates Esq; Richmond.*

*Philip Jones Esq; York.*

*Arthur Shepherd Gent. Rouge-*

*dragon.*

*..... Rougecroix vacant.*



## NUMBER XXV.

*A LIST of the Knights Companions of the most Honourable Order of the BATH, as seated in their Stalls.*

| On the Right Hand.                       | On the Left Hand.               |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>The SOVEREIGN.</i>                  | 1 <i>Prince WILLIAM.</i>        |
| 2 <i>Duke of Montague, Great Master.</i> | 2 <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>      |
| 3 <i>Duke of Manchester.</i>             | 3 <i>Lord Burford.</i>          |
| 4 <i>Earl of Leicester.</i>              | 4 <i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>     |
| 5 <i>Earl of Deloraine.</i>              | 5 <i>Earl of Halifax.</i>       |
| 6 <i>Earl of Suffex.</i>                 | 6 <i>Earl of Pomfret.</i>       |
| 7 <i>Lord Nassau Pawlet.</i>             | 7 <i>Viscount Torrington.</i>   |
| 8 <i>Lord Malpas.</i>                    | 8 <i>Lord Glennorchy.</i>       |
| 9 <i>Lord Delawar.</i>                   | 9 <i>Lord Clinton.</i>          |
| 10 <i>Lord Walpole.</i>                  | 10 <i>Sir Spencer Compton.</i>  |
| 11 <i>Sir William Stanhope.</i>          | 11 <i>Sir Coniers Darcy.</i>    |
| 12 <i>Sir Thomas Lumley Sanderson.</i>   | 12 <i>Sir Paul Methuen.</i>     |
| 13 <i>Sir Robert Walpole.</i>            | 13 <i>Sir Robert Sutton.</i>    |
| 14 <i>Sir Charles Wills.</i>             | 14 <i>Sir John Hobart, Bar.</i> |
| 15 <i>Sir William Gage, Bar.</i>         | 15 <i>Sir Robert Clifton.</i>   |
| 16 <i>Sir Michael Newton.</i>            | 16 <i>Sir William Yonge.</i>    |
| 17 <i>Sir Tho. Watson Wentworth.</i>     | 17 <i>Sir John Monson.</i>      |
| 18 <i>Sir William Morgan.</i>            | 18 <i>Sir Thomas Coke.</i>      |
| 19 <i>Earl of Inchequeen.</i>            | 19 <i>Viscount Tyrconnel.</i>   |

Honou-  
Stalls.

A LIST of the Knights Companions of the most Honourable Order of the BATH, with their Esquires and Principal Officers.

## Knights of the BATH.

## ESQUIRES.

|                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 PRINCE William —      | Honourable Henry Ballandine  |
|                         | Edmund Blomberg              |
|                         | Courthope Clayton            |
| 2 Great Master —        | Charles Montagu              |
|                         | Hugh Bethell                 |
|                         | Charles Montagu              |
| 3 Duke of Richmond —    | Matthew Snow                 |
|                         | Martin Folkes                |
|                         | Thomas Hill                  |
| 4 Duke of Manchester —  | Charles Edwin                |
|                         | Savil Cust                   |
|                         | Francis Hildersley           |
| 5 Lord Burford —        | William Hall                 |
|                         | Charles-James Kirk           |
|                         | Anthony Cornish              |
| 6 Earl of Leicester —   | William Rollinson            |
|                         | Solomon Durell               |
|                         | John Myster                  |
| 7 Earl of Albemarle —   | John Huggins, jun.           |
|                         | William Sanderson            |
|                         | Samuel Needham               |
| 8 Earl of Deloraine —   | William Battine              |
|                         | Daniel Petteward             |
|                         | ..... Kneod                  |
| 9 Earl of Hallifax —    | Fermer Lisse                 |
|                         | John Roberts.                |
|                         | John Robinson, eldest Son of |
|                         | Sir James Robinson           |
| 10 Earl of Suffex —     | Simon Degge                  |
|                         | Daniel Houghton              |
|                         | Stephen-Martin Leake         |
| 11 Earl of Pomfret —    | Charles Fielding             |
|                         | John Temple                  |
|                         | Edmund Allen                 |
| 12 Lord Nassaw Panlet — | Richard Aldworth             |
|                         | John Michell of Kingston     |
|                         | Russell, in Dorset           |
|                         | John Bromfeild               |

- |                                     |                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 Viscount Torrington —            | Robert Osborn, <i>third Son of</i><br>Sir John Osborn, <i>Bar.</i> |
|                                     | William Beecher                                                    |
|                                     | Edmund Bramston                                                    |
| 14 Lord Malpas —                    | John Mohun                                                         |
|                                     | George Walter                                                      |
|                                     | Francis Columbine                                                  |
| 15 Lord Glennorchy —                | Frederick Thom                                                     |
|                                     | Thomas Bruce                                                       |
|                                     | John Orlibar                                                       |
| 16 Lord Delawar —                   | ..... Scawen, <i>eldest Son of</i><br>Sir Thomas Scawen            |
|                                     | John Dive                                                          |
|                                     | John Lazoche                                                       |
| 17 Lord Clinton —                   | Sir William Dudley, <i>Bar.</i>                                    |
|                                     | Henry Latton                                                       |
|                                     | Joseph Fortescue                                                   |
| 18 Lord Walpole —                   | Major George Sawyer                                                |
|                                     | Cosby Philipps                                                     |
|                                     | Thomas Copleston                                                   |
| 19 Sir Spencer Compton —            | William Fisher of Suffolk                                          |
|                                     | Thomas Parker                                                      |
|                                     | John Noel                                                          |
| 20 Sir William Stanhope —           | Sir Thomas Samwell                                                 |
|                                     | John Neale                                                         |
|                                     | William Hawley, <i>3d Son of</i><br>Edward Lord Hawley             |
| 21 Sir Coniers Darcy —              | Coote Molefworth                                                   |
|                                     | Thomas Robinson                                                    |
|                                     | William Robinson                                                   |
| 22 Sir Thomas-Lumley<br>Sanderfon — | Thomas Wichcot                                                     |
|                                     | Thomas Revell                                                      |
|                                     | Henry Talbot                                                       |
| 23 Sir Paul Methuen —               | Richard Frankland                                                  |
|                                     | Thomas Holdip                                                      |
|                                     | John Johnson                                                       |
| 24 Sir Robert Walpole —             | Francis Fane                                                       |
|                                     | Edward-Louisa Man                                                  |
|                                     | John Fowle                                                         |
| 25 Sir Robert Sutton —              | Thomas Hutchinson                                                  |
|                                     | John Bristowe                                                      |
|                                     | Christian Cole                                                     |
| 26 Sir Charles Wills —              | Alexander Rose                                                     |
|                                     | Francis Williamson                                                 |
|                                     | Joseph Gascoyne                                                    |
| 27 Sir John Hobart —                | Henry Kelsall                                                      |
|                                     | John Coppin                                                        |
|                                     | William Morden                                                     |



- |                              |   |                                                            |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 28 Sir William Gage          | — | { John Gage<br>Edward Weston<br>John Board                 |
| 29 Sir Robert Clifton        | — | { Francis Wheeler<br>George Baker<br>Solomon Ashley        |
| 30 Sir Michael Newton        | — | { George Crowle<br>Christopher Wyvill<br>Tomas-Lee Dummer  |
| 31 Sir William Yonge         | — | { Philip Lloyd<br>Thomas Beale, jun.<br>Thomas Martin      |
| 32 Sir Tho. Watson Wentworth | — | { Thomas Wentworth<br>George Wentworth<br>Godfry Wentworth |
| 33 Sir John Monson           | — | { Philip Monson<br>George Short<br>William Duckett         |
| 34 Sir William Morgan        | — | { William Burdon<br>Alexander Chooke<br>Nehemiah Griffith  |
| 35 Sir Thomas Coke           | — | { Ralph Wilbraham<br>Worc. Wilson<br>John Raworth          |
| 36 Earl of Inchequeen        | — | { William Knight<br>William Boyle<br>Robert Barry          |
| 37 Viscount Tyrconnell       | — | { John-James-Richard Middleton<br>Nevil King<br>John Cooke |

Principal OFFICERS.

*The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester Dean of Westminster, and Dean of this Order.*

*Grey Longueville, Esq; Bath King of Arms*

*John Anstis, junior, Genealogist of the Order.*

*Edmund Sawyer, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Order.*

*Edward Montagu, Esq; Secretary of the Order.*

*Edward Yonge, Esq; Register of the Order.*

NUMB.

## NUMBER XXVI.

*His MAJESTY'S Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners.*

The Institution, Nature, and Quality, of this Honourable Band cannot be more justly represented, than in the following Letter from Lord *George Hunsden* to King *James*, before he came into *England*, upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*.

*Most Mighty and most Gracious Liege and Sovereign.*

A MONG many other Honours and Duties which I do owe unto the Memory of my late dear deceased Sovereign, this is not the least; that it pleased her Majesty, upon the Decease of my Lord and Father, and who also enjoy'd the same honourable Office, to grace me with the Captainship of her Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners; which Place and Dignity I have, to this present, enjoy'd: For the further Continuance whereof, I humbly desire to understand your Majesty's Direction, and withal do think it a Matter agreeable to my Duty and Allegiance, plainly and truly to inform your Majesty of the Institution, Nature, Quality and Service of this Honourable Band: They are, in all, fifty Gentlemen, besides my self, Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Checque and Gentleman Harbinger, chosen out of the best and ancientest Families of *England*, and some of them Sons to Earls, Barons, Knights, and Esquires, Men thereunto especially recommended for their Worthiness and Sufficiency, without any Stain or Taint of Dishonour or Disparagement in Blood. Her Majesty, and other Princes her Predecessors, have found great Use of their Service, as well in the Guard and Defence of their Royal Persons, as also in sundry other important Employments, as well Civil as Military, at home and abroad; insomuch as it hath served them always, as a Nursery, to breed up Deputies of *Ireland*, Ambassadors into foreign Parts, Councillors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of Places, and Commanders in the Wars both by Land and Sea: Withal, I cannot omit to signify unto your Majesty their Alacrity and Affection, wherewith, upon the Decease of her Highness, they did embrace your Majesty's Title and Cause; insomuch, that, upon my Motion, they did most willingly offer themselves to a strong and settled Combination, by solemn Oath and Vow, to defend and prosecute

‘cure your Majesty’s lawful Right and Title, by themselves,  
 ‘their Friends, Allies and Followers (being no contemptible  
 ‘Portion of this Kingdom) to the last Drop of their Blood,  
 ‘against all Impugners whatsoever; with which humble and  
 ‘dutiful Desires of theirs to serve your Majesty, I thought  
 ‘it my Part and Duty to acquaint you, and withal humbly  
 ‘desire to know your Majesty’s Pleasure and Resolution as  
 ‘concerning them: I have caused them to remain all about  
 ‘the Court, with their Horses, Armour and Men, to attend  
 ‘the Body of our late Royal Mistress; and being generally  
 ‘all desirous to wait upon your Majesty at your Entry into  
 ‘this Kingdom, as those that wou’d he loth to be second  
 ‘to any in all obsequious and serviceable Duties to your  
 ‘Majesty, wherein I humbly desire your Majesty’s further  
 ‘Direction.

*And even to desire Almighty God, &c.*

*The Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners.*

*Salaries per Ann.*

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Charles Duke of St. Albans, Captain    | 1000 00 00 |
| William Seymour Esq; Lieutenant        | 500 00 00  |
| William Wynne Esq; Standard-Bearer     | 310 00 00  |
| George Turner Esq; Clerk of the Cheque | 120 00 00  |

*GENTLEMEN-PENSIONERS.*

Gentlemen of the  
 Band, who wait  
 in *Lady-Day* and  
*Michaelmas* Quar-  
 ters.

Gregory Westcombe  
 William Westcombe  
 Henry Trent  
 Thomas Stansal  
 Peter Power  
 James Barnard  
 John Grubb  
 Nathaniel Lambert  
 Nicholas Blowing  
 George Bellamy  
 William Gisborne  
 Paul Lovelace  
 Henry Barnesley  
 Richard Sankey

Esqrs.

Gentlemen of the  
 Band, who wait  
 in *Midsummer* and  
*Christmas* Quar-  
 ters.

Nicholas Arnold  
 Paul Colton  
 John Crouch  
 John Dagwell  
 William Woods  
 William Morley  
 William Houghton  
 Thomas Newman  
 Richard Farborough  
 . . . . .  
 Henry Cowper  
 William Taylor  
 Ralph Thorowgood  
 Sir Andrew Chadwicke, Knt.

Esqs.

*Jeremiah*



Jeremiah Wilkes

John Taylor

John Hind

Edward Compton

Thomas Smith

Chamberlain Allatt

Esqs.

Henry Kentish

Adam Woolley

Owen Jones

George Maddison

Henry Allen

Thomas Pennyman

Esqs.

James and Arthur Moor Esquires, Pay-Masters.

Mr. Matthew Goffett, Gentleman Harbinger.

Mr. William Baldwin, Axe-Keeper.

## NUMBER XXVII.

A LIST of the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guards,  
and their Officers.

|                                         | Sal. per Ann. | l.   | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|------|----|----|
| <b>J</b> OHN Earl of Leicester, Captain | —             | 1000 | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Wyndham Esq; Lieutenant          | —             | 500  | 0  | 0  |
| Andrew Charleton Esq; Ensign            | —             | 300  | 0  | 0  |
| Edward Stanley Esq; Clerk of the Cheque | —             | 150  | 0  | 0  |
| Francis Clark Esq;                      |               |      |    |    |
| Thomas Whitmore Esq;                    |               |      |    |    |
| Solomon Ashley Esq;                     |               |      |    |    |
| John Laroche Esq;                       |               |      |    |    |
| Corporals, each                         |               | 150  | 0  | 0  |

## YEOMEN-USHERS.

1. Robert Janaway,
2. Benjamin Potter,
3. Richard Sampson,
4. Thomas Griffith,
5. Richard Prescott,
6. Francis Sprigg,
7. Richard Tarrant,
8. George Causey,

each, per Ann. 50 0 0

## WAITERS.

WAITERS.

1.  
William Brown,  
Thomas Dyson,  
James Holland,  
William Coates,  
Thomas Collins,  
Robert Parsons,  
John Pritchard,  
Samuel Spencer,  
John Waters,  
Thomas Sephton,  
John Bentley,

2.  
George Thorpe,  
Michael Scott,  
William Adams,  
George Hallum,  
John Hall,  
William Howard,  
Richard Seville,  
Samuel Phillips,  
Richard Walker,  
John Cookson,  
John Moor,

3.  
George Hewster,  
Daniel Cole,  
John Cassell,  
John Vaughan,  
Thomas Howell,  
Isaac Hufdey,  
George Dearden,  
Francis Rigg,  
Thomas Lyfter,  
George Walker,  
Hudson Street,

4.  
Tobias Cocks,  
John Sansom,  
Bryan Tismond,  
John Wilkinson,  
John Hardcastle,  
Peter Lawrance,

Nicholas Gurr,  
Nathaniel Blunt,  
William Drinker,  
Mark Muns,  
Robert Ekins,

5.  
James Marshall,  
Benjamin Hall,  
James Coppin,  
Bartholomew Haro,  
Joseph Webb,  
Charles Headen,  
Richard Webb,  
Daniel Bangs,  
Edward Talbott,  
William Gardiner,  
John Cox,

6.  
Peter Waggoner,  
John Guifmond,  
Uriah Petty,  
John Ireland,  
William Moodie,  
William Butler,  
George Bolton,  
Richard Pate,  
John Hammett,  
Thomas Lowe,  
William Cowderoy,

7.  
William Palmer,  
Samuel Clawson,  
Edward Hart,  
James Watfon,  
William Blilmer,  
Thomas Sparrow,  
Hugh Marshall,  
John Coles,  
John Chapman,  
Richard Butler,  
Thomas Wate,

John

8.

John Stacey,  
Robert Reyner,  
Joseph Shepherd,  
Jonas Kendrick,  
Daniel Teaze,

James Pateffield,  
James Goodfriend,  
John Hubbard,  
Nathaniel Collins,  
John Smith,  
Mich. Ramy.

To each of these Waiters, 40 l. per Annum.

N. B. These four, which make up the hundred Men, are excused from Duty.

Robert Manning,  
William Blackmore,  
Bryan Willcock,  
George Tanton.

A LIST of the Teoman Hangers and Bedgoers, which officiate in both Places.

Samuel Clawson,  
Thomas Sparrow,  
William Coates,  
William Adams,  
Nicholas Gurr,  
Nathaniel Blunt,  
Will. Blackmore,  
James Coppin,

Teomen-Hangers, 10 l. per Annum, each.

Teomen-Bedgoers, 10 l. per Annum, each.

## NUMBER XXVIII.

A LIST of the General Officers.

Generals.

EARL of Cadogan, General  
Earl of Portmore  
Earl of Orkney

Lieutenant Colonels. *Generals*

Lord Cholmley  
Lieutenant General Compton  
Lord Shannon  
Lord Carpenter

Lieutenant General Macartney  
Lord Cobham  
Earl of Stair  
Lieutenant General Wills.

Major



*Major-Generals.*

Major General *Wynn*  
Major General *Whetham*  
Major General *Tatton*  
Major General *Sabine*

Major General *Pearce*  
Major General *Evans*  
Major General *Wade*

*Brigadier-Generals.*

Brigadier *Russel*  
Brigadier *Bisset*  
Lord *John Kerr*  
Brigadier *Gore*  
Brigadier *Honywood*  
Brigadier *Grove*  
Earl of *Deloraine*  
Brigadier *Mead*  
Brigadier *Wheeler*

Lord *Mark Kerr*  
Brigadier *Nappier*  
Brigadier *Warring*  
Brigadier *Dalzell*  
Brigadier *Munden*  
Brigadier *Dormer*  
Brigadier *Crofts*  
Lord *Langford*

NUMBER XXIX.

*General Staff-Officers.*

Paymaster General, Right Honourable *Spencer Compton* Esq;  
Secretary at War, Honourable *Henry Pelham* Esq;  
His Deputy, *Richard Arnold* Esq;  
Commissary General, *John Gumley* Esq;  
Deputy Commissary General, Sir *Anthony Westcombe* Bar.  
Sir *Philip Meadows* } Comptrollers of the Accompts  
Honourable *James Bruce* Esq; } of the Army.  
Their Secretary, *Marmaduke Bealing* Esq;  
Physician General, Sir *Hans Sloane*.  
Surgeon-General, *Alexander Inglis*.  
Adjutant-General, Colonel *Wentworth*.  
Quartermaster-General, Colonel *John Armstrong*.  
Paymaster to the Officers Widows, *Thomas Spence* Esq;

NUMB.

## NUMBER XXX.

A LIST of all the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors in his Majesty's Troops of Guards, Granadier Guards, Regiments of Horse Dragoons and Foot in Great Britain.

| COLONELS.                   |                        | Lieutenant COLONELS.      | MAJORS.                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Horse. Gr. G. Horse Guards. | Lord Herbert           | 1st L. Col. J. Blathwayt  | 1st Maj. Ja. Cholmondeley |
|                             | Earl of Hertford       | 2d L. Col. John West      | 2d Maj. Will. Compton     |
|                             | Earl of Cholmondeley   | 1st L. Col. H. Cornwall   | 1st Maj. Lewis Dives      |
|                             | Lord Forrester         | 2d L. Col. Sir S. Leonard | 2d Maj. Phil. Roberts     |
|                             | John Fane Esq;         | 1st L. Col. Christ. Kein  | 1st Maj. John Mohan       |
|                             | Henry Berkley Esq;     | 2d L. Col. John Mohun     | 2d Maj. G. Cholmondeley   |
|                             | Duke of Bolton         | 1st L. Col. Fr. Burton    | 1st Maj. James Garth      |
|                             | Lord Cobham            | 2d L. Col. Rich. Pyot     | 2d Maj. Ja. Haldane       |
|                             | Lord Londonderry       | John Cope Esq;            | Will. Godolphin Esq;      |
|                             | Major General Wade     | Alexand. Hubert Esq;      | William Duckett Esq;      |
| Dragoons.                   | Brigadier Hump. Gore   | Francis Bynz Esq;         | John Wywill Esq;          |
|                             | Col. James Campbell    | Humphrey Bland Esq;       | Patrick Lisle Esq;        |
|                             | Lord Carpenter         | Rich. Whitworth Esq;      | Francis Naizon Esq;       |
|                             | Major General Evans    | Thomas Hull Esq;          | Will. Bellendine Esq;     |
|                             | Earl of Stairs         | George Benson Esq;        | Samuel Speed Esq;         |
|                             | Colonel William Ker    | Sir Robert Hay            | William Erskine Esq;      |
|                             | Colonel Churchill      | Joshua Guest Esq;         | Samuel Foley Esq;         |
|                             | Brigadier Honywood     | John Browne Esq;          | Thomas Gery Esq;          |
|                             |                        | Alex. Montgomery Esq;     | James Gardiner Esq;       |
|                             |                        | Thomas Fowke Esq;         | Matthew Stenart Esq;      |
| Foot Guards.                | Earl of Cadogan        | Charles Pawlet Esq;       | Philip Gery Esq;          |
|                             | Earl of Scarborough    | Arch. Hamilton Esq;       | John Suckling Esq;        |
|                             | Earl of Dunmore        | Major General Tatton      | 1st Maj. Brig. Ruffel     |
|                             | Colonel Peircy Kirke   | Sir Adolph. Oughton       | 2d Maj. John Guile        |
|                             | Lieutenant Gen. Wills  | James Scott Esq;          | 1st Maj. J. Robinson      |
|                             | Col. Charles Cadogan   |                           | 2d Maj. John Folliot      |
|                             | Brigadier Grove        | William Grahame Esq;      | 1st Maj. Ja. St. Claire   |
|                             | Col. Edw. Montague     | Alexander Rose Esq;       | 2d Maj. John Darby        |
|                             | Major Gen. Wherham     | Thomas Saville Esq;       | Peter Heart Esq;          |
|                             | Colonel Jasper Clayton | Franc. Columbine Esq;     | Alexander Deane Esq;      |
| Inval. Col. Edmund Fielding | Colonel Henry Harrison | Herbert Lawrence Esq;     | John Tucker Esq;          |
|                             | Earl of Delorain       | James Long Esq;           | Scipio Duroure Esq;       |
|                             | Lieut. Gen. Macartney  | Robert Reading Esq;       | Richardson Pack Esq;      |
|                             | Major Gen. Sabine      | Will. Handasyde Esq;      | Lewis Ormsby Esq;         |
|                             |                        | Will. Robinson Esq;       | John Laforey Esq;         |
|                             |                        | Christoph. Ruffel Esq;    | Anthony Ligonier Esq;     |
|                             |                        | --- Handasyde Esq;        | Samuel Sleight Esq;       |
|                             |                        | Earl of Rorhes            | Tho. Talmarth Esq;        |
|                             |                        | Abra. Devisscher Esq;     | --- Hawley Esq;           |
|                             |                        | --- Pinfold Esq;          | George Keighley Esq;      |
| NUM                         |                        | Newtham Piers Esq;        | --- Farcy Esq;            |
|                             |                        | --- Mead Esq;             | --- Trice Esq;            |
|                             |                        | --- Archer Esq;           | Will. Wansbrough Esq;     |
|                             |                        | Alexand. Gordon Esq;      | --- Pollexfen Esq;        |
|                             |                        |                           | --- Cobb Esq;             |
| NUM                         |                        |                           | Samuel Forster Esq;       |
|                             |                        |                           |                           |

NUM

Colonels and  
Granadier  
Foot in

MAJORS.

Ja. Cholmondy  
Will. Compton  
Lewis Dives  
Phil. Roberts  
John Mohan  
G Cholmondy  
James Garth  
Ja Haldane  
Dolphin Esq  
Ducker Esq  
Wywill Esq  
Lisle Esq  
Naizon Esq  
ellendine Esq  
Speed Esq  
Erskine Esq  
Foley Esq  
Gery Esq  
Gardiner Esq  
w Stuart Esq  
Gery Esq  
ucking Esq  
Brig. Ruffel  
John Guile  
J. Robinson  
John Folliot  
Ja. St. Claire  
John Darby  
heart Esq  
der Deane Esq  
ucker Esq  
Duroure Esq  
lson Pack Esq  
Ormsby Esq  
aforey Esq  
ny Ligonier Esq  
Sleigh Esq  
almarsh Esq  
Hawley Esq  
Keightley Esq  
Farcy Esq  
Trice Esq  
ansbrough Esq  
Pollexfen Esq  
Cobb Esq  
Forster Esq

Dates of the Commissions of GENERALS.

| As Generals.                                            | As Lt. Gen.                                | As Maj. Gen.                                               | As Brigadiers. | As Colonels.                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| EARL of Portsmouth<br>Earl of Orkney<br>Earl of Cadogan | 31st Jan. 1711.<br>Ditto<br>12 July, 1717. | 9 March, 1707.<br>Ditto<br>1st Jan. 1707.<br>10 Jan. 1708. | 23 Aug. 1704.  | 1st Mar. 1718.<br>25 April, 1694. |

Dates of the Commissions of Lieutenant-Generals.

| As Lt. Gen.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | As Maj. Gen.                                                                                                              | As Brigadiers.                                                                                                             | As Colonels.                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Earl Cholmondeley<br>* Lieutenant-General Withers<br>Lieutenant-General Compton<br>Lord Shannon<br>Lord Carpenter<br>Lieutenant-General Macartney<br>Lord Cobham<br>Earl of Stairs<br>Lieutenant-General Wills | 1st Jan. 1701.<br>1st Jan. 1707.<br>Ditto<br>1st Jan. 1708.<br>1st Jan. 1711.<br>Ditto<br>Ditto<br>Ditto<br>16 Nov. 1715. | 9 March, 1707.<br>1st Jan. 1707.<br>Ditto<br>1st Jan. 1707.<br>15 Sept. 1708.<br>1st Jan. 1708.<br>Ditto<br>Ditto<br>Ditto | 1st June, 1697.<br>9 March, 1707.<br>Ditto<br>25 Aug. 1704.<br>25 Dec. 1705.<br>Ditto<br>1st June, 1706.<br>Ditto<br>Ditto |

NUM



*Dates of the Commissions of Major-Generals.*

|                     | As Maj. Gen.                 | As Brigadiers.               | As Colonels.                 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Major-General Wynne | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{8}{9}$ . | 1st June, 1706.              | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ . |
| Whetham             | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{8}{9}$ . | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{6}{7}$ . | 29 Aug. 1702.                |
| Tatton              | Ditto                        | Ditto                        | 1st Mar. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ . |
| Sabine              | Ditto                        | Ditto                        | Ditto                        |
| Pearce              | Ditto                        | Ditto                        | 10 April, 1703.              |
| Evans               | Ditto                        | Ditto                        | Ditto                        |
| Wade                | 3 Octob. 1714.               | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{7}{8}$ . | 27 Aug. 1704.                |

*Dates of the Commissions of Brigadiers.*

|                       |                              |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Brigadier Ruffel      | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{8}{9}$ . | 19 Octob. 1704.              |
| Brigadier Bisset      | Ditto                        | 20 Octob. 1704.              |
| Major General Whetham | Ditto                        | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ . |
| Lord John Ker         | Ditto                        | 13 Mar. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ .  |
| Brigadier Gore        | Ditto                        | 11 April, 1705.              |
| Brigadier Honeywood   | 19 Sept. 1710.               | 27 May, 1709.                |
| Brigadier Grove       | 12 Feb. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ . |
| Brigadier Mead        | Ditto                        | Ditto                        |
| Brigadier Wheeler     | Ditto                        | Ditto                        |
| Lord Mark Ker         | Ditto                        | Ditto                        |
| Brigadier Moncall     | Ditto                        | Ditto                        |
| Brigadier Nappier     | Ditto                        | 1st June, 1706.              |
| Brigadier Waring      | Ditto                        | 24 June, 1706.               |
| Brigadier Dalzell     | Ditto                        | 1st Aug. 1706.               |
| Brigadier Munden      | Ditto                        | 16 Sept. 1706.               |
| Brigadier Dormer      | Ditto                        | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{6}{7}$ . |
| Brigadier Crofts      | Ditto                        |                              |
| Lord Longford         | 1st Jan. 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ . | 26 Aug. 1708.                |
| Earl of Deloraine     | 1st Jan. 170 $\frac{8}{9}$ . | 1st Mar. 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ . |

NUMB.

## NUMBER XXXI.

*An Account of the Establishment of the Guards, Garrisons,  
and Land Forces in Great Britain, &c.*

*The Staff-Officers, and their Pay.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d.               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|------------------|
| Paymaster General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0                |
| Secretary to the Forces                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0                |
| Two Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, }<br>at 750 l. per Annum each                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | _____     | 4  | 2  | 2                |
| Commissary General of the Masters, 1 l. 5 s. 8. d. $\frac{1}{2}$<br>per Diem; whereof 150 l. per Ann. is to be paid<br>out of the Day's Pay allow'd by the Establish-<br>ment to Chelsea Hospital. To the Deputy Com-<br>missary General, 1 l. 3 s. To six Deputy Com-<br>missaries, 10 s. each per Diem. To one Deputy<br>Commissary in North Britain, 10 s. per Diem.<br>One Deputy at Jersey and Guernsey, 2 s. and 6 d.<br>per Diem. One for Scilly, 1 s. and 4 d. per Diem,<br>and two Clerks at 2 s. and 6 d. each | _____     | 5  | 19 | 4                |
| Judge Advocate General, for himself, 15 s. and<br>his Clerk 2 s. 6 d. and his Deputy at Jersey and<br>Guernsey, 2 s. 6 d.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0                |
| Adjutant General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0                |
| Quarter-Master General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0                |
| Physician General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | _____     | 0  | 10 | 0                |
| Surgeon General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | _____     | 0  | 10 | 0                |
| Chaplain General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | _____     | 0  | 6  | 8                |
| Secretary to the Comptrollers of the Accompts of<br>the Army                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | _____     | 0  | 16 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Secretary to the Forces in North-Britain                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | _____     | 0  | 10 | 0                |
| Clerk of the Courts Martial in North Britain                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | _____     | 0  | 7  | 6                |
| Deputy Quarter-Master General                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | _____     | 0  | 10 | 0                |
| Two Aids de Camp to the General, at 10 s. per<br>Diem each                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0                |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | _____     | 19 | 12 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Contingencies upon Account                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | _____     | 27 | 7  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

*His Majesty's First Troop of Horse Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Lord Herbert, consisting of 181 Gentlemen, Officers included.*

|                                                                 | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|
| Captain _____                                                   | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| In lieu of his Servants _____                                   | _____     | 0  | 16 | 0  |
| Two Lieutenants, each 15 s. _____                               | _____     | 1  | 10 | 0  |
| In lieu of their Servants, 16 s. each _____                     | _____     | 1  | 12 | 0  |
| Cornet _____                                                    | _____     | 0  | 14 | 0  |
| In lieu of his Servants _____                                   | _____     | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| Two Exempts, each 12 s. _____                                   | _____     | 1  | 4  | 0  |
| In lieu of one Servant among them _____                         | _____     | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| Four Brigadiers, each 10 s. _____                               | _____     | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Four Sub-Brigadiers, each 5 s. _____                            | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Chaplain _____                                                  | _____     | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| Adjutant _____                                                  | _____     | 0  | 7  | 0  |
| Surgeon 6 s. and one Horse to carry his Chest, 2 s. _____       | _____     | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| Four Trumpeters, 5 s. each _____                                | _____     | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Kettle Drummer _____                                            | _____     | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| One Hundred and Fifty-six private Gentlemen, at 4 s. each _____ | _____     | 3  | 14 | 0  |
| Total for the First Troop —                                     |           | 45 | 6  | 8  |

*The Second, Third, and Fourth Troop of Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Hertford, the Earl of Cholmondeley, and the Lord Forrester, consist of the like Numbers, and amount in all to Five Hundred Forty-three Gentlemen, Officers included.*

N. B. That the Pay of the Second, Third, and Fourth Troop of Horse Guards, each consisting of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Troops above-mentioned, amounts to

|                             |       |     |   |   |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|---|---|
| per Diem _____              | _____ | 136 | 0 | 0 |
| Total for the four Troops — |       | 181 | 6 | 8 |



*His Majesty's First Troop of Granadier Guards, commanded by the Honourable Colonel Fane, consisting of One Hundred Seventy Six Men, Officers included.*

|                                                           | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|
| Captain and Colonel                                       | —         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| In lieu of his Servants                                   | —         | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Colonel                        | —         | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| In lieu of his Servants                                   | —         | 0  | 7  | 6  |
| Major, for himself and Horse, and in lieu of his Servants | —         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Two Lieutenants and Captains, 12 s. each                  | —         | 1  | 4  | 0  |
| In lieu of their Servants                                 | —         | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Guidon and Captain                                        | —         | 0  | 11 | 0  |
| In lieu of his Servant                                    | —         | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Two Sub-Lieutenants, 10 s. each                           | —         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Chaplain                                                  | —         | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| Surgeon, 6 s. and 2 s. for a Horse to carry his Chest     | —         | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| Adjutant                                                  | —         | 0  | 7  | 0  |
| Six Serjeants, 4 s. each                                  | —         | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| Six Corporals, 3 s. each                                  | —         | 0  | 18 | 0  |
| Four Drummers, 2 s. 6 d. each                             | —         | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Four Hautboys, ditto                                      | —         | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| One Hundred and Forty Five private Men, 2 s. 6 d. each    | —         | 18 | 2  | 6  |
| Total for this Troop                                      | —         | 29 | 8  | 8  |

The Second Troop of Granadier Guards, commanded by the Honourable Colonel Berkley, consisting of the like Numbers; the Pay is the same; so that the Total of the two Troops of Granadier Guards amounts to 58 17 4

And the Total of the four Troops of Horse Guards 181 6 8

Marshal to the Horse and Granadier Guards — 0 7 0

Total for the Horse and Granadier Guards per Diem 240 11 0

*His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by the Duke of Bolton, consisting of Nine Troops of Thirty one effective private Men in each. In all, Three hundred and forty six Men, Officers included.*

*Field and Staff Officers.*

|                             |   |   |    |       |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----|-------|
| Colonel, as such            | — | 0 | 12 | 0     |
| In lieu of his Servants     | — | 0 | 7  | 6     |
| Lieutenant-Colonel, as such | — | 0 | 8  | 0     |
| Major, as such              | — | 0 | 5  | 6     |
| Chaplain                    | — | 0 | 6  | 8     |
| * I 3                       |   |   |    | Adju- |

|                       | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|-----------|----|----|----|
| Adjutant              | —         | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Surgeon and his Horse | —         | 0  | 6  | 0  |
| Kettle-Drummer        | —         | 0  | 3  | 0  |

2 13 2

## One Troop.

|                                            |   |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------|---|---|----|---|
| Captain 10 s. and two Horses 2 s. each     | — | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| In lieu of his Servants                    | — | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| Lieutenant 6 s. and two Horses 2 s. each   | — | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| In lieu of his Servants                    | — | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Cornet 5 s. and two Horses 2 s. each       | — | 0 | 9  | 0 |
| In lieu of his Servants                    | — | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Quarter-Master 4 s. and 2 s. for his Horse | — | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| In lieu of his Servant                     | — | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| Two Corporals, 3 s. each                   | — | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| Trumpeter                                  | — | 0 | 2  | 8 |
| Thirty-one Men, 2 s. 6 d. each             | — | 3 | 17 | 6 |

Total— 7 5 2

|                                                               |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Allowance to Widows                                           | — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Allowance to the Colonel for Cloathing lost by }<br>Deserters | — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Allowance to the Captain for Recruits, &c.                    | — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Allowance to the Agent                                        | — | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Total— 8 0 2

N. B. The Pay of eight Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the Troops above-mention'd, amounts to

64 1 4

Total for this Regiment— 74 5 0

His Majesty's own Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Cobham, consisting of nine Troops of 29 each, five private Men in each. In all 328 Men, Officers included.

## Field and Staff-Officers.

|                             |   |   |    |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----|---|
| Colonel, as such            | — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants         | — | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel, as such | — | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Major, as such              | — | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Chaplain                    | — | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| Adjutant                    | — | 0 | 5  | 0 |

2

Surgeon

|                       | <i>Per Diem.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Surgeon and his Horse | _____            | 0         | 6         | 0         |
| Kettle-Drummer        | _____            | 0         | 3         | 0         |

Total— 2 13 8

*One Troop.*

|                                                            |       |   |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|----|---|
| Captain 10 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each       | _____ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                                        | _____ | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| Lieutenant 6 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each     | _____ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                                        | _____ | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Cornet 5 <i>s.</i> and 2 Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each           | _____ | 0 | 9  | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                                        | _____ | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Quarter-Master 4 <i>s.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> for a Horse     | _____ | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| In lieu of a Servant                                       | _____ | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| Two Corporals 3 <i>s.</i> each                             | _____ | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| Trumpeter                                                  | _____ | 0 | 2  | 8 |
| 29 effective private Troopers 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each | _____ | 3 | 12 | 6 |

Total— 7 0 2

|                                                          |       |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|
| Allowances to Widows                                     | _____ | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c. | _____ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.                       | _____ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| To the Agent                                             | _____ | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Total— 7 15 2

N.B. The Pay of eight Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers, at the same Rates as the Troop above-mentioned, amounts to

62 1 4

Total for this Regiment—72 10 2

The Regiment of Horse commanded by Major General Wade, consisting of six Troops of 29 effective private Men in each, amounts in all to 220 Men, Officers included.

*One Troop.*

|                                                        |       |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|----|---|
| Captain 10 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each   | _____ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                                    | _____ | 0 | 7  | 6 |
| Lieutenant 6 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each | _____ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                                    | _____ | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Cornet 5 <i>s.</i> and two Horses 2 <i>s.</i> each     | _____ | 0 | 9  | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                                    | _____ | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Quarter-master 4 <i>s.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> a Horse     | _____ | 0 | 6  | 0 |
| In lieu of his Servant                                 | _____ | 0 | 2  | 6 |

\* I 4

Two



|                                              | <i>Per Diem l. s. d.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Two Corporals 3 s. each                      | 0 6 0                    |
| Trumpeter                                    | 0 2 8                    |
| 29 effective private Troopers 2 s. 6 d. each | 3 12 6                   |
| Total—                                       | 7 0 2                    |

|                                                          |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Allowance to Widows                                      | 9 5 0 |
| To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters, &c. | 0 4 0 |
| To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.                       | 0 2 0 |
| Total—                                                   | 7 5 2 |

N. B. The Pay of five Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Troop above-mentioned, amounts to — 38 15 10

Total for this Regiment— 49 4 8

Total for two Regiments — 98 9 4

*The Royal Regiment of DRAGOONS commanded by Brigadier Gore, consisting of six Troops of 44 effective private Men in each In all 333 Men, Officers included.*

*Field and Staff-Officers.*

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Colonel, as such            | 0 15 0 |
| In lieu of Servants         | 0 4 6  |
| Lieutenant-Colonel, as such | 0 9 0  |
| Major, as such              | 0 5 0  |
| Chaplain                    | 0 6 8  |
| Adjutant                    | 0 5 0  |
| Surgeon                     | 0 6 0  |
| Total—                      | 2 11 2 |

*One Troop.*

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Captain 8 s. and three Horses 3 s.    | 0 11 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                   | 0 4 6  |
| Lieutenant 4 s. and two Horses 2 s.   | 0 6 0  |
| In lieu of Servants                   | 0 3 0  |
| Cornet 3 s. and two Horses 2 s.       | 0 5 0  |
| In lieu of a Servant                  | 0 8 0  |
| Quarter-master, for himself and Horse | 0 4 0  |
| In lieu of a Servant                  | 0 1 6  |
| Serjeant                              | 0 2 9  |
| Two Corporals 2 s. 3 d. each          | 0 4 6  |
| Drummer                               | 0 2 8  |

Hautboy

l. s. d.  
 0 6 0  
 0 2 8  
 3 12 6  
 7 0 1  
 9 5 0  
 0 4 0  
 0 2 0  
 7 5 2  
 38 15 10  
 49 4 8  
 98 9 4  
 by Brigadier  
 Men in each  
 0 15 0  
 0 4 6  
 0 9 0  
 0 5 0  
 0 6 8  
 0 5 0  
 0 6 0  
 2 11 2  
 0 11 0  
 0 4 6  
 0 6 0  
 0 3 0  
 0 5 0  
 0 8 0  
 0 4 0  
 0 1 6  
 0 2 9  
 0 4 6  
 0 2 3  
 Hautboy

|                                                          | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|
| Hautboy                                                  |           | 0  | 2  | 9  |
| Forty-four effective Dragoons, each 1 s. 9 d. for        |           | 3  | 17 | 0  |
| Man and Horse                                            |           |    |    |    |
| Total                                                    |           | 6  | 4  | 6  |
| Allowance to Widows                                      |           | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters. &c. |           | 0  | 2  | 6  |
| To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.                       |           | 0  | 2  | 4  |
| To the Agent                                             |           | 0  | 1  | 2  |
| Total                                                    |           | 6  | 19 | 6  |

N.B. The Pay of five Troops more, to complete this Regiment, of the like Numbers and Rates as the Troop above-mentioned, amounts to 34 17 6

Total for this Regiment— 44 8 2

The Pay of seven other Regiments of Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Campbell, Lord Carpenter, Earl of Stairs, Colonel Kerr, Major-General Evans, Brigadier Honeywood, and Colonel Churchill, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Regiment above-mentioned, amounts to 310 17 2

Total for the eight Regiments— 355 5 4

His Majesty's First Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl Cadogan, consisting of 28 Companies of 68 Men in each, Officers included. In all 1921 effective Men.

Field and Staff Officers.

|                                            |   |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| Colonel, as such                           | 1 | 0  | 0 |
| In lieu of Servants                        | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel, as such                | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Major, as such                             | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Second Major, as such                      | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Chaplain                                   | 0 | 6  | 8 |
| Surgeon 4 s. and four Mates 2 s. 6 d. each | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Three Adjutants 4 s. each                  | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Two Quarter-Masters 4 s. each              | 0 | 8  | 0 |
| Solicitor                                  | 0 | 4  | 0 |
| Drum-Major                                 | 0 | 1  | 6 |
| Deputy-Marshal                             | 0 | 1  | 0 |
| Three Hautboys 1 s. 6 d. each.             | 0 | 4  | 6 |
| Total                                      | 5 | 2  | 2 |

One

|                                                     | One Company. | Per Diem. | l. s. d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Captain                                             | _____        | _____     | 0 14 0   |
| In lieu of Servants                                 | _____        | _____     | 0 2 6    |
| Lieutenant                                          | _____        | _____     | 0 7 6    |
| In lieu of a Servant                                | _____        | _____     | 0 0 10   |
| Ensign                                              | _____        | _____     | 0 5 0    |
| In lieu of a Servant                                | _____        | _____     | 0 0 10   |
| Two Serjeants 1 s. 6 d. each                        | _____        | _____     | 0 3 0    |
| Three Corporals 1 s. each                           | _____        | _____     | 0 3 0    |
| Two Drummers 1 s. each                              | _____        | _____     | 0 2 0    |
| Fifty-seven effective private Men 10 d. each        | _____        | _____     | 2 7 6    |
| Total—                                              |              |           | 4 7 1    |
| Allowance to Widows                                 | _____        | _____     | 0 1 8    |
| To the Colonel, and for Cloathing lost by Deserters | _____        | _____     | 0 1 7    |
| To the Captain for Recruiting, &c.                  | _____        | _____     | 0 1 1    |
| To the Agent                                        | _____        | _____     | 0 0 6    |

— Total 4 12 3

N B. The Pay of Twenty-three Companies, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Company above-mentioned, amounts to } 105 19 10

N.B. The Pay of four Companies of Granadiers, which compleat this Regiment, amounts to } 18 16 1

Total for the whole Regiment amounts to — 134 10 10

*His Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Scarborough, consisting of Eighteen Companies of Sixty-eight Men in each, Officers included; and in the Whole of 1234 Men, Officers included as before.*

The Pay of the Field and Staff-Officers amounts to 4 4 8  
And the Pay of the whole Regiment, including the said Officers, and all others, together with the private Men, amounts to — 87 8

The Pay of his Majesty's Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, at the same Rates and Numbers as the Regiment above-mentioned, amounts to the like Sum of — 87 7



The Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Kirk, consisting of Ten Companies, of Fifty-four private Men in each, amounts in the Whole to Six hundred fifty five Men, Officers included.

Field and Staff-Officers.

|                             | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----|----|----|
| Colonel, as such            | —         | 0  | 12 | 0  |
| In lieu of Servants         | —         | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Lieutenant-Colonel          | —         | 0  | 7  | 0  |
| Major                       | —         | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Captain                     | —         | 0  | 6  | 8  |
| Adjutant                    | —         | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| Quarter-Master              | —         | 0  | 4  | 0  |
| In lieu of a Servant        | —         | 0  | 0  | 8  |
| Surgeon 4 s. Mate 2 s. 6 d. | —         | 0  | 6  | 6  |

Total— 2 7 10

The Pay of One Company of such a Regiment } amounts to 3 7 10

And the Pay of Eight Companies more of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Company above-mentioned, is } 27 2 8

The Pay of one Company of Granadiers, is 3 8 10

And the whole Pay of this Regiment 36 7 2

The Pay of Ten more Regiments of Foot, commanded by Colonel Cadogan, Earl of Deloraine, Colonel Harrison, Brigadier Grove, Colonel Mountague, Lieutenant-General Macartney, Lieutenant-General Wills, Major-General Sabine, Col. Clayton, and Major-General Wharham, being of the like Numbers, and at the same Rates as the Regiments above-mentioned, amount to 363 11 8

And all the Eleven together, to 399 18 10

The Regiment of Invalids, commanded by Colonel Fielding, consisting of Ten Companies of Forty-three private Men in each: In all, Five hundred fifteen, Officers being included.

Field and Staff Officers.

|                    |   |   |    |   |
|--------------------|---|---|----|---|
| Colonel            | — | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | — | 0 | 7  | 0 |
| Major              | — | 0 | 5  | 0 |
| Chaplain           | — | 0 | 6  | 8 |
| Adjutant           | — | 0 | 4  | 0 |

Quarter-

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <i>Per Diem.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Quarter-Master                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | _____            | 0         | 4         | 8         |
| Surgeon and Mate                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | _____            | 0         | 6         | 6         |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | _____            | 2         | 7         | 10        |
| The Pay of one Company of this Regiment comes to                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | _____            | 2         | 3         | 10        |
| The Cloathing for such Companies, consisting of a Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches; a Hat, two Shirts, two Neckcloaths, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Sword and Belt at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each Non commission'd Officer and Soldier, once in two Years, amounts to | _____            | 0         | 4         | 2         |
| Allowance to the Colonel                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | _____            | 0         | 0         | 6         |
| Allowance to the Captain for Medicines, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | _____            | 0         | 0         | 6         |
| To the Agent and Solicitor                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | _____            | 0         | 0         | 6         |

|                                                                                            |       |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|---|---|
| Total for one Company                                                                      | _____ | 2  | 9 | 6 |
| The Pay of Nine Companies more, at the same Rates and Numbers as the foregoing, amounts to | _____ | 22 | 5 | 6 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |    |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| The Total for the Regiment                                                                                                                                                                                             | _____ | 27 | 2  | 10 |
| N. B. There are Twenty-five Companies of Invalids, each Company consisting of Fifty-two Men, including Officers, that do Duty in the Garrisons of Great Britain: The Pay of all which Twenty-five Companies amounts to | _____ | 61 | 17 | 6  |

*The Charge of his Majesty's Garrisons.*

**For B E R W I C K.**

|                                                                                                                                                      |       |   |    |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|----|-----|
| The whole Pay <i>per Diem</i> amounts to (including that of the Governor of the Town and Castle —                                                    | _____ | 2 | 11 | 7   |
| And for the Support of his Barony, as Governor of the said Town                                                                                      | _____ | 0 | 16 | 5   |
| To the Lieutenant-Governor                                                                                                                           | _____ | 0 | 10 | 0   |
| For Pay of Blackness-Castle, including 16 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> to the Governor, amounts to                                                          | _____ | 1 | 17 | 11  |
| The Pay of Calshot-Castle amounts to                                                                                                                 | _____ | 0 | 6  | 6   |
| Carlisle                                                                                                                                             | _____ | 0 | 19 | 0   |
| Chester                                                                                                                                              | _____ | 1 | 4  | 0   |
| Clifford's Fort near Tinnmouth                                                                                                                       | _____ | 0 | 6  | 0   |
| The Pay of the Cinque Ports, including the Lord Warden, 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> The Lieutenant of Dover-Castle, 10 <i>s.</i> amounts to | _____ | 4 | 6  | 10½ |

Dum

l. s. d.  
0 4 8  
0 6 6  
2 7 10  
2 3 10  
0 4 2  
0 0 6  
0 0 6  
0 0 6  
2 9 6  
22 5 6  
27 2 10  
61 17 6  
2 11 7  
0 16 5  
0 10 0  
1 17 11  
0 6 6  
0 19 0  
1 4 0  
0 6 0  
4 6 10  
Dun

|                                                                                                         | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d.            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|---------------|
| Dumbarton-Castle                                                                                        | 1         | 19 | 11 |               |
| Dartmouth                                                                                               | 0         | 16 | 0  |               |
| Edinburgh Castle                                                                                        | 4         | 16 | 11 |               |
| Gravesend and Tilbury together                                                                          | 2         | 6  | 11 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gurrusey, inclusive of the Governor                                                                     | 1         | 2  | 8  |               |
| Hull, &c.                                                                                               | 2         | 7  | 7  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hurt-Castle                                                                                             | 0         | 14 | 4  |               |
| Holy Island                                                                                             | 0         | 3  | 0  |               |
| Jersey, exclusive of the Governor                                                                       | 1         | 2  | 0  |               |
| Landguard Fort                                                                                          | 0         | 16 | 0  |               |
| St. Maws                                                                                                | 0         | 10 | 6  |               |
| Pendennis                                                                                               | 1         | 7  | 7  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Plymouth, and St. Nicholas-Castle, 3 l. 10 s. 7 d. in-<br>cluding the Governor, amounts to              | 5         | 13 | 3  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Portland-Castle                                                                                         | 0         | 8  | 2  |               |
| Portsmouth, including the Governor, 1 l. 18 s. 4 d.<br>the Lieutenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to        | 5         | 2  | 0  |               |
| South-Sea-Castle                                                                                        | 0         | 8  | 0  |               |
| Sheerness, including the Governor, 16 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Lieu-<br>tenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to  | 2         | 12 | 11 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Widly-Island                                                                                            | 0         | 18 | 0  |               |
| Scarborough-Castle                                                                                      | 0         | 3  | 10 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Berling, including to the Governor, 16 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Lieu-<br>tenant-Governor, 10 s. amounts to | 4         | 9  | 5  | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Plymouth-Castle, consisting only of a Governor,<br>and Lieutenant-Governor, amounts to                  | 1         | 6  | 5  | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Tower of LONDON.

|                                      |   |    |   |               |
|--------------------------------------|---|----|---|---------------|
| To the Constable and Chief Governor  | 2 | 14 | 9 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lieutenant                           | 1 | 13 | 4 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Deputy-Lieutenant                    | 1 | 0  | 0 |               |
| Chaplain                             | 0 | 6  | 8 |               |
| Tower-Major                          | 0 | 10 | 0 |               |
| Surgeon                              | 0 | 2  | 6 |               |
| Master Gunner                        | 0 | 2  | 0 |               |
| Four other Gunners, 1 s. each        | 0 | 4  | 0 |               |
| Gentleman Porter                     | 0 | 4  | 7 |               |
| Forty Yeomen Warders, 1 s. 6 d. each | 2 | 6  | 8 |               |
| Physician                            | 0 | 1  | 1 |               |
| Apothecary                           | 0 | 0  | 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Gentleman



|                                                  | Per Diem. | l. | s. | d.                             |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|--------------------------------|
| Gentleman Goaler                                 | —         | 0  | 1  | 1                              |
| Water-Pumper                                     | —         | 0  | 0  | 7                              |
| Yeoman Porter, for Oil and Candle for the Gates  | —         | 0  | 0  | 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Scavenger                                        | —         | 0  | 0  | 4                              |
| Clock-Keeper and Bell-Ringer                     | —         | 0  | 0  | 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| Repairs and Intelligence, and sweeping the Chim- | }         | 0  | 1  | 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| nies                                             |           |    |    |                                |
| Fuel for the Warders                             | —         | 0  | 0  | 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |

Total— 9 16 1

|                                                                            |   |   |    |                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|----|--------------------------------|
| Upnor-Castle, including Upnor, Cockamwood, and                             | } | 1 | 11 | 0                              |
| Gillingham                                                                 |   |   |    |                                |
| Fort-William                                                               | — | 1 | 15 | 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Windsor-Castle, including to the Governor 3 l.                             | } | 3 | 11 | 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| 4 s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.                                      |   |   |    |                                |
| N. Yarmouth                                                                | — | 0 | 14 | 0                              |
| Isle of Wight, comprising Sandown-Fort, Yarmouth-                          | } | 4 | 15 | 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Castle, Carrisbrook-Castle, and Cowes-Castle, in-                          |   |   |    |                                |
| cluding to the Governor, 1 l. 7 s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. To the | } | 0 | 2  | 6                              |
| Lieutenant-Governor, 1 l. The Whole is                                     |   |   |    |                                |
| Surveyor of the Guards, being the Person who                               | } | 0 | 2  | 6                              |
| looks after the Repairs of the Horse-Guards in                             |   |   |    |                                |
| and about St. James's Park and the Tilt-Yard                               | } | 3 | 4  | 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| To St. James's Park Gunners, 15 s. 6 d. with the                           |   |   |    |                                |
| Allowances to the Fire-Master to the Grana-                                | } | 0 | 2  | 6                              |
| diers, to the Messengers of the Secretary, to                              |   |   |    |                                |
| the Forces and Pay-Master-General, to the                                  | } | 0 | 2  | 6                              |
| Drum-Major-General, to the Provost-Marshal-                                |   |   |    |                                |
| General and his Men; to the Barrack-Master-                                | } | 0 | 2  | 6                              |
| General in North-Britain, and the Barrack-Ma-                              |   |   |    |                                |
| ster in the Savoy; to the Surgeon of the Town                              | } | 0 | 2  | 6                              |
| and Castle of Inverness, and the Barrack of Bernera,                       |   |   |    |                                |
| Killichuiman, and Rivan of Bodanoch. In all,                               | } | 0 | 2  | 6                              |
| per Diem                                                                   |   |   |    |                                |

Regulation

*Regulation of Fire and Candle for the several Guards and Baracks in the Garrisons hereafter mentioned.*

|                                                                                 | <i>Per Ann.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| For Berwick                                                                     | 300             | 0         | 0         |           |
| Blackness-Castle                                                                | 10              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Calshot-Castle                                                                  | 10              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Carlisle                                                                        | 36              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Chester                                                                         | 30              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Cinque Ports                                                                    | 18              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Dumbarton-Castle                                                                | 10              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Edinburgh-Castle                                                                | 20              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Gravesend and Tilbury                                                           | 73              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Guernsey                                                                        | 40              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Hull, and the Blockhouse                                                        | 273             | 0         | 0         |           |
| Hurst Castle                                                                    | 18              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Jersey Island                                                                   | 63              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Landguard Fort                                                                  | 18              | 0         | 0         |           |
| St. Maw's                                                                       | 10              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Pendennis                                                                       | 18              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Plymouth                                                                        | 91              | 0         | 0         |           |
| St. Nicholas Island, and Mount Batten                                           | 36              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Portland-Castle                                                                 | 10              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Portsmouth                                                                      | 500             | 0         | 0         |           |
| Sheerness                                                                       | 91              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Scilly Island                                                                   | 18              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Scarborough-Castle                                                              | 10              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Sterling-Castle                                                                 | 20              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Tynmouth-Castle                                                                 | 18              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Tower of London                                                                 | 127             | 0         | 0         |           |
| Windsor                                                                         | 20              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Fort-William, for Frigates, Boats, Bedding, Firing<br>and Candle                | 150             | 0         | 0         |           |
| Windsor                                                                         | 18              | 0         | 0         |           |
| North-Yarmouth                                                                  | 10              | 0         | 0         |           |
| Isle of Wighs                                                                   | 54              | 0         | 0         |           |
| For the Horse-Guards in the Whole                                               | 350             | 0         | 0         |           |
| For the Foot-Guards in the Whole                                                | 450             | 0         | 0         |           |
| For the Guards that do Duty at Edinburgh and the<br>Cannon Gate                 | 120             | 0         | 0         |           |
| To the Baracks in the Savoy, including Attend-<br>ance, and all other Incidents | 340             | 0         | 0         |           |
| Total—                                                                          | 3344            | 0         | 0         |           |

N. B. One

N. B. One private Man out of every Troop of the Four Regiments of Horse: One Man out of every Troop of the Eight Regiments of Dragoons; One Man out of each Company of the Three Regiments of Foot-Guards, and Two Private Men out of every Company of the Eleven Regiments of Foot in Great Britain, are discharg'd in order to raise Six Independent Companies for the Service, in the Highlands of North Britain.

## NUMBER XXXII.

*Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the EXCISE  
for Beer, Malt, &c.*

|                                                                                                        |                                   | Salaries per Annum.<br>l. s. d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Commissioners of<br>Excise, Malt,<br>Candles, Hops,<br>&c.                                             | George Townshend,                 | Esquires.<br>Each 1000 l.       |
|                                                                                                        | Christopher Montagu,              |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | James Vernon,                     |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | John Whitham,                     |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | Roger Gale,                       |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | Benjamin Mildmay,                 |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | Richard Eliot,                    |                                 |
| Commissioners of<br>Appeals,                                                                           | George Duckett,                   | each 200 0 0                    |
|                                                                                                        | Patrick Haldane,                  |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | Joseph Mason Esq;                 |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | Humphry Fowle Esq;                |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | James Montagu Esq;                |                                 |
| Register to ditto,                                                                                     | Duncomb Drake Esq;                | 100 0 0                         |
|                                                                                                        | Sir More Molineux Kt.             |                                 |
| Messenger and                                                                                          | Mr. Thomas Hawes                  | each 40 0                       |
| Door-keeper,                                                                                           | Mr. Mark Fricker,                 |                                 |
| Auditor of Ex-<br>cise, Malt, Can-<br>dles, Hops,<br>Soap, Paper and<br>Callicoes, Wire<br>and Starch, | Mr. Joseph Wincles                | 1078 0                          |
|                                                                                                        | Sir Baswell Dixwell, Bar.         |                                 |
|                                                                                                        | for himself, Deputy<br>and Clerks |                                 |

Comptroll



Salaries per Ann.  
l. s. d.

|                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                        |          |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| Comptroller of<br>Excise, Malt,<br>Candles, Hops,<br>Soap, Paper and<br>Callicoos, Wire<br>and Starch,<br>Hides, Plate,<br>Silver Plate<br>wrought, Coffee,<br>Tea and Choco-<br>late, | Edmond Elwill Esq; for<br>himself, Deputy and<br>Clerks                                | 2020     | 0      | 0      |
| Clerk to ditto<br>Comptroller per<br>Treaty War-<br>rant,                                                                                                                              | Mr. John Bruere —                                                                      | 80       | 0      | 0      |
| Receiver Gene-<br>ral,                                                                                                                                                                 | Stephen Poyntz, Esq; for<br>himself, Deputy,<br>Clerks, Under Tel-<br>lers, and others | 2740     | 0      | 0      |
| Chief Teller under ditto,                                                                                                                                                              | Mr. Richard Hill, sen. —                                                               | 80       | 0      | 0      |
| Secret. to Com-<br>missioners of<br>Excise.                                                                                                                                            | John Fowle, Esq; for him-<br>self and Clerks                                           | 620      | 0      | 0      |
| Sollicitor,                                                                                                                                                                            | John Ellis, Esq; for himself and Clerks                                                | 550      | 0      | 0      |
| Comptroller of the Cash,                                                                                                                                                               | Jos Pennington, Esq; for<br>himself and Clerks,                                        | 600      | 0      | 0      |
| Register,                                                                                                                                                                              | John Blois, Esq; —                                                                     | 350      | 0      | 0      |
| Clerk to ditto Register,                                                                                                                                                               | Mr. Tomas Whittaker —                                                                  | 60       | 0      | 0      |
| Clerk of the Securities,                                                                                                                                                               | Mr. John Lawton —                                                                      | 170      | 0      | 0      |
| Assistants to ditto                                                                                                                                                                    | Mr. James Chamberlain,<br>Mr. John Norman,<br>Mr. Thomas Cowley                        | each 50  | 0      | 0      |
| Correspondent,                                                                                                                                                                         | Mr. Samuel Johnson, senior —                                                           | 220      | 0      | 0      |
| Assistants to Cor-<br>respondent,                                                                                                                                                      | Mr. Samuel Johnson, jun. —<br>Mr. John Edgley —                                        | 65<br>50 | 0<br>0 | 0<br>0 |
| Accomptants<br>General of Ex-<br>cise, Malt and<br>Hops,                                                                                                                               | Mr. Anthony Cossens<br>Mr. John Tooker                                                 | each 200 | 0      | 0      |
| Clerk for the<br>Bills of Excise<br>under ditto Ac-<br>comptants Ge-<br>neral,                                                                                                         | Mr. John Bonville —                                                                    | 100      | 0      | 0      |

Salaries per Ann.  
l. s. d.

|                                                                   |                                                                               |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Accomptants for the Country Inland Excise on Beer, Ale, &c.       | Mr. Thomas Radcliff (as Accomptant, 80 l. and as Clerk of the Charity, 20 l.) | 100 0 0     |
|                                                                   | Mr. Samuel Snelling                                                           | each 80 0 0 |
|                                                                   | Christopher Wyrail, Esq;                                                      |             |
|                                                                   | Mr. Samuel Underwood                                                          |             |
| Accomptants for the London Brewery,                               | Mr. Gaw Miller, as Accomptant, 80 l. and for weekly Distributions, 20 l.      | 100 0 0     |
|                                                                   | Mr. William Pollard                                                           | 100 0 0     |
| Assistant Accomptants for the Duty on Malt,                       | Mr. Thomas Mitchell                                                           | 80 0 0      |
|                                                                   | Mr. John Carver                                                               | each 60 0 0 |
|                                                                   | Mr. Robert Matthews                                                           |             |
|                                                                   | Mr. Thomas Smith                                                              |             |
|                                                                   | Mr. William Greenhill                                                         |             |
| Accomptant for the London Distillery, &c.                         | Mr. Daniel Shepley                                                            | 100 0 0     |
|                                                                   | Mr. Edward Willett                                                            |             |
| Assistant in ditto, Mr. Peter Fenoulbet                           |                                                                               | 50 0 0      |
| Clerk of the Stores, Mr. Henry Buck, for himself and Clerk        |                                                                               | 140 0 0     |
| Assistant to ditto, Mr. Samuel South                              |                                                                               | 60 0 0      |
| Clerk of the Diaries, Mr. Edward Clark                            |                                                                               | 80 0 0      |
| Assistant to ditto, Mr. George Williams                           |                                                                               | 50 0 0      |
| House-keeper, Mrs. Mary Howard                                    |                                                                               | 200 0 0     |
| Deputy House-keeper, Mrs. Tabitha Mitchell                        |                                                                               | 100 0 0     |
| Door-keeper to the Commissioners of Excise, Mr. Gervas Clark      |                                                                               | 70 0 0      |
| Assistant Door-keeper, Mr. George Preston                         |                                                                               | 50 0 0      |
| General Examiner of the Excise Officers Books, Mr. William Pinney |                                                                               | 100 0 0     |
| Examiners of ditto Books, Six, each                               |                                                                               | 60 0 0      |
| General Examiners of Malt Officers Books, Mr. Tho. Johnson        |                                                                               | 100 0 0     |
| Examiner of ditto Books, Six each                                 |                                                                               | 60 0 0      |
| Assistant to both the said General Examiners, Mr. Chasmore Teeton |                                                                               | 30 0 0      |
| Messengers,                                                       | Mr. John Clark                                                                | each 50 0 0 |
|                                                                   | Mr. Richard Brakenbury                                                        |             |
|                                                                   | Mr. Richard Davies                                                            |             |
|                                                                   | Mr. Robert Shawter, and Mr. William Bird,                                     |             |

General

## Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

147

|                                                                              |                                                             | Salaries per Ann. |     |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|
|                                                                              |                                                             | l. s. d.          |     |     |
| General Surveyors of London Brewery,                                         | Mr. John Draper, and Mr. Tho. Davison                       | each              | 125 | 0 0 |
| Surveyors of London Brewery,                                                 | Twelve, each                                                | —                 | 80  | 0 0 |
| Officers of ditto,                                                           | Fifty-one, each                                             | —                 | 52  | 0 0 |
| Assistant-Officers of ditto,                                                 | Fifty-seven, each                                           | —                 | 40  | 0 0 |
| Collector of the Duties on Imported Excisable Liquors at the Port of London, | Mr. Mich. Warwick                                           | —                 | 100 | 0 0 |
| Surveyors and Searchers of ditto Liquors, at ditto Port,                     | Mr. Christopher Read                                        | —                 | 80  | 0 0 |
| Tide Surveyors,                                                              | Mr. Daniel Clarke, Mr. Francis John Drake, Mr. George Pratt | each              | 60  | 0 0 |
| Principal Officers in London Brewery,                                        | Twenty-six, each                                            | —                 | 60  | 0 0 |
| Land-Surveyor of Imported Liquors,                                           | Mr. John Downer                                             | —                 | 70  | 0 0 |
| General Surveyors of the Distillery,                                         | Mr. Joseph Bosley, Mr. Joseph Francia, Mr. Samuel Hill      | each              | 80  | 0 0 |
| Surveyors of ditto,                                                          | Six, each                                                   | —                 | 60  | 0 0 |
| Chief Examiner of London Brewery Books,                                      | Mr. Potter Witchello                                        | —                 | 80  | 0 0 |
| Examiners of ditto Books,                                                    | Mr. Robert Ross, Mr. Edmund Clarke                          | each              | 60  | 0 0 |
| Officers of the Distillery,                                                  | Thirty-eight, each                                          | —                 | 50  | 0 0 |
| Gauger of Excise and Imported Liquors,                                       | Mr. Francis Palmer                                          | —                 | 50  | 0 0 |
| Port-Officers,                                                               | Mr. John Thornley, Mr. Nicholas Bowrne                      | each              | 50  | 0 0 |
| Assistant Officers in Distillery,                                            | Sixteen, each                                               | —                 | 40  | 0 0 |
| Surveyors of Brewery,                                                        | Four, each                                                  | —                 | 60  | 0 0 |
| Officers of ditto,                                                           | Twenty-four, each                                           | —                 | 50  | 0 0 |
| Assistant Officers of ditto,                                                 | One                                                         | —                 | 25  | 0 0 |
| Assistant Officers of ditto,                                                 | Twelve, each                                                | —                 | 40  | 0 0 |
| Assistant Accomptant of Excise for Malt and Candles, &c.                     | Mr. Edward Wilson                                           | —                 | 60  | 0 0 |
| Porter to the Commissioners of Excise,                                       | Mr. Mitchell Newman                                         | —                 | 50  | 0 0 |
| Watchmen,                                                                    | Four, each                                                  | —                 | 30  | 0 0 |
| Yard-Keeper,                                                                 | Mr. Nathaniel Jackson                                       | —                 | 30  | 0 0 |
| Examiner of Permits,                                                         | Mr. Peter Walker                                            | —                 | 70  | 0 0 |
| Assistant Examiners of ditto,                                                | Mr. John Pitts, Mr. William Clifford, Mr. John Parry        | each              | 50  | 0 0 |

\* K 2

Accomptant



Salaries per Ann.  
l. s. d.

|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                     |      |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|---|---|
| Accomptant General of the Duties on Candles, Soap, Paper, Callicoos, Wire, and Starch, Mr. <i>Isaac Hide</i> |                                                                                                                     | 200  | 0  | 0 |   |
| Accomptant for the said Duties on Candles, <i>Thomas Wyvill Esq;</i>                                         |                                                                                                                     | 90   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant Accomptant in <i>ditto</i> , Mr. <i>Robert Grey</i>                                                |                                                                                                                     | 60   | 0  | 0 |   |
| General Surveyor of the said Duties on Candles, Mr. <i>John Thorn</i>                                        |                                                                                                                     | 125  | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant, Mr. <i>John Hammond</i>                                                                           |                                                                                                                     | 40   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Chief Examiners of the Officers Books of New Duties, Mr. <i>William Johnson</i>                              |                                                                                                                     | 70   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Examiners of the Officers Books of the Duties on Candle, &c. Three,                                          | each                                                                                                                | 55   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Surveyors of the said Duties, and of the Duty on Soap, Eight                                                 | each                                                                                                                | 70   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Officers of <i>ditto</i> Duties, Thirty-five                                                                 |                                                                                                                     | 50   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant in <i>ditto</i> , One                                                                              |                                                                                                                     | 40   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant Accomptant for the Duty on Hops, Mr. <i>James Phillips</i>                                         |                                                                                                                     | 60   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant Accomptants for the Duties on Soap, Paper and Callicoos, Wire and Starch,                          | Mr. <i>William Crawford</i><br>Mr. <i>Richard Bennet</i><br>Mr. <i>Thomas Gearing</i><br>Mr. <i>Henry Forrester</i> | each | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Receiver of the Entries, Mr. <i>Edward Tyler</i>                                                             |                                                                                                                     | 60   | 0  | 0 |   |
| General Surveyor of the Soap, Paper, and Callicoos, Wire, and Starch, Mr. <i>William Bell</i>                |                                                                                                                     | 125  | 0  | 0 |   |
| Officers of <i>ditto</i> Duties, Fifteen, each                                                               |                                                                                                                     | 50   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant Officers of <i>ditto</i> Duties, Twenty-six, each                                                  |                                                                                                                     | 40   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Officers of the Duties on Paper, Two, each                                                                   |                                                                                                                     | 50   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Surveyors of the Duties on Callicoos, Two, each                                                              |                                                                                                                     | 60   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Officers of <i>ditto</i> Duties, Four, each                                                                  |                                                                                                                     | 50   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant-Officer in <i>ditto</i> Duties, One                                                                |                                                                                                                     | 40   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Surveyor of the Duties on Wire, Mr. <i>John Gale</i>                                                         |                                                                                                                     | 60   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Assistant in <i>ditto</i> Duties, Mr. <i>James Williams</i>                                                  |                                                                                                                     | 40   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Officers of the said Duties, Two, each                                                                       |                                                                                                                     | 50   | 0  | 0 |   |
| Officers of the Duties on Starch, Three, each                                                                |                                                                                                                     | 52   | 0  | 0 |   |

HIDES.

Book III. OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

149

Salaries per Ann.  
l. s. d.

HIDES.

|                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                           |      |                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| Auditor, <i>William Burroughs</i> Esq;                                                                             | 300                                                                                                       | 0    | 0                          |
| Accomptant General of the said Duties,<br>wrought Plate, Coffee, Tea, and Cho-<br>colate, <i>Mr. Henry Needler</i> | 200                                                                                                       | 0    | 0                          |
| Assistant Accom-<br>prants for the<br>Duties on<br>Hides,                                                          | Mr. <i>Valens' Comyn</i> , and<br>Mr. <i>John Wardour</i>                                                 | each | 60 0 0                     |
| Assistant Accom-<br>prants of the<br>Duties on<br>Hides, and Sil-<br>ver wrought<br>Plate, Coffee,<br>&c.          | Mr. <i>John Baxter</i><br>Mr. <i>Harrison Colby</i><br>Mr. <i>John Johnson</i><br>Mr. <i>John Windham</i> | each | 50 0 0<br>60 0 0<br>50 0 0 |
| General Surveyor of Hides, and Silver<br>wrought Plate, <i>Mr. John Draper</i> afore-<br>said                      |                                                                                                           |      | 25 0 0                     |
| Surveyor of Hides, <i>Mr. Anthony Curtis</i>                                                                       |                                                                                                           |      | 80 0 0                     |
| Officers of ditto, Six; each                                                                                       |                                                                                                           |      | 50 0 0                     |
| Officers of Plate, Twelve; each                                                                                    |                                                                                                           |      | 40 0 0                     |
| Examiner of Officers Books, <i>Mr. Richard Does</i>                                                                |                                                                                                           |      | 70 0 0                     |
| Assistant to ditto, <i>Mr. Henry Collins</i>                                                                       |                                                                                                           |      | 50 0 0                     |

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

|                                                          |                                                                             |      |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------|
| Inspector General, <i>Humphry Thayer</i> Esq;            | 200                                                                         | 0    | 0                |
| Register of Stamps, <i>Mr. Thomas Spinks</i>             | 60                                                                          | 0    | 0                |
| Clerk of the Entries, <i>Mr. William Bates</i>           | 60                                                                          | 0    | 0                |
| Stampers and<br>Pasters,                                 | Mr. <i>John Dale</i><br>Mr. <i>Thomas Pool</i><br>Mr. <i>Thomas Thomson</i> | each | 50 0 0<br>40 0 0 |
| Surveyors of the Roasting Houses, Two; each              |                                                                             |      | 80 0 0           |
| Clerks at ditto, Six; each                               |                                                                             |      | 60 0 0           |
| Surveyors of the Ware-houses, Two; each                  |                                                                             |      | 80 0 0           |
| Ware-house-Keepers, Six; each                            |                                                                             |      | 60 0 0           |
| Surveyors of the great Dealers, Two; each                |                                                                             |      | 70 0 0           |
| Officers of ditto Dealers, Twenty-four; each             |                                                                             |      | 50 0 0           |
| Surveyors of the small Dealers, Four; each               |                                                                             |      | 60 0 0           |
| Officers upon ditto small Dealers, Twenty-<br>four, each |                                                                             |      | 50 0 0           |
| One                                                      |                                                                             |      | 25 0 0           |

\* K 3

Assistant

|                                                       |   | Salaries per Ann. |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------|----|----|
|                                                       |   | l.                | s. | d. |
| Assistant Officers upon small Dealers,                | { |                   |    |    |
| Twelve; each                                          |   | 40                | 0  | 0  |
| One                                                   |   | 20                | 0  | 0  |
| Watchmen at the Ware-houses, Eight; each at 2 s. 6 d. |   |                   |    |    |
| per Diem.                                             |   |                   |    |    |

There are 49 Collectors in the several Counties in England, at a Salary of 120 l. per Annum each, besides an Allowance for Riding Charges, and 118 Supervisors, who are set over, and do inspect the several Officers in the Country. at a Salary of 90 l. per Annum, besides an Allowance for Riding Charges.

Most Collectors have a Clerk and a Supernumerary Officer in every Collection.

There are common Officers employ'd in the several Parts of England, about 2700.

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places by the Commissioners, by which Means Fourteen or Fifteen hundred Pounds are raised every Year; which Money is supply'd for the Support of old decay'd, or disabled Officers of Excise, who have serv'd upwards of seven Years; and they are allow'd per Annum, viz.

|              | l. | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|
| A Collector  | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| A Clerk      | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| A Supervisor | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| A Gauger     | 10 | 0  | 0  |

This Charity is remitted to them gratis where-ever they live; and they are all paid Half-yearly.

|                                             |                | Salaries per Ann. |     |     |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|
|                                             |                | l.                | s.  | d.  |
| Commissioners of Appeal,                    | Jes. Mason,    | {                 |     |     |
|                                             | John Shorter,  |                   |     |     |
|                                             | James Montagu, |                   |     |     |
|                                             | Peter Hussy,   |                   |     |     |
|                                             | Dunc. Drake,   |                   |     |     |
| Thomas Hawes, Register                      |                |                   | 200 | 0 0 |
| Messenger and Door-keeper,                  | Mark Fricker,  | {                 |     |     |
|                                             | Jes. Winckles, |                   |     |     |
| Thomas Radcliff, Accomptant for the Charity |                |                   | 20  | 0 0 |



NUMBER XXXIII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duty on Salt.

The Establishment in LONDON.

|                                                  |                          | Salaries per Ann. |     |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|
|                                                  |                          | l.                | s.  | d.  |
| Commissioners,                                   | Thomas Woodcock Esq;     | each              | 500 | 0 0 |
|                                                  | James Cardonnel Esq;     |                   |     |     |
|                                                  | William Churchill Esq;   |                   |     |     |
|                                                  | Edward Astley Esq;       |                   |     |     |
|                                                  | Lewis-George Schele Esq; |                   |     |     |
| Francis Hall Esq; Comptroller, for himself and   |                          |                   | 350 | 0 0 |
| Clerks                                           |                          |                   |     |     |
| Joseph Windham Esq; Cashier, for himself and     |                          |                   | 430 | 0 0 |
| Clerks                                           |                          |                   |     |     |
| Edward Davis Esq; Secretary                      |                          |                   | 200 | 0 0 |
| Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent and Clerk of    |                          |                   | 90  | 0 0 |
| the Securities                                   |                          |                   |     |     |
| Matthew Greenwood, Assistant Secretary           |                          |                   | 40  | 0 0 |
| William Johnson, Solicitor                       |                          |                   | 100 | 0 0 |
| William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant                |                          |                   | 100 | 0 0 |
| John Hall, Accomptant                            |                          |                   | 70  | 0 0 |
| William Price, Accomptant                        |                          |                   | 70  | 0 0 |
| Miles Greenwood, Assistant Clerk to the Accom-   |                          |                   | 60  | 0 0 |
| tants                                            |                          |                   |     |     |
| Thomas Hugbon, Assistant Clerk to the Accom-     |                          |                   | 50  | 0 0 |
| tants                                            |                          |                   |     |     |
| Margaret Grey, House-keeper, for herself and     |                          |                   | 40  | 0 0 |
| Servants                                         |                          |                   |     |     |
| Philip Pitts, Store-keeper, Clerk of the Charity |                          |                   | 40  | 0 0 |
| and Diaries                                      |                          |                   |     |     |
| Edward Barkley, Door-keeper                      |                          |                   | 40  | 0 0 |
| John Bamfield, Messenger                         |                          |                   | 40  | 0 0 |
| Matthew Greenwood, for a Clerk to examine the    |                          |                   | 50  | 0 0 |
| Delivery and Score-Books, and to assist him      |                          |                   |     |     |
| in making up the Annual grand Accompts           |                          |                   |     |     |
| of the Duties on Salt                            |                          |                   |     |     |
| William Bertram, Collector of Imported Salt at   |                          |                   | 60  | 0 0 |
| the Port of London                               |                          |                   |     |     |
| Campson Maris, Assistant Searcher at the Port of |                          |                   | 60  | 0 0 |
| London                                           |                          |                   |     |     |
| John Amburst, Surveyor for the Port of London    |                          |                   | 50  | 0 0 |
| Benjamin Davis, Surveyor for the Port of London  |                          |                   | 50  | 0 0 |
|                                                  |                          |                   |     |     |

Thomas

## Salaries per Ann.

|                                                                                                                                                                                | l. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| John Hawley, Clerk to the Correspondent                                                                                                                                        | 50 | 0  | 0  |
| Henry Folkes, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary                                                                                                                                 | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| Joshua Eales, Porter                                                                                                                                                           | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| William Willis, Watchman                                                                                                                                                       | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Ivey, Watchman                                                                                                                                                          | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Richard Powell, Boatman for the Port of London                                                                                                                                 | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| William Mason, Boatman for the Port of London                                                                                                                                  | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| Hugh Bolton, Clerk for the Salt Duties at Dublin, for transcribing the Accompts of English Salt Imported into, and Exported from Ireland, which are transmitted to this Office | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| William Swaile, Officer, for preventing Frauds on the Coast of Wales West, residing at Dublin                                                                                  | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Miles Greenwood, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants, for his Service in preparing and stating the Accompts of the Fishery                                                      | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant, for his Service in examining and making up the Accompts of the Fishery                                                                      | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent, for his Service in examining the same Accompts, and preparing from them the Cash and General Accompts for the Auditor                        | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| William Johnson, Solicitor, for, and in respect of the Charge he is at, in maintaining and keeping an able Clerk                                                               | 50 | 0  | 0  |

## The Establishment in the Country, viz.

| Collectors | Salaries per Ann. to each Person. | Other Allowances.                                       |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 2          | 120 0 0                           |                                                         |
| 2          | 100 0 0                           | and 30 l. per Ann. each for a Man and Horse.            |
| 1          | 100 0 0                           | and 4 l. 3 s. for Riding Charges for himself and Clerk. |
| 5          | 100 0 0                           |                                                         |
| 1          | 90 0 0                            |                                                         |
| 1          | 80 0 0                            | and 20 l. for Riding Charges.                           |
| 1          | 70 0 0                            | and 10 l. for a Horse, and 12 l. for a Clerk.           |
| 1          | 70 0 0                            |                                                         |
| 2          | 60 0 0                            | and 20 l. for Riding Charges:                           |
| 1          | 60 0 0                            | and 8 l. for a Horse.                                   |

Collectors

per Ann.  
l. s. d.Salaries per Ann.  
to each Person.

| Collectors                    | l.  | s. | d. |                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 ———                         | 50  | 0  | 0  | and 10 l. for a Horse.                                          |
| 1 ———                         | 24  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 10  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 5   | 0  | 0  | } These two are for collecting at<br>Refineries.                |
| 1 ———                         | 4   | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| Sub-Collector                 |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 50  | 0  | 0  | and 10 l. for a Horse.                                          |
| Collectors Clerks             |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 40  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 35  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 30  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 5 ———                         | 20  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| Supervisors                   |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 100 | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 9 ———                         | 80  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| General Riding Sur-<br>veyors |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 2 ———                         | 70  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 60  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| Riding Officers               |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 2 ———                         | 60  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 11 ———                        | 50  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| Affistant Searchers           |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 60  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 2 ———                         | 50  | 0  | 0  | and 10 l. for a Horse to each.                                  |
| 9 ———                         | 50  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 2 ———                         | 40  | 0  | 0  | and 10 l. for a Horse each.                                     |
| 4 ———                         | 40  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| Officers                      |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 1 ———                         | 40  | 0  | 0  | and 10 l. for looking after a small<br>Work near his Residence. |
| 118 ———                       | 40  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 10 ———                        | 30  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 13 ———                        | 25  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 17 ———                        | 20  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 4 ———                         | 15  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 27 ———                        | 10  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 4 ———                         | 5   | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 2 ———                         | 4   | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |
| 17 ———                        | 2   | 0  | 0  | } These are Excise-Officers to look<br>after Refineries.        |
| Supernumeraries               |     |    |    |                                                                 |
| 7 ———                         | 20  | 0  | 0  |                                                                 |

Boat-men



Salaries per Ann.  
to each Person.

| Boat-men | l. | s. | d. |
|----------|----|----|----|
| 2 ———    | 30 | 0  | 0  |
| 7 ———    | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| 16 ———   | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| 9 ———    | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| 8 ———    | 7  | 10 | 0  |
| 2 ———    | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Watchmen |    |    |    |
| 86 —     | 25 | 0  | 0  |
| Weighers |    |    |    |
| 2 ———    | 20 | 0  | 0  |

Many of these Officers and Boat-men are employ'd by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allow'd small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them.

N. B. The Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs in several Ports are allowed Poundage, for what the Duty amounts to of the Foreign *Salt* imported in their respective Ports, viz. 6 d. per l. to each for what Duty is paid in ready Money; and 3 d. per l. to each for what is bonded or entred for the Fishery: The 3 d. per l. not to exceed 20 l. per Annum; and both together not to exceed 40 l. per Annum to each Person.

## NUMBER XXXVI.

*The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licences.*

Commissioners, { Daniel Dering,  
Richard Plumpton,  
Charles Greenwood,  
William Easte, jun.  
John Foliffe, } Esqs. Each per Ann.  
300 l.

Comptroller, Thomas Hancock, Esq; 300 l. per Annum.

Secretary and Accomptant, William Walker, 130 l. per Annum.

Cashier, Tho. Granger, 80 l. per Annum.

A Solicitor, Richard Niccoll, no Salary.

A Clerk of the Contracts, Amos Callard, 50 l. per Annum.

A Clerk of the Bonds and Licences, John Butler, 40 l. per Ann.

Four Messengers, and one Supernumerary.

The former, 20 l. per Annum each.

An Office Keeper, John Asell, 10 l. per Annum.

NUMBER.

NUMBER XXXV.

Government of the City LONDON, Ecclesiastical,  
Civil, and Military.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

THE Right Reverend EDMUND, Lord Bishop of London  
Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean  
Dr. Stanley, Dean of St Asaph, }  
Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum, } Residentaries  
Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester, }  
Dr. Jones, Chancellor, }  
Dr. Astrey, Treasurer, } Dignitaries  
Dr. Dibben, Præcentor, }

PREBENDARIES.

Dr. Stanhope  
Mr. Halstead  
Mr. Hotchkiss  
Dr. Lamb  
Dr. Pelling  
Mr. Oliver  
Dr. Millington  
Dr. Williams  
Mr. Smith  
Mr. Chishull  
Dr. Carter  
Dr. Altham  
Dr. Walls  
Mr. Hall  
Dr. Astrey  
Mr. Barker

Dr. Tomlinson  
Mr. Bell, junior  
Mr. Edgely  
Dr. Sherlock  
Mr. James  
Mr. Burton  
Dr. Bridges  
Mr. Hawkins  
Mr. Baker  
Mr. Cook

Founded in the Church.

Archdeacons

Of London, Dr. Stanley  
Of Essex, Dr. Gooch  
Of Middlesex, Dr. Altham  
Of Colchester, Dr. King.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

SIR George Merittins, Knight, Lord Maior and Alderman of  
Bridge-Ward within.

Aldermen above the CHAIR.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

Sir William Humphreys, Knight  
and Baronet

Sir Charles Peers

Bridge Without

Cheap Ward

Tower Ward

Sir

Sir John Ward  
 Sir John Fryer, Baronet  
 Sir Gerard Conyers  
 Sir Peter Delme

Candlewick Ward  
 Queenbith Ward  
 Broadstreet Ward  
 Langborn Ward

## Below the CHAIR.

Sir Thomas Scawen  
 Sir Francis Forbes  
 Sir John Eyles, Baronet  
 Sir Edward Becker  
 Sir Harcourt Master  
 Sir Randolph Knipe  
 Richard Brocas, Esq;  
 Humphry Parsons, Esq;  
 Francis Child, Esq;  
 Richard Levett, Esq;  
 John Barber, Esq;  
 William Billers, Esq;  
 Edward Bellamy, Esq;  
 Sir John Williams  
 Sir Richard Hopkins  
 Francis Porten, Esq;  
 Sir John Tash, Kt.  
 Robert Baylis, Esq; }  
 Sir Joseph Eyles, Kt. } Sheriffs

Cornhil Ward  
 Dowgate Ward  
 Vintry Ward  
 Bishopsgate Within and Without  
 Colemanstreet Ward  
 Bassishaw Ward  
 Farringdon Within  
 Portoken Ward  
 Farringdon Without  
 Aldersgate Within and Without  
 Castle-baynard Ward  
 Cordwainers Ward  
 Billingsgate Ward  
 Cripplegate Within and Without  
 Limestreet Ward  
 Aldgate Ward  
 Walbrook Ward  
 Breadstreet Ward

Sir William Thompson, Knight, Recorder, who takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir George Ludlam, Knight, Chamberlain  
 John Lingard, Esq; Common Serjeant  
 Thomas Jackson, Esq; Town-Clerk

Philip Jennings, Esq; Secondary of the Poultry Compter  
 Mr. John Preston, Remembrancer  
 Mr. Charles Stracey, Solicitor

Four Attornies of the Maior's Court.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.  
 William Lightfoot, } Esqs.  
 Simon Urlin,

Mr. John Smith  
 Mr. Thomas Bethel  
 Mr. Edward Moore  
 Mr. Charles Bainbridge

Four Common Pleadars.

Charles Usher,  
 Joseph Richardson, } Esqs.  
 Thomas Garrard,  
 John Stracey,

Bridgemasters.  
 Mr. Henry Owen  
 Mr. Matthew Suablin

Randolph Stracey, Esq; Comp-  
 troller of the Chamber  
 Thomas Benson, Esq; Secondary  
 of Woodstreet Compter

Mr. Thomas Brearcliffe, Hall-  
 keeper

Four



Four Esquires of the Lord-Maior's House.

*John Barton*, Esq; Sword-bearer

*Robert Cruttenden*, Esq; Common-Hunt

*John Elderton*, Esq; Common-Cryer

*Henry Binfield* Esq; Water-Bailiff

Three Serjeant-Carvers.

*Edward Goslin*

*Edward Sorrell*

*Edward Brooksbey*

Three Serjeants of the Chamber.

*Richard Trenance*

*James Turner*

*Thomas Henshaw*

Serjeant of the Channel.

*Robert Wilkins*

Yeomen of the Chamber.

*Thomas Brearcliffe*

*Benjamin Whitworth*

Four Yeomen of the Waterside.

*William Shaw*

*Richard Green*

*James Bond*

*Thomas Boalch*

*James Boalch*, Yeoman of the Channel

*Richard Richards*, Under Water-Bailiff

Six Young-men.

*John Clark*

*Peter Waistell*

*Samuel Sheppard*

*John Parker*

*Joseph Perry*

One vacant

*Thomas Jackson* } Meal-Weigh-  
*Philip Bowdry* } ers

*Ellis Thomas* } Yeomen of the

*William Serwen* } Wood-wharfs

*Mr. John Man*, Foreign-Taker

*W. Chamberlain* } Marshalls

*Charles Hittshin* }

Eight Attornies of the Sheriffs Court.

*Mr. William Timms*

*Mr. John Skynner*

*Mr. Joseph Davis*

*Mr. John Woodhouse*

*Mr. John Metcalfe*

*Mr. James Graves*

*Mr. William Theed*

*Mr. Ricard Bolt*

Two Prothonotaries.

*Mr. William Myers*

*Mr. Richard Dann*

*Mr. William Stewart*, Clerk of the Papers at the Poultry Compter

*Mr. Matthew Lancaster*, Clerk at Woodstreet Compter

Four Clerk-Sitters at the Poultry Compter.

*Mr. Peter Burton*

*Mr. Samuel Woodhouse*

*Mr. James Mount*

*Mr. Edward Hasted*

Four Clerk-Sitters at Woodstreet Compter.

*Mr. Augustin Collins*

*Mr. Thomas Hodson*

*Mr. George Grew*

*Mr. Edmund Newton*

*Henry Parsons* Esq; Farmer of the Markets

*George Rivers* Esq; Coroner

*Mr. John Ozell*, Auditor

Mr.

|                                                          |                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mr. Charles Crumpe, Clerk of the Chamber                 | Samuel Whincop, Esq; Keeper of Woodstreet-Compter              |
| Mr. William Martyn, Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers | George Smith, Clerk of the City's Works                        |
| Mr. Thomas le Gendre, Clerk of the Court of Conscience   | <b>SOUTHWARK.</b>                                              |
| John Litten, Beadle of the same Court                    | John Nicholas, Esq; Justice for the Borough                    |
| Mr. William Pitt, Keeper of Newgate                      | Jeremiah Pemberton, Esq; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-House |
| Thomas Brouncker, Esq; Keeper of Ludgate                 | Leonardstreet, Esq; Steward of the Borough                     |
| Mr. James Lodging'on, Keeper of the Poultry-Compter      | John Marston, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough                      |

## NUMBER XXXVI.

### *A LIST of the Civilians in Doctors-Commons.*

**D**R. John Bettefworth, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the Most Reverend Father in God William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Sir Henry Penrice, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester, and Official to the Archdeacon of Gloucester.

Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General to the most Reverend Father in God William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Commissary of the Royal Jurisdiction of St. Katharine's, Commissary and Official of St. Albans, and Registry of the Faculties.

Dr. Humphry Henchman, Chancellor of London and Rochester.

Dr. Richard Fuller, Advocate to the Office of Lord High Admiral, and Official to the Archdeacon of Essex.

Dr. Thomas Bouchire, Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury.

Dr. Matthew Tindall.

Dr. John Conant.

Dr. Richard Pagitt.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary of St. Paul's;

Dr. William Beau, Chancellor of Llandaff.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Kt. his Majesty's Advocate-General.

Dr. Charles Herriot.

Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr. Robert Wood, Official of *Colchester*.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr. Andrew, Commissary and Official of *Huntingdon*.

Dr. William Willmot.

Dr. John Corbett.

Dr. William Phipps.

Dr. William Strahan.

Dr. John Audley, Chancellor of *York*.

Dr. Edward Kinaston.

Dr. Edward Winn, Chancellor of *Hereford*.

Dr. Berney Branthwayte.

The Honourable Dr. Charles Bertie.

Dr. James Bouchire, Professor of the Civil Law in the University of *Oxford*.

Dr. Brook Taylor.

Dr. Exton Sayer, Commissary of *Essex*, and Chancellor of *Durham*.

Dr. Edmund Isham.

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-Commons.

Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Asaph*.

Mr. Owen Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bangor*.

Dr. William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Dr. Charles Sloper, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bristol*.

Dr. Francis Clark, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*.

Mr. Edward Jones, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Davids*.

Dr. James Johnston, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Ely*.

Mr. William Newell, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Dr. Thomas Tanner, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Norwich*.

\_\_\_\_\_, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*.

Dr. Rich Reynolds, Chancellor of *Peterborough*.

Dr. Robert Loggon, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Sarum*.

Sir Peter Mew, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*.

Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*.

Dr. William Pearson, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *York*.

Mr. Thomas Tully, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Carlisle*.

Dr. Thomas Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chester*.



*The Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury.*

**H**ENRY Farrant Esq, the  
King's Proctor,  
Geo. Sayer Esq; Lord Admiral's  
Proctor,

Mr. Rob. Constable,  
Mr. Rob. Pierson,  
Mr. William Jones,  
Mr. Thomas Newman,  
Mr. Mark Sayer,  
Mr. Edward Alexander,  
Mr. Edward Parre,  
Mr. William Busby,  
Mr. George Smith,  
Mr. Rob. Bogg,  
Mr. Cha. Garret,  
Mr. John Tvenley,  
Mr. Hen. Dethick,

Mr. Thomas Oughton,  
Mr. Cha. Humphreys,  
Mr. Edw. Greenly,  
Mr. William Chapman,  
Mr. William Taverner,  
Mr. Raines Trigg,  
Mr. Brian Rushworth,  
Mr. Mark Holman,  
Mr. Gandy Spurway,  
Mr. John Rawson,  
Mr. James Pinfold,  
Mr. Edw. Smith,  
Mr. Thomas Tyllott,  
Mr. Geo. Hill,  
Mr. Sandford Nevile,  
Mr. John Searle,  
Mr. Linthwaite Farrant.

REGISTERS.

**H**enry Farrant, Register and Aetuary of the Arches Court  
of Canterbury.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty  
and High-Court of Delegates.

James Pinfold, Deputy-Register of the Court of Delegates.

William Browne, Deputy-Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Mr. John Cheeke, Marshall.

*The Prerogative-Office, or Registry for the Prerogative  
Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.*

**H**enry Seymer,  
Thomas Bennet,  
Richard Brodrepp,

} Esqs; Principal Registers  
of the Prerogative Court  
of Canterbury.

Henry Farrant Esq; their Deputy.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Thomas Welbam,  
Mr. John Searle,

Mr. William Pennyman,  
Mr. John Pearce.

Office

*Officers belonging to the High-Court of Chivalry.*

His Majesty's Advocate, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

Registrary of the Court, Henry Farrant Esq;

Earl Marshal's Proctor, ———

Secretary and Seal Keeper, ———

## P R O C T O R S.

Mr. George Sayer,

Mr. William Jones,

Marshal of the Court, ———

Mr. Edw. Alexander. ———

## N U M B E R XXXVII.

*The Members of the Court of Assistants of the Royal African Company of England, for the Year 1724.**The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.*

Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. Sub-Governor.

Henry Neale Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Francis Aston Esq;

The Hon. Martin Bladen Esq;

James Blake Esq;

Captain Thomas Beckford.

Edward Bridgen Esq;

Richard Brocas Esq; Alderman.

Thomas Bodicoate Esq;

John Brown Esq;

His Grace the Duke of Chandos.

Capt. Jonathan Collet.

Thomas Done Esq;

John Drummond Esq;

John Effington Esq;

William Gore Esq;

Charles Hayes Esq;

Andrew Hopegood Esq;

John Lansdell Esq;

Richard Lockwood Esq;

Mr. Steven Pendarves.

John Phillipps, Esq;

Joseph Taylor Esq;

John Taylor Esq;

William Tryon Esq;

Benjamin Wilcock Esq;

Francis Lynn Esq; Secretary.

Joseph Cleere Esq; Treasurer.

Richard Beaumont Esq; Accomptant.

## NUMBER XXXVIII.

*ALIST of the NAMES of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for Encouraging the Fishery.*

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

*Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sub-Governor.  
John Rudge Esq; Deputy-Governor.*

**T**homas Ayles Esq;  
Henry Ashton Esq;  
*Sir* Edward Becher  
William Brooke Esq;  
William Bowles Esq;  
Peter Burrell Esq;  
Henry Cartwright Esq;  
Henry Samuel Eyre Esq;  
*Sir* John Fryer, Bart.  
Edmund Halsey Esq;  
John Hanbury, Esq;  
William Heath Esq;  
*Sir* Richard Hopkins  
Capt. Samuel Jones  
Matthew Lant Esq;

Benjamin Lethieullier Esq;  
Richard Lewen Esq;  
John Merrill Esq;  
Nathaniel Micklethwait Esq;  
Robert Michell Esq;  
Robert Newton Esq;  
Samuel Pitts Esq;  
Matthew Raper Esq;  
John Raworth Esq;  
Gabriel Roberts Esq;  
Thomas Savill Esq;  
Thomas Skinner Esq;  
John Girardot de Tillieux Esq;  
Robert Wood, L. L. D.

Conrade de Gols Esq; *Treasurer.*  
Mr. Rowland Rogers, *Deputy-Treasurer.*  
Mr. Daniel Westcombe, *Secretary.*  
Mr. William Smith, *Deputy-Secretary.*  
Mr. Charles Lockyer, *Accomptant.*  
Mr. Chambers Slaughter, *Second Accomptant.*

NUMBER



NUMBER XXXIX.

A LIST of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors, of the BANK of ENGLAND, for the Year 1725.

William Thompson Esq; Governor.  
Humphrey Morice Esq; Deputy-Governor.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>M</b>R. Robert Atwood,<br/>Edward Bellamy Esq; and<br/><i>Alderman,</i><br/>Mr. Bryan Benson,<br/>Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt. and<br/><i>Alderman.</i><br/>Thomas Cooke Esq;<br/>Sir Peter Delmé, Kt. and <i>Al-</i><br/><i>derman.</i><br/>Richard Du Cane Esq;<br/>Mr. Barrington Eaton,<br/>Sir Francis Forbes, Kt. and <i>Al-</i><br/><i>derman,</i><br/>John Francis Fauquier Esq;<br/>William Fawkener Esq;<br/>Sir Nathaniel Gould Kt.</p> | <p>  Mr. Nathaniel Gould,<br/>John Hanger Esq;<br/>Mr. Samuel Holden,<br/>John Heathcote Esq;<br/>Sir William Jolliff Kt.<br/>Sir Randolph Knipe, Kt. and<br/><i>Alderman,</i><br/>Christopher Lethicullier Esq;<br/>Mr. John Lordell<br/>John Olmuis Esq;<br/>Moses Raper Esq;<br/>Sir Thomas Scawen Kt. and<br/><i>Alderman.</i><br/>Sir John Ward Knight and <i>Al-</i><br/><i>derman.</i></p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Mr. Thomas Madockes, Chief Cashier.  
Mr. Zerobabel Crouch. Accountant-General.  
Mr. David le Gros, Secretary.

NUMBER XL.

A LIST of the Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, Elected for the Year 1725.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>W</b>illiam Aislaby Esq;<br/>William Billers Esq; <i>Al-</i><br/><i>derman,</i><br/>Mr. John Bance,<br/>Capt. Richard Boulton,<br/>Peter Cock Esq;<br/>Sir Matthew Decker Bart.<br/>Sir Dennis Dutry Bart.</p> | <p>  John Drummond Esq;<br/>Mr. Leonard Gill,<br/>William Gosselin Esq;<br/>John Gould Esq;<br/>Mr John Gould jun.<br/>Edward Harrison Esq;<br/>Henry Heathcote Esq;<br/>Abraham Janssen Esq;</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Mr. Henry Kelsey,  
Henry Lyell Esq;  
Mr. Baltzar Lyell,  
Matthew Martin Esq;  
Mr. Edward Owen.

Mr. Charles Savage jun.  
Mr. Simon Theunemans,  
John Ward Esq;  
Josias Wordsworth Esq;

Mr. Thomas Wolley, *Secretary.*

Mr. Charles du Bois, *Treasurer.*

Mr. John Fletcher, *Accountant.*

## NUMBER \*XL.

# Military GOVERNMENT.

*A LIST of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy, for the City of LONDON.*

By Commission under the Broad Seal of Great Britain,  
Dated the 24th Day of July, 1724.

*N. B. This List never alters till a New Commission is granted.*

**T**HE Right Honourable Sir  
Peter Delmé Knight, Lord  
Mayor, and the Lord Mayor and  
Court of Aldermen for the Time  
being.

Sir William Thomson, Kt.  
Recorder, and the Recorder for  
the Time being.

Sir Samuel Garrard, Kt.  
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt.  
Sir Samuel Stanier, Kt.  
Sir William Humfreys,  
Kt. and Bart.

Sir Charles Peers, Kt.  
Sir John Ward, Kt.  
Sir John Fryer, Bart.  
Sir George Conyers, Kt.  
Sir Thomas Scawen, Kt.  
Sir George Merittins, Kt.  
Sir Francis Forbes, Kt.  
Sir John Eyles, Bart.  
Sir Edward Becher, Kt.

Sir Harcourt Master, Kt.  
Robert Baylis, Esq;  
Sir Randolph Knipe, Kt.  
Richard Brocas, Esq;  
Humphry Parsons, Esq;  
Francis Child, Esq;  
Richard Levett, Esq;  
William Billers, Esq;  
Edward Bellamy, Esq;  
Sir John Williams, Kt.  
Sir Richard Hopkins, Kt.

*And the Aldermen for the Time  
being.*

Sir Charles Cox,  
Sir Peter Eaton,  
Sir Edward Gould,  
Sir Nathaniel Gould,  
Sir Richard Houblon,  
Sir Roger Hudson,  
Sir William Jolliff,  
Sir Philip Jackson,  
Sir George Ludlam.

Bo  
Sir  
Sir  
Sir  
Sir  
Rob  
Rob  
Sam  
Sam  
John  
Will  
Rob  
John  
Sam  
Josep  
Thon  
Josep  
Peter  
Bryan  
John  
Hump  
Robert  
Richar  
Bartho  
Thoma  
Alexan  
James  
Willia  
Richar  
John C  
John C  
Richard  
John C  
Richard  
James C  
Dilllers  
David C  
Thoma  
Thoma  
Robert  
Josiah D  
Paul Do  
Richard  
John Do  
Joseph E  
Barringe  
Henry E  
Thomas

*Sir* John Lock,  
*Sir* Joseph Martin,  
*Sir* John Tash,  
*Sir* Isaac Tillard,

Knights.

John Edwards,  
 John Fuller,  
 Zachary Foxall,  
 Kenelm Fawkener,  
 John Francis Fauquier,

Robert Atkins,  
 Robert Atwood,  
 Samuel Acton,  
 Samuel Buckley,  
 John Barnard,  
 William Barnsley,  
 Robert Bristow,  
 John Baker,  
 Samuel Ball,  
 Joseph Bell,  
 Thomas Boddington,

John Fryer,  
 Peter Foster,  
 James Fisher,  
 Thomas Guy,  
 Thomas Gibson,  
 Peter Godfrey,  
 Robert Gower,  
 Thomas Gouge,  
 Henry Greenaway,  
 Thomas Gearing,

Joseph Beachcroft,  
 Peter Burrell,  
 Bryan Benson,  
 John Badcock,  
 Humphry Bell,  
 Robert Burchall,  
 Richard Chiswell,  
 Bartholomew Clarke,

John Hanger,  
 John Heathcote,  
 Henry Heathcote,  
 John Hopkins,  
 Edmund Halsey,  
 John Harris,

Thomas Clarke,  
 Alexander Cleeve,  
 James Church,  
 William Clayton,  
 Richard Chauncy,  
 John Cartlitch,  
 John Cleeve,

Esquires.

Henry Hankey,  
 Samuel Holden,  
 Matthew Howard,  
 John Hatley,  
 Francis Hole,  
 Benjamin Henshaw,  
 John Heron,  
 John Hanbury,  
 Richard Hodgson,  
 John Hasell, *jun.*

Richard Carey,  
 John Carbonnel,  
 Richard Coope,  
 James Colebrooke,  
 Dilillers Carbonnel,  
 David Cooke,

Thomas Hollis,  
 Thomas Harris, *Distiller*,  
 William Jenkins,  
 Thomas Jourdan,  
 John Jenkins,

Thomas Corbett,  
 Thomas Cooke,  
 Robert Cady,

Jerome Knapp,  
 John Kenrick,  
 Anthony Kingsley,

Josiah Diston,  
 Paul Doeminique,  
 Richard Ducane,

Samuel Keynton,  
 Robert Kendall,  
 Robert Knaplock,

John Dodson,  
 Joseph Eyles,  
 Barrington Eaton,  
 Henry Emmett,  
 Thomas Emerson,

John Lordell,  
 John London,  
 John Lade,  
 John Lloyd, *Merchant*,  
 Christopher Lethicullier,  
 Robert Lovick,

Esquires.



Daniel Lock,  
 John Lloyd, *Brewer*,  
 Crispe Lock,  
 Richard Ladbroke,  
 Robert Mitchell,  
 Humphry Morice,  
 Thomas Malyn,  
 Samuel Marsh,  
 Jeremiah Murden,  
 Richard Marsh,  
 Benjamin Mee,  
 Nathan. Micklerhwaite,  
 Henry Merttins,  
 Daniel Midwinter,  
 Thomas Martin,  
 Robert Norris,  
 John Nicholas,  
 John Newman,  
 Samuel Newey,  
 Thomas Newman,  
 John Olmius,  
 William Proctor,  
 James Porten,  
 William Parrott,  
 Francis Porten,  
 Robert Pitman,  
 John Peachy,  
 William Pomeroy,  
 Charles Polhill,  
 Nathaniel Phillips,  
 John Peers,  
 David Petty,  
 John Rudge,  
 Moses Raper,  
 Ralph Radcliffe,  
 Matthew Raper,

Esquires.

Samuel Rowe,  
 Gabriel Smyth,  
 Thomas Stiles,  
 John Shipman,  
 James Seamer,  
 John Salter,  
 William Smith,  
 Robert Southwood,  
 John Sprint,  
 Edward Sedley,  
 Samuel Smith,  
 James Steward,  
 Charles Savage, *jun.*  
 Horatio Townshend,  
 Samuel Trench,  
 Nathaniel Turner,  
 Anthony Tournay,  
 William Thompson,  
 Humphry Thayer,  
 Edmund Trench,  
 John Thompson,  
 James Townsend,  
 Samuel Tatem,  
 Henry Tombes,  
 Joseph Townsend,  
 William Townsend,  
 John Ward of *Surrey-street*,  
 Samuel Westall,  
 Samuel Webb,  
 John Wood,  
 Thomas Windmills,  
 John Woven,  
 John Williams,  
 Thomas Walter,  
 Mark Warkman,  
 John Young,

Esquires.

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quorum.

John Smart, *Clerk*,  
 James Boddington, *Master-Master*,  
 William Dobinson, *Messenger*.

NUMB.

NUMBER XLI.

A LIST of the Field Officers, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns, in the Militia of the City of LONDON.

I. The Blue Regiment.

THE Honourable Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Westall, Esq;

Major, Joseph Bell, Esq;

1. Captain, William Brind, Esq;

2. Capt. Hugh Winkworth Esq;

3. Capt. Benjamin Osgood, Esq;

4. Capt. Edward Roybould, Esq;

5. Capt. Jos. Willoughby, Esq;

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. Daniel Austin, Gent.

James Noble, Gent.

Sebastian Gilbert, Gent.

William Brind, jun. Gent.

Luke Philpott, Gent.

Daniel Frasier, Gent.

William Brown, Gent.

John Ladyman, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

George Edwards, Gent.

Humphry Higget, Gent.

John Clarke, Gent.

Thomas Cleare, Gent.

James Knight, Gent.

John Grange, Gent.

John Embry, Gent.

Thomas Fowler, Gent.

II. The Green Regiment.

The Honourable Sir William Humfreys, Knight, Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Parkinson, Esq;

Major, John Williams, Esq;

1. Capt. Oliver Combes, Esq;

2. Capt. George Stray, Esq;

3. Capt. Henry Tame, Esq;

4. Capt. Paul Ferris, Esq;

5. Capt. Thomas Fulker, Esq;

LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. John Woodward.

Thomas Cole, Gent.

Jacob Wakelin, Gent.

James Combes, Gent.

William Willmott, Gent.

John Flower, Gent.

James Bague, Gent.

William Downes, Gent.

ENSIGNS.

Edward Owen, Gent.

Thomas Beale, Gent.

Allen Wootten, Gent.

Samuel Lawrence, Gent.

John Turner, Gent.

John Pratt, Gent.

Theed Cleaver, Gent.

## III. The Yellow Regiment.

*The Honourable Sir Charles Peers,* John Leake, *Gent.*  
*Knight and Alderman, Colonel.* Francis Taylor, *Gent.*  
*Lieutenant Col. Sir Peter Eaton,* Abraham Fowler, *Gent.*  
*Knight.* Isaac Freeman, *Gent.*  
*Major, Thomas Gilbert, Esq;* John Shuter, *Gent.*  
 1. *Capt. Nicholas Faulcon, Esq;*  
 2. *Capt. John Johnson, Esq;*  
 3. *Capt. Richard Maddox, Esq;*  
 4. *Capt. John Coltman, Esq;*  
 5. *Capt. Anthony Seal, Esq;*

## LIEUTENANTS.

*Capt. Lieut. Tho. Scattergood,*  
*Gent.*  
*Thomas Gregory, Gent.*  
*Samuel Brompton, Gent.*

## ENSIGNS.

Thomas White, *Gent.*  
 John Kingsbury, *Gent.*  
 John Glasbrooke, *Gent.*  
 Gabriel Faulcon, *Gent.*  
 Robert Scotcher, *Gent.*  
 John Marlow, *Gent.*  
 Daniel Jones, *Gent.*  
 George Clark, *Gent.*

## IV. The Orange Regiment.

*The Hon. Sir Gerard Conyers,* Thomas Alstone, *Gent.*  
*Knight and Alderman, Colonel.* William Collyer, *Gent.*  
*Lieutenant Col James Seamer,* Henry Gregory, *Gent.*  
*Esq;* Henry Smith, *Gent.*  
*Major, George Jenkins, jun. Esq;*  
 1. *Capt. Geo. Jenkins, sen. Esq;*  
 2. *Capt. Tho Cartwright, Esq;*  
 3. *Capt. Samuel Saunders, Esq;*  
 4. *Capt. Charles Thompson, Esq;*  
 5. *Capt. John Wing, Esq;*

## LIEUTENANTS.

*Captain Lieut. Ichabod Dawks,*  
*Gent.*  
*Charles Coulton, Gent.*  
*Richard Coxeter, Gent.*

## ENSIGNS.

John Lauder, *Gent.*  
 John Jeffer, *Gent.*  
 Joseph Bishop, *Gent.*  
 Edmund Bick, *Gent.*  
 John Atkinson, *Gent.*  
 Joseph Buckmaster, *Gent.*  
 William Harris, *Gent.*

## V. The White Regiment.

*The Honourable Sir John Eyles,* 1. *Capt. William Bell, Esq;*  
*Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.* 2. *Capt. George Gerrard, Esq;*  
*Lieut. Col. Peregrine Phillips,* 3. *Capt. Joseph Lambe, Esq;*  
*Esq;* 4. *Capt. Robert Amburey, Esq;*  
*Major, Seth Adams, Esq;* 5. *Capt. Sam. Woodham, Esq;*

## LIEUTE-



## LIEUTENANTS.

Capt. Lieut. Henry Glover, *Gent.*  
 John Leech, *Gent.*  
 John Glover, *Gent.*  
 James Pearce, *Gent.*  
 Thomas Miles, *Gent.*  
 John Merry, *Gent.*  
 John Walker, *Gent.*  
 William Woodcock, *Gent.*

## ENSIGNS.

Thomas Moulden, *Gent.*  
 Robert Green, *Gent.*  
 Robert Brown, *Gent.*  
 William Grindell, *Gent.*  
 Abraham Price, *Gent.*  
 Francis Crettez, *Gent.*  
 Samuel Palmer, *Gent.*  
 Edward Lyon, *Gent.*

## The Red Regiment.

The Honourable Robert Baylis, *Esq; Alderman and Colonel.*  
 Lieut. Col. Edward Sedley, *Esq;*  
 Major, John Wicks, *Esq;*  
 1. Capt. William Beale, *Esq;*  
 2. Capt. John Sedley, *Esq;*  
 3. Capt. Joseph Edwards, *Esq;*  
 4. Capt. Walter Sutton, *Esq;*  
 5. Capt. Tho. Hayward, *Esq;*

## LIEUTENANTS.

Captain Lieut. Will. Bassendine, *Gent.*  
 William George, *Gent.*  
 John Radley, *Gent.*

William Brooke, *Gent.*  
 Thomas Moss, *Gent.*  
 Vincent Shortland, *Gent.*  
 Thomas Lee, *Gent.*  
 Thomas Picaut, *Gent.*

## ENSIGNS.

John Johnson, *Gent.*  
 Thomas Nedham, *Gent.*  
 Thomas Greenhill, *Gent.*  
 Thomas Rex, *Gent.*  
 John Smith, *Gent.*  
 John Crettee, *Gent.*  
 Paul Bourdo, *Gent.*  
 Francis Viouja, *Gent.*

Bringers-up of the

Blue, — Thomas Carter.  
 Green, — John Blackwell.  
 Yellow, —  
 Orange, — John Weedon.  
 White, —  
 Red, — Daniel Williams.

William Dobinson, *Messenger.*

NUMB.

## NUMBER XLII.

*The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp-Duties.*

## Commissioners.

|                                       |                       |         |                            |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Sir Brocas Gardner, Bar.              | John Turner,          | } Esqs: |                            |   |   |
| John Schutz,                          | John Short,           |         |                            |   |   |
| George Townsend,                      | } Esqs.               |         | Sal. 400 l. per Ann. each. |   |   |
|                                       |                       |         | Salaries per Ann. l. s. d. |   |   |
| Secretary, ———                        | William Bridges,      | ————    | 300                        | 0 | 0 |
| Receiver-General,                     | William Thomas        | ————    | 500                        | 0 | 0 |
| Comptroller,                          | William Ashurst, Esq; | ————    | 400                        | 0 | 0 |
| Secretary's Clerks,                   | William Noch,         | ————    | 80                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | John Ewens            | ————    | 70                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | Thomas Porter,        | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | William Slyford,      | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | John Cowdrey,         | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |
| Receiver's Clerks,                    | Jabez Hughes          | ————    | 100                        | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | Fawcett Newman        | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | Job Powell            | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | Dennis Price,         | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
| Comptrol. Clerks,                     | Alexander Barham      | ————    | 80                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | Evan Jenkins          | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | Thomas Rayner         | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
|                                       | Richard Widdamson     | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
| Accompt. Clerk,—                      | John Heath            | ————    | 100                        | 0 | 0 |
| His Assistant,—                       | . . . . . Nicholson   | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |
| Sollicitor, ———                       | William Mowbray       | ————    | 100                        | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk of the Secu-<br>rities, ———     | Philip Pinckney       | ————    | 70                         | 0 | 0 |
| Tellers of Stamps,                    | Jos. Barry            | ————    | 70                         | 0 | 0 |
| His Assistant,—                       | . . . . . Gibbon      | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |
| Register of War-<br>rants for Stamps, | Abraham Fowler        | ————    | 100                        | 0 | 0 |
| His Assistant,—                       | John Hudson           | ————    | 60                         | 0 | 0 |
| House-keeper,—                        | John Carr             | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |
| London Distributor,                   | John Hudson           | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |
| Warehouse-keeper<br>of Unst. Goods,   | Timo. Chaloner        | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |
| His Assistant,—                       | Earle Banbrigg        | ————    | 40                         | 0 | 0 |
| Warehouse-keeper<br>of Stamp-Goods,   | William Curties       | ————    | 130                        | 0 | 0 |
| His Assistant,—                       | Major Carpenter       | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |
| Packer, ———                           | John White,           | ————    | 50                         | 0 | 0 |

Inspector

|         |                                                | Salaries per Ann.          |        |         |
|---------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|
|         |                                                | l.                         | s.     | d.      |
| Duties. | Inspect. of Courts,                            | <i>William Hopkins</i>     | 100    | 0 0     |
|         | His Assistant,                                 | <i>Spring Mackey</i>       | 50     | 0 0     |
|         | Riding-Surveyors,                              | <i>Roger Baynes</i>        | each — | 100 0 0 |
|         |                                                | <i>William Longman</i>     |        |         |
|         |                                                | <i>William Holby</i>       |        |         |
|         | Bill-man,                                      | <i>John Light</i>          | 40     | 0 0     |
|         | Chamber-keeper,                                | <i>John Hall</i>           | 40     | 0 0     |
|         | Messenger,                                     | <i>William Hare</i>        | 30     | 0 0     |
|         | Porter,                                        | <i>Charles Symister</i>    | 40     | 0 0     |
|         | Supervisor of the                              | <i>Henry Sydenham</i>      | 80     | 0 0     |
|         | Stampers,                                      |                            |        |         |
|         | His Assistant,                                 | <i>Ellis Owen</i>          | 60     | 0 0     |
|         | Thirty-nine Stampers, each                     |                            | 50     | 0 0     |
|         | Two Watchmen,                                  | <i>How</i>                 | each — | 30 0 0  |
|         |                                                | <i>Glynn</i>               |        |         |
|         | Entering Clerk for                             | <i>Major Carpenter</i>     | 50     | 0 0     |
|         | Cards and Dice,                                |                            |        |         |
|         | Marker of Dice,                                | <i>John Rollos</i>         | 50     | 0 0     |
|         | Eight Card Officers, each                      |                            | 45     | 0 0     |
|         | Register of Pamph.                             | <i>John Paine</i>          | 80     | 0 0     |
|         | His Assistant,                                 | <i>Christopher Tiliard</i> | 20     | 0 0     |
|         | Three Rolling-Press Printers, each             |                            | 50     | 0 0     |
|         | Six Officers belonging to the Stamping of News |                            | 45     | 0 0     |
|         | Papers, each                                   |                            |        |         |
|         | Three Surveyors of Gaming-Houses, each         |                            | 20     | 0 0     |

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of England, call'd Country-Distributors of Stamp'd Vellum, &c. who have an Allowance of 18 d. per Pound for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There are also several Under-Distributors employ'd by the above-mention'd Persons, who are not accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain, according to the District of the Distributor.

NUMBER



## NUMBER XLIII.

*The Commissioners and other Officers for Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches and Hackney-Chairs.*

|                |   |                      |   |                         |
|----------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Commissioners, | { | John Way Esq;        | } | Each 100 l.<br>per Ann. |
|                |   | . . . . Philpot Esq; |   |                         |
|                |   | John Edle Esq;       |   |                         |
|                |   | Waxil Smith Esq;     |   |                         |
|                |   | {                    |   |                         |
|                |   | . . . . Capper Esq;  |   |                         |

Mr. Edward Wharton, Receiver, Salary 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Pye, Solicitor.

Mr. Charles Bolton, Secretary.

Mr. James Cooke, House-keeper and Surveyor.

## NUMBER XLIV.

*The Commissioners and other Officers of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.*

|                |   |                     |   |                         |
|----------------|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Commissioners, | { | Benjamin Coad Esq;  | } | Each 100 l.<br>per Ann. |
|                |   | . . . . Burton Esq; |   |                         |
|                |   | . . . . Wyvell Esq; |   |                         |

Four Clerks, each 50 l. per Annum.

A Cashier, 90 l. per Annum.

Two Clerks, each 50 l. per Annum.

Seven Riding-Officers, each 100 l. per Annum.

Three Town Surveyors, each 50 l. per Annum.

A Messenger, 30 l. per Annum.

## NUMBER XLV.

*A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's Hospital, call'd the Charter-House, appointed by Act of Parliament.*

## GOVERNORS.

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>T</b> HE Prince,       | Earl of Macclesfield,          |
| Archbishop of Canterbury, | Lord Viscount Townsend,        |
| Lord Chancellor King,     | Lord Viscount Harcourt,        |
| Duke of Newcastle,        | Bishop of London,              |
| Duke of Somerset,         | Bishop of Durham,              |
| Duke of Chandos,          | Sir Robert Walpole,            |
| Earl of Pembroke,         | Lord Chief Justice Eyre,       |
| Earl of Dartmouth,        | Dr. King, Master of the House. |

Philip

Philip Bearcrofte, A. M.

Preacher.

William Hempson, Esq;

Register.

Ambrose Eyre, Esq;

Receiver.

Thomas Walker, LL. D.

Schoolmaster.

Andrew Tooke, A. M.

Usher.

Ralph Welfstead, B. D.

Reader.

Mr. Thomas Love,

Organist.

Charles Bale, M. D.

Physician.

John Bamber, M. D.

Surgeon.

George Davison,

Auditor.

John Markham,

Apothecary.

## NUMBER XLVI.

*The Officers of St. Bartholomew's-Hospital.*

THE ancient Hospital of *St Bartholomew*, situate nigh *West-Smithfield*, London, was first founded by *Raykere*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* Anno Dom. 1102.

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, re-founded by King *Henry VIII.* Anno Dom. 1546.

In which Hospital, with two others, one at *Kingsland*, and the other call'd the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily relieved with Lodging, Diet, Physick, Surgery, and all other Ministrations useful and necessary for restoring sick and wounded Seamen, and others, to their Health and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good Ordering of the Affairs of that House, viz.

Auditors of the General Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseased Persons as are cured, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate President is *Richard Brocas* Esq; and Alderman.

*Robert Witham* Esq; Treasurer.

The

The Reverend Mr. John Hanson, M. A. Vicar and Hospitalaller.

Doctor Richard Tyson, } Physicians.  
Doctor Pierce Dod, }

Mr. William Curwen, Apothecary.

Mr. Edward Green, } Surgeons.  
Mr. Robert Gay, }

Mr. John Dobyns, } Assistant-Surgeons.  
Mr. Henry Bull, }

Mr. William Green, } Surgeons for Cutting for the  
Mr. John Frecker, } Stone.  
John Bamber, M. D. }

Mr. John Dobyns, Surgeon and Guide to *Kingland-Hospital*.

Mr. James Danfie, Surgeon and Guide to the *Lock-Hospital*.

The Reverend Mr. . . . Potock, M. A. Chaplain to the *Lock-Hospital*.

The Reverend Mr. John Bethune, M. A. Chaplain to *Kingland-Hospital*.

#### OFFICERS:

Mr. William Timb, Clerk.

Sir Robert Duncley, Steward.

Mr. John Meredith, Renter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, Matron.

Mrs. Mary Crane, Cook.

Mr. John Middleton, Porter; and four Beadles.

#### NUMBER XLVII.

#### Christ's-Hospital.

SIR Francis Forbes, President.

Sir George Merttins, Treasurer.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bar. Physician.

Mr. William Green, Surgeon.

Mr. Isaac Massey, Apothecary.

Mr. Leonard Hinchman, Steward.

#### Three CLERKS.

Mr. William Brockett,

Mr. John Keeley,

Mr. John Yeo, Assistant.

Mr. Matth

Mr. Georg

Mr. Peter S

Mr. James

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Mr. Peter F

Mr. . . .

Mr. Benj. L

Mr. Samuel

Mrs. Elizab

Mrs. Brown

A Porter a

A Cook.

A Sick-wa

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## SIX SCHOOL-MASTERS.

Mr. Matth. Audley, Upper Grammar-Master and Catechist.  
 Mr. George Shelly, Writing-Master.  
 Mr. Peter Selby, Under-Grammar-Master.  
 Mr. James Hodgson, Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.  
 Mr. Peter Horwood, Musick-Master.  
 Mr. . . . . . Lens, Drawing-Master.  
 Mr. Benj. Durnford, at Hertford, } School-Masters.  
 Mr. Samuel Hathaway, at Ware, }  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Matron.  
 Mrs. Brown, School-Mistress to the Girls.  
 A Porter and four Beadles.  
 A Cook.  
 A Sick-ward Nurse.

The Number of Children of King Charles II'd's New Royal Foundation in *Christ's-Hospital*, London, that have been educated in the Art of Navigation; and, after some Years Continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution, as it was presented to his Majesty King George, by the Lord-Maior of London, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1. 1705.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant-Ships, from October 1675, to December 1722, 482 Children.

In the Beginning of the seventh Year of their Service, they are to be at his Majesty's Disposal.

There are at this Day 40 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King Charles II.

## NUMBER. XLVIII.

## St. Thomas's-Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Maior and Court of Aldermen, with about Two hundred and sixty other substantial Citizens of London.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman, President.

Peter Jeye, Esq; Treasurer, who hath the executive Government of the House, with a Committee of Thirty Governors (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) chang'd every Three Years; Ten going out yearly, and as many elected in their Room,

Room, at the Annual General Court; and with Twelve *Almoners* chosen quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are cured and incurable.

## CHAPLAIN.

The Reverend Mr. Richard Mayo, M. A. Hospitaller, or Chaplain.

Dr. Caleb Coatsworth.  
Dr. Thomas Wadsworth,  
Dr. Henry Plumtre,

} Physicians.

Mr. James Fern,  
Mr. Josias Paul,  
Mr. William Cheselden,  
Mr. Joseph Tanner,

} Surgeons.

Mr. Edmund Dickman, Apothecary.

One Cook, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brew-house; two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. Anne Aldersey, Matron, under whom are sixteen Sisters, who take Care of so many several Wards; with Nurses, Helpers, Watchers, &c. attending on the Poor.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, Steward.

Mr. Thomas Wright, Clerk and Register.

## NUMBER XLIX.

A LIST of the Officers, Petty-Officers, and Servants belonging to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

THE Honourable Sir John Jennings, Governour.

Jos. Soans, Lieutenant-Governour.

Charles Chamberlain, Captain.

John Constable, 1<sup>st</sup>

Edward Smith, 2<sup>d</sup>

Henry Powers, 3<sup>d</sup>

Philip Stubbs,

Thomas Pecoek.

} Lieutenant.

} Chaplains.

Richard Morton, Physician.

William Bell, Steward.

Isaac Rider, Surgeon.

Nicholas Hawksmoor,

John James,

Elizabeth Gremer, Matron.

Thomas Hawes, Governour's Clerk.

} Clerks of the Works.

## Perry-Officers and Servants.

Thomas Bird, Cook.

Thomas Cole, 1st

Edward Griffith, 2d

Thomas Robinson, 3d

William Blockley, Barber.

Francis Rogers, Butler.

John Wood, his Mate.

John Bourdon, Scullery-Man.

John Silkworth, his Mate.

Thomas Gilling, Clerk of the Cheque's Clerk.

John Webb, Porter.

The Governour's two Servants.

His two Nurses.

Lieutenant Governour's Servant.

His Nurse.

Captain's Servant.

450 Pensioners.

18 Perry-Officers and Servants.

26 Nurses.

3 Superannuated Nurses.

Which makes the Number born 497.

The Officers are not added in the Number born, because they receive for their Table 1 s. 2 d. per Diem.

Captain Cavendish, the Treasurer, is not an Officer of the House, but is allow'd 200 l. per Annum, and one Clerk at 50 l. per Annum.

Sir John Vanbrugh is Surveyor of the Works, and Mr. James is Store-keeper.

The Lieutenant-Governor is allowed a Clerk to keep an Account of the Pensioners going out upon Leave with Ticket, and to place the Men in their respective Wards, and to muster the Men at Chapel.

The Steward is allow'd two Clerks, whose Business is to provide the Pensioners with Provision daily, to receive and deliver out all Manner of House-Stores, to keep a Muster-Book of the Entries and Discharges of Men, and to make up the Monthly Accounts, &c.

Edward Smith, second Lieutenant, is Clerk of the Cheque, and allow'd a Clerk, who is to inspect into all the Stores and Provisions, as to their Goodness according to Contract; to sign and examine all Accounts before they are brought to the Board of Directors.

The Surgeon is allowed one Assistant and a Servant.

M

There



There are Commissioners or Directors that meet once a Fortnight, or oftener, as Occasion requires, appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty, and every Director, before his Admittance, produces his Warrant from the Admiralty; whose Names I will give you a List of, *viz*

The Honourable Sir John Jennings, Governor.  
 Captain Soanes, Lieutenant-Governor.  
 Captain Cavendish, Treasurer.  
 Captain Chamberlain.  
 Captain Guy.  
 Captain Molloy.  
 Captain John Robinson.  
 Galsfridus Walpole.  
 Sir Alexander Cairnes.  
 Captain Cosbier.

Mr. Clarke.  
 Mr. Baxter.  
 Doctor Morton.  
 Captain Moses.  
 Mr. Dawson.  
 Mr. Seawell.  
 Sir William Saunderson.  
 Mr. Godolphin.  
 Mr. Fisher.  
 Sir John Vanbrugh.  
 Mr. Trevor.

Mr. Corbett, Clerk in the Admiralty-Office, is Secretary to this Board, and allowed 100*l.* per Annum, his Clerk 40*l.* per Annum.

There's a Council once a Week for the Government of the House, constituted by the Lords of the Admiralty, where are present the Officers of the Hospital, to assist all Complaints, and to punish those that have behaved themselves in a disorderly Manner, and broke through the Rules of the Hospital.

The Matron is to take Care of the Mens Linnen, to see it mended, and deliver it to the Landryman once a Week to be washed; to see the Nurses clean the Wards. Five of the Nurses are call'd Infirmary-Nurses, who are to tend the sick and disabled Seamen.

The Diet for the Sick-men is Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Rice, Oatmeal, Calves-Feet, Tripe, Milk, Mutton, Veal, Bread and Beer.

The Pensioners are all clothed in Blue, and are allowed Linnen, Stockings, Shoes, and twelve Pence per Week for Necessaries; out of which Number of Pensioners, there are sixteen Boatswains, which are distinguished by having Gold-Lace upon their Cloaths, and broad Gold-Lace upon their Hats; they are allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* per Man a Week; their Business is to take Care of the Wards, and to see that the Men do their Duty; and if they see any Misdemeanours, to complain to the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to be brought to Council, and likewise to command the Watch upon their Guard. There's Thirty-six Boatswains Mates, which have a

narrow

narrow Edging upon their Hats, to be known from the private Pensioners, and have 1. 6d. per Man a Week; they are appointed to assist the Boatswains.

The Diet and Allowance, for a Man per Diem, is thus: *Sunday* they have one Pound of Mutton, Beef, or Pork; one Pound of Bread, a Quarter of a Pound of Cheese, and two Quarts of Beer: *Monday, Tuesday and Thursday*, the same. *Wednesday* they have Pease-Porridge, one Ounce of Butter, half a Pound of Cheese, one Pound of Bread, two Quarts of Beer. *Friday* the same.

There are twenty Boys, the Sons of disabled Seamen, who are maintained with the Money arising by shewing the Hospital and Painting in the Hall: They wear Blue Cloaths as the Pensioners, and have the same Allowance as the Boys at *Christ-Church Hospital*: They are taken in at Eleven Years of Age, and go out at Sixteen to Captains of Men of War, Masters of Merchant-Men, or what Trade they chuse: This Charity was established by my Lord *Aylmer*.

#### *Festivals for the Pensioners, viz.*

The 11th of *April*, being King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Coronation, the Founders of this House; and the 28th of *May*, King *George's* Birth-Day; *August* the 1st, his Inauguration; the King's Landing in *September*, and his Coronation. On these Days, the Pensioners are dressed in their best Cloaths, and commonly wear Orange Colour Ribbons in their Hats.

#### *The Manner of their going to Chapel upon a Holy-Day.*

First, Mr. *Wiston*, Teacher of the *Mathematicks*, walks before, the Boys follow two and two after him, with the Mathematical Instruments in their Hands. In the next Place, the Porter with his Staff walks before the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, and Chaplains; then follow the Boatswains, and Boatswains Mates, with the Colours and Halberts, after them the Drums beating, then the Pensioners, two and two.

#### *The Manner of their Dining on a Holy-day.*

They have, upon those Days, double Allowance of Meat, and four Quarts of Strong Beer. When they are at Dinner, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Captain and other Officers of the House, go in and drink the King's Health (Music playing while they are at Dinner); when they drink, the Drums beat, and the Men give three Huzzah's; so likewise the same at the Healths of the Prince and Princess, and all

the Royal Family, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Governors.

The Boys have Roast-Beef and Strong-Beer. The First of August being King George's Anauguration, Sir James Thornhill gives the Pensioners a Bowl of Punch, containing thirty Gallons, which is filled annually upon that Day; every Man hath half a Pint of Punch.

Note: That no Papist is allow'd the Charity of the Hospital.

## NUMBER L.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Numbers of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates of, and other Officers in the University of Oxon.

| Colleges    | Founders.                                                                  | Year         | Fellows | Schol. | Heads of Colleges  |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|--------------------|
| University  | King Alfred                                                                | 872          | 12      | 17     |                    |
| Baliol      | John de Baliol and<br>Dsrvoiguilla his W.<br>Parents of the K.<br>of Scots | 1262         | 12      | 14     | Dr. Hunt, Master   |
| Merton      | Walter de Merton,<br>L. Ch. & B. of Roch.                                  | 1274         | 24      | 14     | Dr. Holland, W.    |
| Exeter      | Walter Stapleton,<br>Bishop of Exeter                                      | 1316         | 23      |        | Dr. Hole, Rector   |
| Oriel       | King Edward II.                                                            | 1317         | 18      | 15     | Dr. Carter, Prov.  |
| Queen's     | R. Eglesfeld                                                               | 1349         | 16      | 9      | Dr. Gibson, Prov.  |
| New College | Will. of Wickham,<br>L. Ch. & B. of Winc.                                  | 1375         | 78      |        | Mr. Bigg, W.       |
| Lincoln     | Richard Flemming,<br>Thomas Rotherham,<br>both Bps. of Linc.               | 1427<br>1475 | 12      | 8      | Dr. Morley, Rector |
| All-Souls   | Henry Chicheley,<br>Arch. b. of Canter.                                    | 1437         | 40      |        | Dr. Gardiner, W.   |
| Magdalen    | Will. of Wainfleet,<br>L. Ch. & B. of Winc.                                | 1459         | 40      | 30     | Dr. Butler, Pref.  |
| Brazen-Nose | William Smith, Bi-<br>shop of Lincoln.                                     | 1511         | 20      | 33     | Dr. Shippen, P.    |
|             | Sir Rich. Sutton, Kt.                                                      |              |         |        |                    |

Corpu



| Colleges.       | Founders.                                            | Year. | Fellows. | Schol. | Heads of Colleges.                  |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Corpus Christi, | Rich. Fox, Ld. Priv. Seal & B. of Winc.              | 1516  | 20       | 22     | Dr. Mather, Presi.                  |
| Christ-Church   | King Henry VIII.                                     | 1549  | 101      |        | Dr. Bradshaw, Bp. of Bristol, Dean. |
| Trinity,        | Sir Thomas Pope.                                     | 1555  | 12       | 12     | Dr. Dobson, Presi.                  |
| St. John Bapt.  | Sir Thomas White, Ld. Mayor of Lond. and Merc. Tayl. | 1557  | 50       |        | Dr. Delaune, Pre.                   |
| Jesus,          | Queen Elizabeth.                                     | 1571  | 19       | 16     | Dr. Jones, Princi.                  |
| Wadham,         | Nic. Wadham, Esq. and Dorothy his W.                 | 1613  | 15       | 15     | Dr. Thistlethwaite, War.            |
| Pembroke,       | Thomas Tesdale.                                      | 1620  | 13       | 25     | Dr. Penning, Ma.                    |
| Worcester,      | Rich. Whightwick.                                    |       |          |        |                                     |
|                 | Sir Thomas Cooke.                                    | 1700  | 6        | 6      | Dr. Blechynden, P.                  |

| Halls.         | Colleges to which they belong. | Founders.           | Principals.    |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Alban-Hall.    | Merton.                        | Abbot of S. Albans. | Dr. Bouchier.  |
| Harc-Hall.     | Exeter.                        | Walter Stapleton.   | Dr. Newton.    |
| Edmund-Hall.   | Queen's.                       | St. Edm. Ar. Cant.  | Dr. Falton.    |
| St. Mary-Hall. | Oriel.                         | King Edward II.     | Dr. King.      |
| New-Inn-H.     | New College.                   | Will of Wickham.    | Dr. Brabourne. |
| Magdalen-H.    | Magdalen.                      | Will of Wainfleet.  | Mr. Cotes.     |

## MAGISTRATES.

Charles Earl of Arran,  
Dr. John Mather,

Chancellor.

Vice-Chancellor.

## Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Jones.  
Dr. Shippen.

Dr. Dobson.

Dr. Morley.

## Two Proctors.

Mr. Conybeare of Exeter College. | Mr. Smith of C. C. C.

## Pro-Professors.

Mr. Warren, } of Exeter Col- | Mr. Harrison, } of C. C. C.  
 Mr. Question, } lege. | Mr. Burton, }

## PROFESSORS.

|                                    |                                                  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Dr. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford. | King's Professor in Divinity.                    |
| Dr. Thomas Terry,                  | King's Professor of Greek.                       |
| Dr. Robert Clavering,              | King's Professor of Hebrew.                      |
| Dr. James Bouchier,                | King's Professor of Law.                         |
| Dr. Joshua Lasher,                 | King's Professor of Physick.                     |
| Dr. William Delaune,               | Margaret Professor of Divinity.                  |
| Dr. Edmund Halli,                  | Savilian Professors in { Geometry.<br>Astronomy. |
| Mr. James Bradley,                 |                                                  |
| Mr. John Wallis,                   |                                                  |
| Mr. — Nichols,                     | Professor in Arabick.                            |
| Dr. Sedgwick Harrison,             | Reader in Anatomy.                               |
| Dr. Charles Bertie,                | Camden Professor of History.                     |
| Dr. Simon Burton,                  | Professor in Natural Philosophy.                 |
| Mr. Digby Cates,                   | Professor in Chymistry.                          |
| Mr. Henry Gregory,                 | University Orator.                               |
| Dr. Trowe,                         | Professor in Moral Philosophy.                   |
| Mr. Bowles,                        | Professor of Botany.                             |
|                                    | Keeper of the Bodleian Library.                  |

## LECTURERS.

Mr. Barnab. Smith, of Logick,  
 Mr. John Conybeare, of Metaphysicks,  
 Mr. — of Grammar,  
 Mr. Philip Speke of Rhetorick,  
 Mr. Thomas Wharton, of Poetry,  
 Mr. Richard Goodson, of Musick,

|                                          |                   |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Benjamin Colinge of Divinity,        | } Esquire-Beadles |
| Mr. William Mussendine, of Law,          |                   |
| Mr. Nathan. Crynes, of Physick and Arts, |                   |
| Mr. Whistler,                            | } Yeomen-Beadles. |
| Mr. Powel,                               |                   |
| Mr. Pottle,                              |                   |

*Scarlet Gown Days in the University of Oxford.***C**ircumcision, or New-Years Day.

Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.

Purification, or Candlemas-Day.

Annunciation, or Lady-Day, Sermon at New-College.

Ascension, or Holy-Thursdai.

Restoration of King Charles II. or the 29th of May.

Easter-Day. Whitsun-Day. Christmas-Day.

Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at New-College.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning in the

All Time, at Sermon, Congregation, or Convocation.

All-Saints.

The Fifth of November.

All Publick Thanksgiving Days.

*Habit Days in the University of Oxford.*

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

Heads of Houses and Proctors, meet at St. Mary's, and then

go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

All Latin Sermons.

Morning-Sermons in Term-time.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in Lent.

Congregation and Convocation Days.

Scholastica, being the 10th of February.

The Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor and Burgeses are sworn at St. Mary's, by the Senior Proctor.



## NUMBER. LI.

*A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.*

| Colleges and Halls.           | Founders.                                  | Years. | Fellows. | Schol. | Heads of Colleges.                 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|
| St. Peters,                   | Hugo de Balsbam,<br>Bishop of Ely.         | 1257   | 22       | 42     | D. Richardson, M.                  |
| Clare-Hall,                   | Richard Badew.<br>Lady Elizabeth de Clare  | 1326   | 17       | 49     | Dr. Grigg, Mast.                   |
| Pembroke-Hall,                | Mary de St. Paul,<br>Co. of Pembroke.      | 1343   | 13       | 30     | Dr. Laney, Mast.                   |
| Corp. Christ.<br>or Bennet C. | Henry of Monmouth,<br>Duke of Lancaster.   | 1351   | 12       | 40     | Dr. Maufon, Ma.                    |
| Trinity-Hall                  | William Bateman,<br>Bp. of Norwich.        | 1359   | 13       | 14     | Sir Nat. Lloyd, M.                 |
| Gonville and<br>Caius Coll.   | Edmund de Gonville,<br>and John Caius.     | 1348   | 26       | 74     | Dr. Gooch, Mast.                   |
| King's-Col.                   | King Henry VI.                             | 1443   | 58       | 28     | Dr. Snape, Prov.                   |
| Queen's Col.                  | Margaret of Anjou,<br>Q. Consort to H. VI. | 1448   | 19       | 65     | Dr. Davies, Mast.<br>or President. |
| Catherine-Hall,               | Robert Woodlarke,<br>Chan. of the U.       | 1475   | 7        | 30     | Dr. Cross, Mast.                   |
| Jesus College,                | Dr Alcock, L. L. D.<br>Bishop of Ely.      | 1496   | 16       | 41     | Dr. Ashton, Mast.                  |
| Christ's-Col.                 | Margaret, Count. of<br>Richmond & Derby,   | 1505   | 15       | 56     | Mr. Towers, Ma.                    |
| St. John's C.                 | Mother of King<br>Henry VII.               | 1508   | 59       | 115    | Dr. Jenkin, Mast.                  |
| Magdalen-College,             | Edw. Stafford, D. of<br>Buckingham.        | 1519   | 14       |        | D. Waterland, M.                   |
| Trinity-Col.                  | King Henry VIII.                           | 1546   | 60       | 70     | Dr. Bentley, Mast.                 |
| Emanuel-C.                    | Sir Walt. Mildmay,<br>Ch. of the Exch.     | 1584   | 14       | 50     | Dr. Savage, Ma.                    |
| Sidney-Col.                   | Francis Sidney, Co.<br>of Suffex.          | 1598   | 13       | 30     | Dr. Craven, Ma.                    |

The Number of the University at this Time is, 1486.

*The Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.*

**H**IS Grace *Charles Duke of Somerset*, Chancellor.  
The Right Honourable *Arthur Earl of Anglesey*, High-Steward.

Dr. *Savage*, Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. *Burford* of King's College,

Mr. *Whitehead* of Emanuel College,

Dr. *Bramston* of Queen's College,

Mr. *Selby* of Pembroke-Hall,

Mr. *Lucas* of Jesus College,

Mr. *Bell* of Sidney College,

Mr. *Crownfield* of Queen's College.

} Professors.

Commissary.

} Scrutators.

} Taxers.

*Professors in the University.*

**D**R. *Bensly*, Regius Professor of Divinity,

Dr. *Jenkins*, Margaret Reader of Divinity,

Dr. *Colbatch*, Casuistical Professor,

Dr. *Dickins*, Regius Professor of Law,

Dr. *Green*, Regius Professor of Physick,

Mr. *Sanderson*, Mathematical Professor,

Dr. *Bouquet*, Hebrew Professor,

Mr. *Chapellow*, Arabick Professor,

Mr. *Pilgrim*, Greek Professor,

Dr. *Wilkins*, Professor of the Old Saxon and Northern Languages,

Mr. *Harris*, Professor of Modern History, and Modern Languages,

Mr. *Smith*, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy,

Dr. *Lambert* of St. John's Lady Margaret's Preacher,

Dr. *Ayliffe*, Publick Orator,

Dr. *Middleton*, Protobibliothec.

Mr. *Hadderton*, Bibliothec.

Mr. *Grove*, Register,

A Philosophy

A Logick

A Mathematical

A Rhetorick

Mr. *Clarke*,

Mr. *Arwood*.

Mr. *Simpson*,

Mr. *Morchen*, Yeoman-Beadle.

} Lecturer, annually chosen.

} Esquire-Beadles.

*The Scarlet-Gown-Days, in the University of Cambridge,  
are as follows:*

**A**LL-Saints-Day,  
Christmas-Day,  
Easter-Day,  
Ascension-Day,  
Whitsunday,  
Trinity-Sunday Commencement,

The 1st of August,  
The 29th of May,  
At the two Fairs Proclaiming  
in June and September,  
The Feast of St. Michael,  
The Fifth of November.

*To Funerals, Glorums, and Supplications,  
All Doctors go as to Congregations;  
That is, in their Robes.*

## NUMBER LH.

### A LIST of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

#### The present COUNCIL.

**S**IR Isaac Newton, Kt. Pre-  
sident,

Mr. Paul Buffiere,  
Caleb Cotelsworth, M. D.

James Douglas, M. D.

Thomas Lord Foley,

Martin Folkes, Esq;

Roger Gale, Esq;

Mr. George Graham,

John Hadley, Esq;

Edmund Halley, LL. D. Astr.  
Reg.

John Harwood, LL. D.

Thomas Isted, Esq;

James Jurin, M. D. Secr.

John Machin, Ast. Pr. Gr. Secr.

Richard Mead, M. D.

George, Lord Parker,

Thomas Peller, M. D.

Henry Pemberton, M. D.

Alexander Pitfeild, Esq; Treas.

Henry Plumtre, M. D.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bar. Pr. Col.  
Med.

*This Council are to be continued  
till St. Andrew's Day, 1725.*

#### FELLOWS.

##### A.

Charles, Duke of St. Albans,

Claudius Amyand, Esq;

John Arbutnot, M. D.

Col. John Armstrong, Surveyor  
Gen. of his Majesty's Ordnance.

##### B.

Thomas Bacon, Esq;

Charles Bale, M. D.

Robert Balle, Esq;

John Bamber, M. L.

Henry Barham, Esq;

D'Acre Barret Lennard, Esq;

William Barrowby, M. D.

Thomas Bates, Esq;

Mr. Wil-



Mr. William Beckett,  
 Henry Beighton, *Gent.*  
 John Bellers, *Gent.*  
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*  
 Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*  
 Patrick Blair, *M. D.*  
 James Bradley, *M. Ast. Pr. S.*  
 Richard Bradley, *Gent.*  
 Orlando Bridgeman, *Esq;*  
 Owen Brigstoke, *Esq;*  
 Mr. John Browne,  
 Gilbert Burnet, *M. A.*  
 William Burnet, *Esq;*  
 John Busby, *Esq;*  
 William Byrd, *Esq;*  
 John Byrom, *M. A.*

C.

Charles Cadogan, *Esq;*  
 James Campbell, *M. D.*  
 Lord James Cavendish,  
 James Duke of Chandos,  
 Stephen Chase, *M. D.*  
 Mr. William Cheselden,  
 George Cheyne, *M. D.*  
 William Cockburn, *M. D.*  
 Mr. John Colson,  
 John Conduitt, *Esq;*  
 Daniel Cox, *M. D.*  
 Samuel Cruwys, *Esq;*  
 Alexander Cumin, *Esq;*

D.

Francis Earl of Dalkeith,  
 Gebhard D'Anteny, *Esq;*  
 Joseph Danvers, *Esq;*  
 Simon Degge, *Esq;*  
 Sir Thomas Dereham, *Bar.*  
 William Derham, *M. A.*  
 John Theop. Desaguliers, *LL.D.*  
 Ambrose Dickins, *Esq;*  
 John Diodate, *M. D.*  
 Mr. John Dobyns,  
 Mr. John Douglas,  
 Walter Douglas, *Esq;*  
 William Lord Archbishop of Dub-  
 lin,  
 Charles du Bois, *Esq;*  
 E.  
 Mr. William East,

Anthony Ellys, *M. A.*  
 Sir John Evelyn, *Bar.*  
 F.

West Fenton, *Esq;*  
 James Earl of Finlater,  
 Thomas Forester, *Esq;*  
 Sir John Fortescue, *Kt. one of*  
*the Judges of the King's Bench.*  
 John Freind, *M. D.*  
 John Fuller, *Esq;*

G.

Robert Gay, *Esq;*  
 John Georges, *Esq;*  
 Phillips Glover, *Esq;*  
 Thomas Greene, *Esq;*  
 Col. John Guise,

H.

Richard Hale, *M. D.*  
 Stephen Hales, *B. D.*  
 Samuel Harris, *M. A.*  
 Henry Heathcote, *Esq;*  
 Hewer Edgley Hewer, *Esq;*  
 Sir Thomas Hewett, *Kt.*  
 James Hill, *Gent.*

Thomas Hodges, *Esq;*  
 Mr. James Hodgson,  
 Hugh Howard, *Esq;*  
 Robert Hucks, *Esq;*  
 Robert Hunter, *Esq;*  
 Archibald Hutchinson, *Esq;*

J.

Walter Jeffreys, *Esq;*  
 Thomas Jett, *Esq;*  
 Henry Jones, *M. A.*  
 William Jones, *Esq;*  
 John Inglis, *M. D.*

K.

John Kendall, *Esq;*  
 Abel Kettlebey, *Esq;*  
 John Knight, *Esq;*

L.

Edward Laney, *D. D. Pr. Th. Gr.*  
 Colin Mac Laurin, *Math. Pr.*  
 Abred.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, *Bar.*  
 Smart Lethieullier, *Esq;*  
 William Lord Bishop of London-  
 derry,

Richard

Richard Lucas, *M. A.*  
 Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bar.*

*M.*

Thomas Earl of Macclesfield,

Peter Des Maizeaux, *Esq.*

Sir Richard Manningham, *Kt.*

Sir George Markham, *Bar.*

R. Myddleton Massey, *M. D.*

William Mathew, *Esq.*

Sir John Meres, *Bar.*

John Meres, *Gent.*

Thomas Lord Middleton,

Thomas Miles, *M. A.*

Walter Mills, *M. D.*

Mr. Abr. de Moivre,

Richard Moleworth, *Esq.*

Thomas Molyneux, *M. D.*

Samuel Molyneux, *Esq.*

John Duke of Montague,

James Duke of Montrose,

John Moore, *Esq.*

Benjamin Morland, *Gent.*

Samuel Morland, *M. B.*

John Mortimer, *Esq.*

Mr. George Mount,

*N.*

Peter Le Neve, *Esq.* *Norroy,*

George Lord Newborough,

John Newey, *A. M.*

Col. Francis Nicholson, *Gover-*

*nour of S. Carolina,*

Edward Norris, *M. D.*

William Lord North and Gray,

*O.*

Robert Ord, *Esq.*

Charles Earl of Orkney,

*P.*

James Lord Paisley,

David Papillon, *Esq.*

Robert Paul, *Gent.*

Zachary Pearce, *A. M.*

Thomas Earl of Pembroke,

John Lord Percivale,

*R.*

Mr. Isaac Rand,

Mr. John Ranby,

Richard Rawlinson, *LL. D.*

Thomas Rawlinson, *Esq.*

George Lord Rea,

Charles Duke of Richmond,

Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*

John Duke of Roxburghe,

William Ruddy, *M. D.*

*S.*

Oliver St. John, *Esq.*

Isaac de Sequeyra Samuda,

*M. D.*

Samuel Sanders, *Esq.*

Nicholas Sanderson, *M. A. Math.*

*Pr. La.*

Alexander Sandilands, *M. D.*

Sir George Savile, *Bar.*

Sir John Shadwell, *Kt.*

Henry Earl of Shelburn,

William Sherard, *LL. D.*

Mr. James Sherard,

Robert Shippen, *D. D.*

Frederick Slare, *M. D.*

William Sloane, *Esq.*

Robert Smith, *LL. D. Astr. Pr.*

*Plum.*

Edward Southwell, *Esq.*

Con. Joach. Sprengell, *M. D.*

William Stanley, *B. D. Div.*

*Asap.*

George Stanley, *Esq.*

Sir John Stanley, *Bar.*

William Stephens, *M. D.*

John Strachey, *Esq.*

Alexander Stuart, *M. D.*

Charles Stuart, *M. D.*

Philip Stubs, *M. A.*

William Stukoley, *M. D.*

Talbot Earl of Suffolk,

Robert Lord Swords,

*T.*

Brook Taylor, *LL. D.*

Charles Taylor, *Esq.*

William Tempest, *Esq.*

Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*

Sir James Thornhill, *Kt.*

John Thorpe, *M. D.*

Richard Tighe, *Esq.*

Andrew Tooko, *M. A. Geo. Pr.*

*Gr.*

Thomas Lord Trevor,

Samuel

Samuel Toffnell, Esq;  
V.  
James Venables, Esq;  
Edward Vernon, M. A.  
W.  
William Wagstaffe, M. D.  
Humphrey Wanley, Gent.  
John Warburton, Somers. Her.  
John Ward, Rhet. Pr. Gr.  
Thomas Watkins, Gent.  
Robert Wehsted, M. L.  
William Western, Esq;  
John White, Esq;  
John Whitehead, M. A.  
John Churchill Wicksted, Esq;  
Moses Williams, M. A.  
Thomas Woodford, Esq;  
John Woodward, M. D. P. M. G.  
John Thomas Woolhouse, Esq;  
Francis Wollaston, Esq;  
Henry Worsley, Esq;  
William Wotton, D. D.  
Christopher Wren, Esq;

The Foreign Members.

D S. Josephus Averanius, Pr.  
Jur. Pis.  
Ds Nich. Ayerbe, d'Aragona,  
Princ. Cassan.  
Ds Jo. Anton. Comes Baldini,  
Ds Johannes Bernoulli, Prof.  
Math. Basl.  
Ds Nicholas Bernoulli, LL.  
D: Prof. Patav.  
Ds Vendramin Bianchi, Nob.  
Patav.  
Ds Franciscus Blanchinus, Astr.  
Rom.  
Ds Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus,  
Legat. Pruss.  
Ds Philip. Jul. Bornemannus,  
Eccl. Dan. Lon. Past.  
Ds Dominicus Bottonus, M. D.  
Massan.  
Ds Joh. Philippus Breynius,  
M. D. Dantisc.  
Ds Wilhelmus Buys, Leg. Belg.  
Fad.

Ds Jacobus Cassini, Acad. Par.  
Astr. Prim.  
Ds Ant. Comes de Comitibus,  
Nob. Venet.  
Ds Giul. Carlo Comes de Fagnani Patr. Sinigaglia,  
Ds Franciscus Cornaro, Nob.  
Ven. Eq. Aur.  
Ds Anton. Deidier, M. D. Prof.  
Chym. Monsp.  
Ds Thomas Delbene,  
Ds John Jacob Dillenius, M. D.  
Gissen.  
Ds ——— Bano de Diesco.  
Ds Rynaldus de Duliolo, Prof.  
Med. Bonon.  
Ds Justus van Effen.  
Ds Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit.  
Ds Dominicus Ferrari, LL. D.  
Ds Fr. Wicardel de Fleury,  
Ds Stephanus Geoffroy, M. D.  
Parif.  
Ds ——— Geoffroy, Jun.  
Ds Guido Grandi, Abb. Camald.  
Ds W. J. Gravesande, J. U. D.  
Pr. Phil. & Math.  
Ds Petrus Grimani, Leg. Venet.  
Ds Jo. Theod. Heinson, Hanov.  
Ds Urbanus Hierne, Med. Reg.  
Suecia.  
Ds J. Aug. Hugo, Med. Reg.  
Hanov.  
Ds Dan. Ernestus Jablonski,  
V. P. R. Soc. Ber.  
Ds Johan. Adolph. Jacobæus.  
Ds Antonius de Jussieu, M. D.  
Prof. Bos. Reg. Par.  
Ds Joh: Georg. Keyfsler.  
Ds ——— Kreienberg, Legat.  
Hanov.  
Ds ——— de Lagny, Geom.  
Acad. Parif.  
Ds Joh. Henr. Linckius, Leip-  
sienfis.  
Ds ——— de Louville, Acad.  
Parif. Astr.  
Ds Aloyf. Ferd. Marfigli, Com.  
Imp. Rom.  
Ds Pe-



Ds Petrus de Mellarede, *Consil.*  
*R. Sardin.*  
 Ds Burch. Menckenius, *Hist.*  
*Pr. R. Pöl. Conf.*  
 Ds Alexander de Menzicoff,  
*Russ. Imp. Princeps.*  
 Ds Petr. Antonius Mitchelotti,  
*M. D.*  
 Ds Jo. Bapt. Morgagni, *Prof.*  
*Anat. Pat.*  
 Ds Lud. Antonius Muratori,  
*Biblioth. Duc. Mod.*  
 Ds Joseph. Marchio D'Orchi,  
*Senat. Bolon.*  
 Ds Johannes Polenus, *Prof.*  
*Astr. Patav.*  
 Ds Moises Pujolas,  
 Ds Gio. Batt. Recanati, *Nob.*  
*Venet.*  
 Ds Iver Baro Rosenkrantz, *Leg.*  
*R. Dan.*  
 Ds Fredericus Ruysch, *Prof.*  
*Anat. & Bot. Amst.*  
 Ds Sam. Scheuter, *D. D. Bern.*  
 Ds Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus,  
*M. D. Tigur.*

Ds Jean. Gaspard Scheuch-  
 zerus.  
 Ds Jb. Adamus Stampfer,  
 Ds Jo. Georgius Steigertahl,  
*Arch. Reg. Prof. Helm.*  
 Ds Michael Angelo Tilli, *Prof.*  
*Bot. Pisan.*  
 Ds Franciscus Torti, *Protomed.*  
*Duc. Moden.*  
 Ds Bruno Tozzi, *Abbas Valumbr.*  
 Ds Nicolaus Tron, *Legatus Ve-*  
*net.*  
 D'Otto Christ. Comes Volkra,  
*Sacr. Cas. Maj. Legat.*  
 Ds Mich. Bern. Valentini, *Arch.*  
*& P. P. Gießen.*  
 Ds Abrahamus Vater, *M. D. Pr.*  
*Anat. Wittemb.*  
 Ds Antonius Vallisnerius, *Med.*  
*Pr. Patav.*  
 Ds Levinus Vincent.  
 Ds Christ. Wolfius, *P. Math.*  
*Hala.*

## N U M B E R LIII.

A LIST of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows,  
 and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians,  
 London.

### F E L L O W S.

S<sup>r</sup> Hans Sloane, *Baronet,*  
*President*  
 His Grace John Duke of Mon-  
 tague  
 Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect.*  
 Dr. Walter Mills  
 Dr. Frederick Slare, *Elect.*  
 Dr. Richard Darnelli  
 Dr. John Bateman, *Elect.*  
 Dr. William Johnston

Dr. William Dawes  
 Dr. Richard Robinson  
 Dr. Robert Gray  
 Dr. Joshua Le Fevre  
 Dr. Thomas Walsh  
 Sir Richard Blackmore  
 Dr. Tancred Robinson, *Elect.*  
*Med. Reg.*  
 Dr. James Welwood, *Elect.*  
 Dr. William Gibbons  
 Dr. John Hawys, *Elect. and*  
*Censor*  
 Dr. Hugh

Dr. Hugh Chamberlen  
Dr. John Woodward  
Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Elect, Med.*

*Reg. ad Turrim*

Dr. Richard Morton  
Dr. James Ladd  
Dr. William Grimbaldson  
Dr. Thomas Crowe  
Dr. Henry Plumtre, *Treasurer*  
Dr. John Arbuthnot  
Sir John Shadwell, *Med. Reg.*  
Dr. Edward Norris  
Dr. Thomas Peller  
Dr. John Gardiner  
Dr. Richard Mead, *Censor*  
Dr. Richard Hale, *Censor*  
Dr. John Freind  
Dr. Richard Tyson, *Register*  
Dr. Thomas West  
Dr. William Barrowby  
Dr. Edward Hulse  
Dr. Thomas Wadsworth  
Dr. Stephen Chase  
Dr. James Jurin  
Dr. Charles Bale  
Dr. George-Lewis Teissier, *Med.*

*Reg. ad Familiam*

Dr. Peirce Dod, *Censor*  
Dr. William Stukeley  
Dr. George Wharton  
Dr. William Rutter  
Dr. Thomas Bainbrigg  
Dr. John Radcliffe  
Dr. John Diodate

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Thomas Hoy, *Reg. Prof. Med.*

Dr. William Coward  
Dr. Christopher Packe  
Dr. Noel Broxolme  
Dr. William Wasey  
Dr. Ralph Bouchier  
Dr. William Wood  
Dr. Richard Holland

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Dr. Daniel Cox  
Dr. John-George Steigertal

Dr. James Douglas  
Dr. James Campbell

LICENTIATES.

Dr. William Sydenham  
Dr. Caleb Coatsworth  
Mr. Thomas Botterell  
Dr. James Maclerc  
Dr. Philip Rose  
Dr. Charles Morton  
Dr. Stephen Hunt  
Dr. William Cockburn  
Dr. John Crichton  
Sir John Colebach  
Dr. James Keith  
Mr. Richard Welsted  
Dr. Richard Watts  
Dr. Arnold-Boate Beirman  
Dr. James-Augustus Blondel  
Mr. Daniel Turner  
Mr. John Cartledge  
Dr. John Gorman  
Dr. Joseph Eaton  
Mr. Thomas Lewis  
Mr. William Browning  
Dr. Conrad-Joachim Sprengell  
Dr. John Misaubin  
Dr. Charles Jernegan  
Dr. Alexander Stuart  
Sir Richard Manningham  
Dr. Edward Strother  
Dr. John Purcell  
Mr. Thomas Dover  
Dr. Edward Browne  
Dr. Meyer Schamberg  
Mr. Isaac de Sequeyra Samuda  
Mr. Mushey Teale  
Dr. John Coningham  
Dr. John Bamber

*Comitiis Censoris ex Aedibus Col-  
legii nostri, Dat' 6to Novembris,  
1724.*

IMPRIMATUR.

Hans Sloane, *Præses.*

Johannes Hawys,  
Richardus Mead,  
Richardus Hale,  
Peircius Dod, } *Censores.*

NUMB.

## NUMBER LIV.

*The Officers of the Ordnance.*

**M**aster General, *John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich.*  
 Lieutenant-General, *Sir Charles Willr, Knight of the Bath.*

Surveyor-General, *John Armstrong, Esq;*  
 Clerk of the Ordnance, *Thomas White, Esq;*  
 Store-Keeper, *George Gregory, Esq;*  
 Clerk of the Deliveries, *Leonard Smelt, Esq;*  
 Treasurer, *John Plumtre, Esq;*  
 Secretary to the Master, General *Leonard Smelt, Esq;*

## Chief Clerks.

|                                           |                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| To the Lieutenant-General,                | <i>John Blake.</i>                                     |
| Surveyor-General,                         | <i>Peter Meades.</i>                                   |
|                                           | <i>Isaac Woolfherman,</i>                              |
|                                           | <i>Robert Crew.</i>                                    |
| Purveyor, ———                             | <i>William Meades.</i>                                 |
| Architect, ———                            | <i>Andrew Jelf.</i>                                    |
| Clerk of the Works, ———                   | <i>George Musgrove.</i>                                |
|                                           | <i>Thomas White.</i>                                   |
|                                           | <i>Bell Jakes.</i>                                     |
| To the Clerk of the Ordnance, ———         | <i>Rowland Gibson.</i>                                 |
|                                           | <i>Edward Deer.</i>                                    |
|                                           | <i>William Berry, Ledger-Keeper to the Out-Ports.</i>  |
|                                           | <i>William Backhouse.</i>                              |
|                                           | <i>Henry Offley.</i>                                   |
| To the Store-Keeper, ———                  | <i>William Cook.</i>                                   |
|                                           | <i>Charles Smith, Leidger-Keeper to the Out-Ports.</i> |
|                                           | <i>Thomas Roebuck.</i>                                 |
| To the Clerk of the Delivery              | <i>Leonard Wellstead.</i>                              |
| Minuting Clerk to the Master-General, ——— | <i>James Cockburns, Esq;</i>                           |
|                                           | <i>Fitz-William Plumtre.</i>                           |
| To the Treasurer, ———                     | <i>Josiah Clark.</i>                                   |
|                                           | <i>John Burton.</i>                                    |
| Proof-Masters, ———                        | <i>Jonathan Dowson.</i>                                |
|                                           | <i>John Blake, senior.</i>                             |
| Clerk of the Cheque, ———                  | <i>William Wright.</i>                                 |

NUMBER



NUMBER LV.

*The Officers of the Mint.*

|                     |       |                       |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Warden,             | _____ | Walter Carey, Esq;    |
| Master and Worker,— | _____ | Sir Isaac Newton,     |
| Comptroller,        | _____ | Martin Bladen, Esq;   |
| Assay-Master,       | _____ | Hopton Haynes, Esq,   |
| Weigher and Teller, | _____ | _____ Eaglesham, Esq; |
| Chief Engraver,     | _____ | _____ Croaker, Esq;   |
| Second Engraver,    | _____ | Samuel Bull, Esq;     |

NUMBER LVI.

*A LIST of the Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, drawn up in an Alphabetical Order.*

|                                                                                              |                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| A.                                                                                           |                                                     |
| HUGH Lord Archbishop of Armagh in Ireland.                                                   | Baker Samuel, B. D.                                 |
| John Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.                                                               | Barker Edward, Esq;                                 |
| Achenbach, Monsieur, Doctor, Chaplain, and Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the King of Prussia. | Bashuisen, Monsieur, Divinity Professor at Anhalt.  |
| Adderly Edward, Merchant.                                                                    | Baskett, Mr. John.                                  |
| Abel Alleyne, Esq;                                                                           | Basnage James, M. A. at the Hague.                  |
| Altham Roger, D. D.                                                                          | Sir Edward Becher, Alderman of the City of London.  |
| Monsieur Ancillon, Chaplain to the King of Prussia.                                          | Behaghel Isaac, Merchant at Frankfort.              |
| Annesley Francis, Esq;                                                                       | Bentheim, Dr. Provost at Brunswick.                 |
| Arrowsmith Edward, A. M.                                                                     | Bentley Richard, D. D.                              |
| Astry Francis, D. D.                                                                         | Berriman William, D. D.                             |
| Aufrere Anthony, M. A.                                                                       | Biby John, M. A.                                    |
| Ayloff Joseph, Esq;                                                                          | Bisse Thomas, D. D.                                 |
| Ayscough John, Esq;                                                                          | _____ Le Blanc, M. A.                               |
| B.                                                                                           |                                                     |
| George, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.                                                       | Blenman Jonathan, Esq;                              |
| Barnard Francis, M. A.                                                                       | Bonet Frederick, Esq;                               |
| Beacroft Philip, M. A.                                                                       | The Honourable George Booth, D. D. Dean of Bristol. |
| Bilberge, Dr. Bishop of Streg-netz in Sweden.                                                | Brailsford Matthew, D. D. Dean of Wells.            |
|                                                                                              | Bray Thomas, D. D.                                  |

\* N

Breton

Breton Robert.  
 Bridges Rad, M. A.  
 Bridger John, Esq;  
 Bromfield Thomas, Esq;  
 Bull William Tredwell, M. A.  
 Bundy Richard, M. A.  
 C.  
 William, Lord Archbishop of  
 Canterbury.  
 John, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.  
 Edward, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield.  
 William, Lord Archbishop of  
 Cashel in Ireland.  
*The Right Honourable the Lord*  
 Carteret.  
 Francis, Lord Bishop of Chester.  
 Edward, Lord Bishop of Chichester.  
 Cambridge Richard, Merchant.  
 Castleton Nathaniel, Esq;  
 Chardin Sir John, Bart.  
 Christoffers Matthew, Merchant  
 at Amsterdam.  
 Clark Sir Thomas.  
 Clark Samuel, D. D.  
 Clark Alured, M. A.  
 Clermont Godfrey, M. A.  
 Colnet William, D. D.  
 Comyns John, Esq; *Sorjeant at*  
*Law.*  
 Colleton John, Esq;  
 Cotterel Sir Clement.  
 Cotton Rowland, Esq;  
 Coulez Monsieur, *Dean of the*  
*French Ministers at Hull.*  
 Coxe Daniel, Esq;  
*The Hon.* Charles Craven, Esq;  
 Crosse, Sir Thomas, Bart.  
 D.  
 William Lord Bishop of Durham  
 Richard Lord Bishop of St Davids  
 William Lord Archbishop of  
 Dublin.  
*The Right Honourable William*  
*Lord Digby.*  
 Debat Daniel, M. A.  
 Francis Dickins, Esq;

De St. Dennis, M. A.  
 ——— Dikken, D. D.  
 Dolben Sir John, Bart. D. D.  
 Dwight Philip, D. D.  
 E.  
 Thomas Lord Bishop of Ely.  
 Edwards Vigerus, Esq;  
 L'Enfant Monsieur, *Chaplain to*  
*the King of Prussia.*  
 Evans John, Merchant.  
 F.  
 Frank Thomas, M. A.  
 G.  
 Joseph Lord Bishop of Gloucester  
*The Right Honourable Francis*  
*Lord Guilford.*  
 Galatine Ezekiel, Reverend.  
 Gaskarth John, D. D.  
 Gee Edward, D. D. *Dean of*  
*Lincoln.*  
 Gilbert Thomas, Mr.  
 Thomas Gilpin, Esq;  
 Godolphin Henry, D. D. *Dean*  
*of St. Paul's.*  
 Gooch Thomas, D. D.  
 Gooking Charles, Esq;  
 Gordon William, M. A.  
 Greene Thomas, Esq;  
*The Hon.* — Gulman, Esq;  
 Gurdon Brampton, M. A.  
 H.  
 Henry Lord Bishop of Hereford.  
 Hales Robert, Esq;  
 Hall Hugh, Esq;  
 Hancock John, D. D.  
 Hanger John, Esq;  
 Hare Francis, D. D. *Dean of*  
*Worcester.*  
 Hardesty Robert, Esq;  
 Harley Edward Auditor, Esq;  
 Harvey Gideon, M. D.  
 Hay William, M. A.  
 Hay John, M. A.  
 Hayley Thomas, D. D.  
 Heidenius, Dr.  
 Henchman, Dr. *Chancellor of*  
*London.*  
 L'Hermitage Monsieur.  
 Heytham

Heysham William, *Esq;*  
 Hill Richard, *Honourable M. A.*  
*Fellow of Eaton.*

Hodges John, *Merchant*  
 Hungerford John, *Esq;*  
 Hunter Robert, *Esq;*  
 Hustler, *Sir William.*  
 Hutchinson Michael, *D. D.*  
 Hutcheson Archibald, *Esq;*

Jablonski Daniel, *D. D.*  
 Jeffery John, *D. D.*  
 Jefferies Nicholas, *Esq;*  
 Irvine Charles, *A. M.*  
 Johnson Robert, *Esq;*

K.

*The Right Honourable the Lord*  
 King, *Lord High Chancellor of*  
*Great Britain.*

Ketelby Abel, *Esq;*  
 King Richard, *M. A.*  
 King John, *D. D. Master of the*  
*Charter-House, and Arch-*  
*Deacon of Colchester.*

Klinger, *Dr. Antistes at Zurich.*

L.

Edmund, *Lord Bishop of London.*  
 Ladwell Benjamin, *Merchant.*

Lisle Samuel, *D. D.*  
 Little Thomas, *D. D.*

Lloyd, *Sir Nathaniel.*

Loe Henry, *Merchant.*

Lullin Amy, *M. A.*

Lupton William, *D. D.*

Lynch John, *M. A.*

M.

Mackworth, *Sir Humphry.*

Mangey Thomas, *D. D.*

Margaret *Professor, Oxon.*

Margaret *Professor, Cantab.*

Marshall John, *L. L. D.*

Marshall Nath. *D. D.*

Mason John, *M. A.*

Mayo Richard, *D. D.*

Morrice John, *M. A.*

Meek Anthony, *Esq;*

Meig — *D. D. at Heydel-*  
*berg.*

Mell Conrade, *D. D. Inspector*  
*over the Reform'd Churches in*  
*the Principality of Hesse*  
*in Heflia.*

Meller John, *Esq;*

Melmouth William, *Esq;*

Menard Philip, *M. A.*

Meres, *Sir John.*

Millington John, *D. D.*

Montague John, *D. D. Dean of*  
*Durham.*

Montmoulin Ferdinand, *of*  
*Neufchatel.*

Moor Arthur, *Esq;*

Morris Lewis, *Col.*

Moss Robert, *D. D. Dean of*  
*Ely.*

N.

John, *Lord Bishop of Norwich.*

Needham William, *M. A.*

Nicholas Daniel, *Esq;*

Nicholson Francis, *Esq;*

O.

John *Lord Bishop of Oxford.*

Olearius, *Monfieur.*

Oliver Edward, *B. D.*

Ostervald J. F. *at Neufchatel.*

Owen *Sir Arthur, Bart.*

P.

*The Right Honourable Thomas*  
*Earl of Pembroke.*

White *Lord Bishop of Peter-*  
*borough.*

Parrot William, *Merchant.*

Pearce Zach. *D. D.*

Pelling John, *D. D.*

Perkins Ralph, *D. D.*

Philipps *Sir John, Bart.*

Philipps Richard, *Col.*

Pigot Thomas, *M. A.*

Pitts Thomas, *Esq;*

Polier G. *Professor at Lausanne.*

Q.

*The Marquis du Quesne.*

R.

Samuel *Lord Bishop of Roche-*  
*ster.*

Railton Thomas, *Esq;*

\* N 2

Ramsey





NUMBER LVII.

A compleat LIST of the Deputies and Common Council-Men of the City of London, chosen the 21st of December (being St. Thomas's Day) for the Year 1725.

This Mark (\*) denotes the new Members.

Aldersgate within 4.

Major John Snart, Deputy  
Edward Crowne  
John Cartlitch  
Captain Joseph Bird

Aldersgate without 4.

William Harrison  
Samuel Ballard  
Lt. Col. Sam. Robinson, Deputy  
Captain William Smith

Aldgate 6.

Thomas Parry  
John Scaplehorn  
Savage Atwood  
Thomas Potter  
William Sheppard  
\* John Whitehorne

Basishaw 4.

William Ellingham, Deputy  
William Monk  
John Smith  
\* William Thomas

Bittinggate 10.

William Jenkins, Deputy  
Captain Jeremiah Jones  
Stephen Boughton  
Jof. Gaylard

John Goodwin  
James Green  
Samuel Bennet  
Roger Lynch  
\* William Lee  
Sir Joseph Martin, Knight

Bishopsgate within 10.

John Hamers  
James Danfie  
John Pott  
\* James Bartlett  
\* Nathaniel Platt  
\* John May  
Richard Stert, Deputy  
William Poole  
Thomas Barham

Bishopsgate without 4.

Francis Stonard, Deputy  
Joseph Huntman, Esq;  
Edmund Banier  
\* John Standish

Breadstreet 12.

Samuel Marsh, Deputy  
James Townsend  
James Church, Esq;  
John Coggs  
Richard Read  
John Selwin  
Richard Baylis

\* N 3

John

John Nodes  
Jeremiah Murden  
Jerom Knapp  
Robert Cady  
James Budget

## Bridge 15.

Cornelius Herbert  
John Stuart  
Richard Durnford, *senior*  
Thomas Preston, *junior*  
Richard Symons  
James Pitts  
William Parrott, *Deputy*  
Thomas Preston, *senior*  
Noy Willey  
John Thomas  
Job Wilks  
Captain Henry Daniel  
William Sheldon  
Thomas Brookes  
William Mingay

## Broadstreet 10.

Samuel Newey  
Richard Chauncy  
James Colebrooke, *Esq;*  
John Lequesne  
Benjamin Mee  
George Frye, *Deputy*  
Richard Cope  
Robert Burchall  
William Townsend

## Candlewick 8.

Benjamin Henshaw  
Peter Foster  
Thomas Davis  
George Blakesly  
Baston Lane  
William Wilcox  
Samuel Moore  
David Cooke, *Deputy*

## Castlebaynard 10.

Benjamin Tomlinson, *Deputy*  
John Bateman  
John Gordon  
Richard Trubey  
John Townsend  
William Innys  
William Lord  
Edward Woodward  
Samuel Williams  
Christopher Bateman

## Cheap 12.

Richard Bridgman  
John Young  
John Morgan  
Robert Baker  
George Arnold  
John Spillet  
Captain John Heron, *Deputy*  
Thomas Dorr  
Robert Kendall  
Frederick Stanton  
John Hanbury  
Thomas Stiles

## Colemanstreet.

Zorobabel Crouch, *Deputy*  
James Nutter  
Thomas Wilkinson  
Edward Roberts  
Thomas Gibson, *Esq;*  
John Newman

## Cordweynoz 8.

John Lancashire  
Samuel Trench, *Deputy*  
Samuel Hatton  
Daniel Philips  
John Caseberd  
Edmund Lewen

John



John Day  
Walter Yerbury.

**Cornhill 6.**

Richard Chauncy, *Deputy*  
John Wood  
Thomas Ryley  
William Hide  
John Salter  
Edward Dodd

**Cripplegate within 8.**

William Patten, *Deputy*  
\* Thomas Elton  
Thomas Nicholl  
William Timms  
Henry Bull  
Robert Milne  
Charles Hartley  
John Prankard

**Cripplegate without 4.**

Richard Farrington, *Deputy*  
Henry Southouse  
Richard Barnwell  
Thomas Piddington

**Dorogate 8.**

Jos. Bestile  
John Norwood  
William Tate  
John Crowley, *Esq;*  
George Monke  
Edward Lascelles  
Anthony Tournay, *Deputy*  
Captain Benjamin Hodges

**Farrington within 15.**

Thomas Hammond  
\* Richard Skinner  
John Everett, *Deputy*  
\* Thomas Seawell  
\* Thomas Moseley

Benjamin Bound  
Needler Webb  
John Wheatley  
\* Richard King  
Henry Siffon  
John Hughs  
Hugh Bonfoy  
Henry Shephard  
George Dottin  
Thomas Harris

**Farrington without 16.**

\* John Mitchell  
Alexander Master  
Joseph Partington  
John Dobbins  
William Bott  
Captain James Guillam, *Deputy*  
John Chellingworth  
\* Thomas Nash  
John Arnold  
\* Abraham Page  
Robert Vincent, *Deputy*  
Henry Holloway  
\* George Moody  
Charles Thatcher  
John Willis

**Langborne 10.**

John Colt, *Deputy*  
Gabriel Smyth  
William Byrch  
Anth. Selfe  
Thomas Ravenscroft  
Ambrose Wilson  
William Holloway  
Henry Revell  
Edward Bridgen  
Walter Ray

**Lymestreet 4.**

Henry Tombes, *Deputy*  
\* William Pomeroy

\* N 4

\* Jos.

*Deputy*

*Deputy*

*Deputy*

8.

*uty*

John

\* Jos. Jacob  
\* Timothy Motteaux

## Dorchester 5.

James Rochester  
John Bridge, *Deputy*  
Daniel Bailey  
John Pyecroft  
Valentine Brewis

## Queenhith 6.

Robert Alsop, *Deputy*  
John Cox  
Charles Blandy  
Thomas Northey  
Joseph Ayliffe  
Thomas Randall

## Leicester 12.

Samuel Tatam, *Deputy*  
William Cleaver  
Thomas Clark  
Robert Evans  
Christopher Smith  
John Britton  
Sir Peter Eaton, *Knight*

James Beddingfield  
Thomas Dunster  
Major Peter Bolton  
Samuel Nutt  
Joseph Taylor

## Wintry 9.

Edmund Trench, *Deputy*  
John Samwaies  
Thomas Corbett  
Henry Greenaway  
John Yerbury  
Christopher Cheeseborough  
Thomas Barker  
Lieut. Col. Samuel Westfall  
\* Henry Emmett

## Walsbroke 8.

John Grainge  
Richard West  
Samuel Keynton, *Deputy*  
Daniel Austin  
William Farmer  
Nicholas Jackman  
\* John Shepherd  
Joseph Bennett

Total 234.

NUMBER

NUMBER LVIII.

*The Fellows of Sion-College, viz. The Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City of London and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, viz. Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.*

GOVERNORS for the Year 1725.

**M**R. Samuel Baker, Rector of St. Michael's Cornhil, President.  
 Mr. Tho. Wroughton, Rector of St. Swithin's  
 and St. Mary Bothaw, } Deans.  
 Mr. William Butler, Rector of St. Ann's Aldersgate,  
 and St. John Zachary, }  
 Mr. John Hay, Vic. of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street,  
 Mr. Rofs Ley, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street,  
 and St. Peter's Cheap, } Assistants.  
 Nathaniel Marshall, D. D. Rector of St. Vedast,  
 alias Foster-Lane, and St. Michael Quern,  
 James Knight, D. D. Vic. of St. Sepulchres,

*Those who have been Presidents, or are past the Nomination of Presidents through Absence, Infirmities, &c.*

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alhallows Barking,           | Dr. John Gascarth.               |
| Alhallows London-Wall,       | Mr. Joshua Richardson.           |
| St. Alphage,                 | Dr. Brooks.                      |
| Alhallows Staining,          | Dr. Fogg.                        |
| St. Anne's, Blackfriars,     | Dr. William Savage.              |
| St. Antholin's,              | Mr. Robert Lafinby.              |
| St. Bennet, Gracechurch-str. | Mr. Henry Alsted.                |
| St. Christopher's,           | Dr. William Bramston.            |
| St. Dunstan's East,          | Mr. William Strengfellow.        |
| St. Dunstan's West,          | Mr. Grant.                       |
| St. George, Botolph-Lane,    | Dr. William Bedford.             |
| St. James, Dukes-place,      | Mr. Grafty.                      |
| St. Margaret's, Lothbury,    | Dr. John Hancock.                |
| St. Mary Aldermary,          | Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of      |
|                              | Peterborough.                    |
| St. Mary Wolnoth,            | Mr. Augier.                      |
| St. Michael Bassishaw,       | Dr. Richard Roderick.            |
| St. Michael-Rial,            | Mr. Montague Wood.               |
| St. Peter's, Cornhill,       | Dr. John Waugh, Bp. of Carlisle. |
| St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate,  | Dr. Roger Akham.                 |
| St. James's, Clerkenwell,    | Mr. Pead.                        |

St.



|                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| St. Mary at Hill,              | Dr. Andrew Snape.     |
| St. Clements East Cheap,       | Dr. Tho. Gooch.       |
| St. Magnus, London-Bridge,     | Dr. Williams.         |
| St. Austin's, near St. Paul's, | Dr. Daniel Waterland. |
| Bridewel Precinct,             | Dr. Thomas Yelden.    |
| St. Michael, Queenhith,        | Mr. Sampson Eastwick. |
| St. Mary Whitechapel,          | Dr. Robert Shippen.   |
| Alhallows, Lombard-street,     | Dr. Ralph Blomer.     |
| St. Mary Somerset,             | Mr. Baion.            |
| St. Brides,                    | Mr. Evans.            |

*Such as, having been Deans, are next to be Presidents.*

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, | Mr. Thomas Cook, M. A.   |
| St. Botolph's, Aldgate,   | Dr. Thomas Bray.         |
| St. Alban's, Wood-street, | Richard Seare, M. A.     |
| St. Mary, Abchurch.       | Edward Oliver, St. T. B. |
| St. James, Garlickhythe,  | Dr. Francis Astry.       |

*Such as are to be Deans and Assistants.*

|                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| St. Swithin's,                 | Mr. Thomas Wroughton.   |
| St. Anne's, Aldersgate,        | Mr. William Butler.     |
| St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, | Mr. John Hay.           |
| St. Matthew, Friday-street,    | Mr. Ross Ley.           |
| St. Vedast, Foster-Lane,       | Dr. Nathaniel Marshall. |
| St. Sepulchres,                | Dr. James Knight.       |
| St. Helen's,                   | Mr. Ptolemy James.      |
| St. Giles's Cripplegate,       | Dr. Thomas Bennet.      |
| St. Dionis Backchurch,         | Dr. Joseph Smith.       |
| St. Martin's Ludgate,          | Mr. William Thorold.    |
| St. Catharine, Coleman-street, | Mr. Mordecai Cary.      |
| St. Mary Aldermanbury,         | Mr. Joshua Smith.       |
| St. Bartholomew the Great,     | Mr. Spateman.           |

*Such as are to be Assistants.*

|                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| St. Stephen's, Walbrook,     | Dr. Joseph Watson.     |
| St. Martin's Outwich,        | Mr. Benjamin Carter.   |
| St. Mildred's, Bread-street, | Dr. Thomas Mangy.      |
| St. Nicholas, Cole-Abby,     | Mr. Roper.             |
| St. Peter's Poor,            | Dr. Ralph Skirret.     |
| St. Olave's, Hart-street,    | Mr. Edward Arrowsmith. |
| St. Bartholomew the Less,    | Mr. John Banfon.       |
| St. Mary le Bow,             | Dr. Samuel Lifle.      |
| St. Lawrence Jewry,          | Dr. William Colnet.    |
| St. Mary Magd. Old Fish-str. | Mr. Crow.              |
| St. Botolph's, Aldersgate,   | Mr. Moore.             |

St. Mil-

*Mr. William Reading, M. A. Librarian and Register.*

## Officers

## Officers and Servants of the Bed-Chamber.

## Eight Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

|                                           |   |      |     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------|---|------|-----|---|---|
| Henry Lord Herbert                        | } | each | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Earl of Albemarle                         |   |      |     |   |   |
| Philip Dormer Lord Stanhope               |   |      |     |   |   |
| Henry Earl de Lorraine                    |   |      |     |   |   |
| Edward Viscount Soudes                    |   |      |     |   |   |
| William Earl of Effex                     |   |      |     |   |   |
| Thomas Lord Paget                         |   |      |     |   |   |
| Lord William Manners                      |   |      |     |   |   |
| Master of the Robes, Augustus Schutz Esq; |   |      | 400 | 0 | 0 |

## Seven Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

|                   |   |            |     |   |   |
|-------------------|---|------------|-----|---|---|
| Thomas Paget,     | } | Esqs; each | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| John Campbell     |   |            |     |   |   |
| Charles Cathcart  |   |            |     |   |   |
| John Montgomery   |   |            |     |   |   |
| Charles Churchill |   |            |     |   |   |
| John Selwyn       |   |            |     |   |   |

## Five Pages of the Bed-Chamber.

|                                               |   |      |     |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|------|-----|---|---|
| Theodore Brinkeman Esq;                       | } | each | 80  | 0 | 0 |
| John Purcel Esq;                              |   |      |     |   |   |
| Christopher Lockman                           |   |      |     |   |   |
| Absalom Evans                                 |   |      |     |   |   |
| Joachim Lorents Sollicoffer                   |   |      |     |   |   |
| Yeoman of the Robes, Mr. John Purcel          |   |      | 40  | 0 | 0 |
| For a Srevant as Brusher of the Robes         |   |      | 20  | 0 | 0 |
| For Riding Charges                            |   |      | 10  | 0 | 0 |
| Two Barbers, { Mr. Theo. Brinkeman            | } | each | 60  | 0 | 0 |
| { Mr. Christopher Lockman                     |   |      |     |   |   |
| Laundress, Mrs. Margaret Purcel               |   |      | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional Allowance                          |   |      | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| Necessary Woman                               |   |      | 30  | 0 | 0 |
| For Lodgings and Necessaries                  |   |      | 18  | 0 | 0 |
| Servant to the Page of the Bed-Chamber, James |   |      | 20  | 0 | 0 |
| Butcher                                       |   |      |     |   |   |

Officers



Officers and Servants above Stairs.

Salaries per Ann.  
l. s. d.

Clerk of the Closet, Mr. John Harris, M. A. }  
and Dean of Burien ————— } 200 0 0

Two Gentlemen-Ushers.

Henry Bellendene }  
James Stewart } Esqs; each — 150 0 0

Four Gentlemen-Waiters.

Isaac Dedier }  
Richard Douglass }  
George Cook }  
Joseph Ferrers } Esqs; each — 100 0 0

Page of the Presence, Mr. Samuel Nash ——— 40 0 0  
Master of the Barges, Mr. Robert Mason ——— 30 0 0  
Eighteen Watermen, each ——— 3 3 0

Officers and Servants in the Stables under the Direction of the Master of the Horse.

Richard Earl of Scarborough, Patent-Fee ——— 44 8 10  
Salary ——— 1000 0 0

Four Equeries.

William Wynne }  
Charles Lumley }  
Thomas Hales }  
Edmund Charles Blomberg } Esq; each — 150 0 0

Two Pages of Honour.

Thomas Panton }  
Cuthbert Clayton } Esqs; each — 150 0 0  
Yeoman of the Stirrup, Ralph Boseville Esq; — 100 0 0

Master of the Guns and Dogs, Mr. John Leigh-  
huiser, 80 l. For Necessaries, 99 l. 14 s. 11 d. } 179 14 11

Clerk of the Stables, Mr. Richard Pigot, 90 l. For  
a Horse-Livery, 28 l. For Saddle-Ware 12 l. } 130 0 0

Purveyor of the Stables, Mr. John Salt ——— 120 0 0  
His Helper, John Clark ——— 20 0 0

Linnen-Money ——— 2 10 0  
Seven Coachmen, each ——— 45 0 0

A Chaise-

Officers

Salaries per Ann.

|                                            | £  | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| A Chaiseman                                | 55 | 10 | 0  |
| Seven Postilions, each                     | 20 | 10 | 0  |
| Seven Helpers, each                        | 20 | 10 | 0  |
| Twelve Footmen, each                       | 41 | 10 | 0  |
| Four Chairmen, each                        | 39 | 17 | 6  |
| Farrier, Robert Barnes, for a Nag's Livery | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Bottleman, Henry Flower                    | 16 | 0  | 0  |

## Officers and Servants below Stairs under the Treasurer.

|                                                                                                                   |     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| The Right Honourable Spencer Compton Esq; his                                                                     | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Patent-Fee                                                                                                        |     |   |   |
| He hath likewise 1 s. 6 d. per Pound upon all Salaries, Pensions, &c. above 100 l. and 1 s. upon all under 100 l. |     |   |   |

## Four Clerks of the Household.

|                                                 |   |      |     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|------|-----|---|---|
| Sir Orlando Bridgeman Bart.                     | } | each | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| George Evelyn Esq;                              |   |      |     |   |   |
| Robert Pitt Esq;                                |   |      |     |   |   |
| Sir Thomas Read Bart.                           |   |      |     |   |   |
| Clerk of the Kitchen, Spicery and Chandry, Hen. | } |      | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Powel Esq;                                      |   |      |     |   |   |
| Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry, Mr. Nicholas     | } |      | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| Jenkinson                                       |   |      |     |   |   |
| Groom of ditto, Thomas Badnack                  |   |      | 40  | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant of ditto, John Humston                |   |      | 30  | 0 | 0 |
| Yeoman of the Cellar, Mr. Nicholas Nagel        |   |      | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Groom of ditto, Samuel Towers               | } | each | 40  | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Groom of ditto, John Turner                  |   |      |     |   |   |
| 1st Master Cook, Mr. John Harman Bunt           |   |      | 80  | 0 | 0 |
| Master Roaster, Henry Binke                     |   |      | 60  | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Yeoman Cook, William Hounstleff             | } | each | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Yeoman Cook, George Rogers                   |   |      |     |   |   |
| 1st Groom Cook, Alexander Colhoune              | } | each | 40  | 0 | 0 |
| 2d ditto, William Collins                       |   |      |     |   |   |
| 3d ditto, Henry Lyon                            |   |      |     |   |   |
| 4th ditto                                       |   |      |     |   |   |
| 2d Roaster, . . . . .                           | } | each | 30  | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Roaster, Daniel Durant                       |   |      |     |   |   |
| Scowerer, John Howe                             |   |      |     |   |   |
| His Assistant, William Chaffin                  | } | each | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| Soil-Carrier, Joseph Hobson                     |   |      |     |   |   |
| Three Turnbroches, Richard Higgeson, Tho        | } | each | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| Higgeson, and Henry Thomas                      |   |      |     |   |   |

Thre

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

55 10 0

20 10 0

20 10 0

41 10 0

39 17 6

20 0 0

16 0 0

Treasurer.

100 0 0

500 0 0

200 0 0

50 0 0

40 0 0

30 0 0

50 0 0

40 0 0

80 0 0

60 0 0

50 0 0

40 0 0

30 0 0

12 0 0

12 0 0

Three

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

Three Turnspit-Boys, *Leopold Blunt, Thomas Parry, and George Thomas* } each 10 0 0

Yeoman of the Scullery, *Mr. William Cook* — 40 0 0

1st Groom, *ditto, Samuel Colebatch* — 30 0 0

2d *ditto, Thomas Winwood* — 20 0 0

Table-Laundress, *Mrs. Dorothy Phillips* — 60 0 0

Allowance for her Laundry-Hire — 40 0 0

Harbinger, *Mr. John Sheen* — 50 0 0

Clerk to the Clerk of the Kitchen, *Tho. Holland* — 30 0 0

Clerk under the Clerk of the Kitchen, in the Larder, Spicery and Chandry, *Stephen Towers* } 20 0 0

Table-Coverer to the Bed-Chamber-Women, *Andrew Adamson*; *ditto* to the Maids of Honour, *John Turner*; *ditto* to the Gentlemen-Ushers, *James Dickson* } each 18 5 0

Two Messengers attending the Treasury, *Mr. Henry Johnson, Mr. Henry Godfrey,* Jun. Sal. 11 l. 1 s. 8 d. and 2 s. 6 d. per Diem } each 71 18 4

Necessary-Women to Leicester-House, *Mary Young* } 25 0 0

Pensioners to the Amount of — 1000 0 0

Allowance for Trophies to *Joseph Sabine Esq;* } 100 0 0  
Col. of the Regiment of *Welsh Fuzileers* }

NUMBER LX.

Officers and Servants attending her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, &c.

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

Lord Chamberlain, *Henry Earl of Grantham* — 1200 0 0

Vice-Chamberlain, *Sir Andrew Fountaine, Kt.* 500 0 0

Mistress of the Robes, *Eliz. Dutches of Dorset* — 400 0 0

Five Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

*Elizabeth Dutches of Dorset*  
... *Dutches of Richmond*  
... *Countess of Hertford*  
... *Countess of Albermarle*  
*Elizabeth Countess of Bristol* } each — 500 0 0

Six



## Six Maids of Honour.

Salaries per An.  
l. s. d.

Mrs. Mary Medows  
Mrs. Sophia How  
Mrs. Jane Smith  
Mrs. Bridget Carteret  
Mrs. Compton  
Mrs. Mary Howard

} each — 200 0 0

## Six Bed-Chamber Women.

Mrs. Henrietta Howard  
Mrs. Charlotte Clayton  
Mrs. Mary Selwyn  
Mrs. Charlotte Amelia Titchborne  
Mrs. Frances Neal  
Mrs. Mary Herbert

} each — 300 0 0

## Two Pages of Honour.

James Kennedy  
Charles Collier  
Secretary, Charles Burgess Esq;

} Esqs; each — 150 0 0  
— — 150 0 0

## Two Gentlemen-Ushers.

Charles Selwyn  
John Savage

} Esq; each — 150 0 0

## Four Gentlemen-Waiters.

John Pearce  
John Eckersal  
Thomas Fazakerley  
Francis Chantrell

} Esqs; each — 100 0 0

## Two Pages of the Presence.

Mr. Thomas Pitt  
Mr. James Brown

} each — 40 0 0

## Four Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. John Pearce  
Mr. Nicholas Rodenmacher  
Mr. John Christian Kraie  
Mr. Henry William Labman

} each — 80 0 0

Servant to the Page of the Back-Stairs, Herman  
Hobourg

} 20 0 0

Body

|                                                                      |   | Salaries per Ann. |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------|----|----|
|                                                                      |   | l.                | s. | d. |
| Body-Laundress, Mrs. <i>Barbary Crow</i>                             | — | 150               | 0  | 0  |
| Additional Allowance                                                 | — | 50                | 0  | 0  |
| Sempstrefs, Mrs. <i>Elizabeth Hawley</i>                             | — | 150               | 0  | 0  |
| Necessary Woman of the private Lodgings, <i>Su-<br/>anna Ireland</i> | — | 46                | 0  | 0  |
| Allowance for Necessaries                                            | — | 10                | 0  | 0  |
| Necessary Woman, <i>Anne Hedgood</i>                                 | — | 34                | 0  | 0  |
| Barge-Master, Mr. <i>Richard Scott</i>                               | — | 30                | 0  | 0  |
| Fourteen Watermen, each                                              | — | 3                 | 3  | 0  |

*The following Persons.*

Privy-Purse, *Augustus Schutz* Esq; House-keepers at London and Richmond, Mrs. *Purcell* and Mrs. *Powel*; Porter, Mr. *John Loyd*; together with the Upholsterer, Physicians, Surgeon and Apothecary to the Family; as also the Stewards and Receivers, &c. of *Wales, Cornwall and Ludlow*; and likewise the Lady Governesses, Nurses, and Servants attending the young Prince; together with several considerable Pensions are not upon this Establishment, but paid by special Warrant.

## NUMBER LXI.

### KING'S-BENCH.

LORD Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Sir *Robert Ray-  
mond* Kt. 2000 l. per Annum.

The other Justices are,

Sir *Littleton Powys*,  
Sir *John Fortescue Aland*, Kt. } Sal. 1500 l. per Annum each.  
James *Reynolds* Esq;

### Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *William Bellamy* Esq; 200 l. per Annum.  
His Secondary, *Richard Harcourt* Esq; 60 l. per Annum.

Enting

## Entering Clerks.

Mr. Hen. Masterman, Sen. Clerk  
of the Rules,

Mr. Francis Pember,

Mr. Henry Masterman, jun.

Mr. John Mathews,

Mr. William Clarke,

Mr. Richard Rose,

Mr. Henry Waldron,

Mr. Henry Ashorpe,

Mr. Benjamin Davis.

} Salary 20 l. per Annum each.

## Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. John Davies,

| Mr. Samuel Clarke.

These attend upon the Puisne Judges of the said Court the last Day of every Issuable Term; and carry up to the Exchequer the Estreat of the Issues, and deliver it upon Oath to the Chief Baron of the said Court.

## Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries,

Edward Ventris

} Esq;

Secondary, Samuel Clarke Esq; 200 l. per Annum.

Deputy for Signing Writs, Mr. John Hawley,

For Filing the Declarations, Mr. Hitch.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggetts, Mr. Martin Lantrom.

Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, Mr. Charles Haddock.

## Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Thomas Goodinge,

Thomas Goodall Esq;

} Salary 150 l. per Annum each.

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of King's Bench, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of Assize, and Nisi Prius of that Court, wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the Essoigns, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them, for making up the Records throughout England, are

Mr. ———

Mr. John Hollyman,

Mr. William Tully,

Mr. Thomas Goodinge,

Mr. John Sedgwick,

} Salary 20 l. per Annum each.

Deputy



## Book III. OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Deputy Clerk of the Inner-

Treasury, Mr. *William Tully*;

Deputy Clerk of the Outward-

Treasury, Mr. *J. Parker*,

Two Bag-Bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, *Richard Mattins Esq;*His Deputy, Mr. *Chapman*.Clerk of the Papers there, Mr. . . . . *Diggs*.

} Salary 10 l. per Annum each.

## Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-Side.

Mr. *Erle*,Mr. *Benton*,

} Salary 20 l. per Annum each.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *John Chapman*, 60 l. per Annum.His Deputy, Mr. ——— *Munday*.Clerk of the Errors, *John Allen Esq;* 50 l. per Annum.A Chief Crier, two Under-Criers, two Ushers, and four  
Tipstaves.

## The Filazers and Exigenter of the King's Bench

Mr. *Robert Hastings*,Mr. *Thomas Statham*,Mr. *Martin Lantrow*,Mr. *George Woodson*.Mr. *William Twisford*,

Mr. ———

Mr. ———

Mr. *Jonathan Ravenhill*,Mr. *John Withers*,Mr. *John Browning*,

Mr. ———

Mr. ———

Mr. *Philip Hodges*,

Mr. ———

Mr. ———

Mr. *Robert Hyde*,Mr. *James Mead*,

Mr. ———

Mr. ———

Mr. ———

Mr. *John Busby*,

Mr. ———

Mr. ———

Sir ———

*James Woodhouse Esq;*

Mr. ———

Mr. *William Hawbury*,*Berkshire.**Derby.**Devonshire.**Yorkshire.**Essex.**Gloucestershire.**Hereford.**Hertford.**Kent.**Lincoln.**London and Middlesex.**Oxfordshire.**Somersetshire.**Suffex.**Wilt.**Newcastle.**Bristol.**Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire.**Cambridgeshire and Cornwall.**Dorset, Huntingdon and Leicester.**Monmouth.**Norfolk and Northampton.**Northumberland and Nottingham.**Rutland.**Salop.**Southampton.**Stafford.*

\* O 2

Sir

Sir \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. William Bennet,

Mr. William Osburn,

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. John Withers,

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Henry Owen,

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Martin Lantrow,

Suffolk and Warwick.

Westmorland and Worcester.

Town of Nottingham.

Kingston upon Hall.

Town of Southampton.

City of Canterbury.

{ Cities of Coventry, York and  
Exeter.

City of Gloucester.

{ Cities of Lincoln, Norwich, Litch-  
field, Worcester, and Town of  
Pool.

City of Exon.

Mr. Henry Dean is dead, and the Offices are in the Chief Justice  
at present.

## NUMBER LXII.

## Court of CHANCERY.

**L**ORD High Chancellor, Peter Lord King, Baron of Ock-  
ham, 2100 l. per Annum.

His Secretary, Thomas Woodford Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Sir Joseph Jekyl Kt.

His Secretary, Francis Hill Esq;

Deputy Secretary, Evan Lloyd Esq;

The Twelve Masters in Chancery, are

Sir Joseph Jekyl Kt. Master of  
the Rolls.

Robert Holford Esq;

Henry Lovibond Esq;

John Bennet Esq;

Richard Godfrey Esq;

James Lightboun Esq;

Edward Conway Esq;

Henry Edwards Esq;

William Kynaston Esq;

Thomas Bennet Esq;

Francis Elde Esq;

Mark Thurston Esq;

Secretary of Petitions,

Purse-bearer,

Deputy Purse bearer,

Secretary of Bankrupts,

Secretary of Presentations,

Secretary of Commission of

Peace,

Tho. Woodford Esq;

Honourable Mr. King.

\_\_\_\_\_ Weston Esq;

Vigerius Edwards Esq;

Thomas Spicer Esq;

{ Tho. Martin Esq;

Secretary

|                                                      |                         |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Secretary of the Decrees,                            | Henry Pendish Esq;      |
| Secretary of the Lunatics.                           | Walrer Edwards Esq;     |
| Secretary of the Briefs,                             | John Hicks Esq;         |
| His Deputy,                                          | John Butler Esq;        |
| Receiver of the Fines,                               | Samuel Hetherington.    |
| First Gentleman of the Cham-<br>ber,                 | } Mr. Shaw.             |
| Second Gentleman of the<br>Chamber and Train-bearer, | } Mr. Whiten.           |
| Secretary of the Appeals,                            | Thomas Parker Esq;      |
| Clerk of the Docquets,                               | Francis Jephson Esq;    |
| Serjeant at Arms,                                    | John Trevor Esq;        |
| Usher of the Court at Westmin-<br>ster-Hall,         | } James Sparrow Gent.   |
| His Deputy,                                          | James Sparrow Gent.     |
| Usher of the Court at my<br>Lord's House,            | } . . . . . Haynes Esq; |

The Six Clerks.

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Bazil Herne Esq;      | John Collins Esq;    |
| Sydenham Malthus Esq; | William Smith Esq;   |
| William Bridges Esq;  | John Hall Esq;       |
| Clerks of the Crown,  | } Stephen Bisse Esq; |
|                       | } Thomas Bray Esq;   |

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Prothonotary of the Court, | Gostelow Snow Esq;      |
| Clerks of the Hanaper,     | } Joseph Whitehead Esq; |
|                            | } Thomas Edwards Esq;   |
| Their Deputy,              | Robert Pynsent Esq;     |
| Warden of the Fleet,       | John Huggins Esq;       |

Two Examiners.

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Arthur Trevor Esq; | Edward Northey Esq; |
|--------------------|---------------------|

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Edward Bulstrode Esq; | Swynburne Esq; |
| Evan Lloyd Esq;       |                |

Master of the Subpœna-Office.

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Pauncefort Green Esq;              | John Bell Esq; |
| Thomas Head Esq;                   |                |
| Mr. Abraham Hancock, their Deputy. |                |

The Registers Office.

Principal Register, Charles Duke of St. Albans.

Deputy Registers.

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Edward Goldsborough Esq; | Richard Price Esq; |
|--------------------------|--------------------|



## Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. Thomas Parnell.

| Mr. Thomas Paratt.

Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book, James Oades Gent.

Keeper of the other Entry-Books, Henry Davendish Esq; George Edwards Esq;

Master of the Affidavit-Office, John Poynter Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. Robert Stanhope.

## Curfitors-Office.

Stephen Terry Esq; for Surry and Salop, and Principal of the Office for the Year 1717.

Jeremiah Hale Esq; for Wiltshire and Stafford.

Stephen Barnes,

John Dean

Robert Hart,

William Fish,

} Esqs; for London and Middlesex.

John Hungerford Esq; for Yorkshire and Westmorland.

Fichin Esq; for Norfolk and Cumberland.

Joseph Robinson,

John Popham,

} Esqs; for Lincoln and Somerset.

, for Hertford and Derby,

William Richardson Esq; for Bedford and Bucks.

Thomas Barnes Esq; for Leicester and Cornwall, and is one of the Assistants in Mr. Jeremiah Hale's Place.

John Smith Esq; for Warwick and Hampshire.

Andrew Swift Esq; for Gloucester, and Cambridge, and City of Bristol.

John Gibbons Esq; for Essex and Berks.

Thomas Edmonds,

Samuel Dowse,

} Esqs; for Devon and Kent.

James Allen Esq; for Sussex and Worcester.

Hugh Wrottesley Esq; for Dorset and Northumberland.

John Browne Esq; for Oxon and Rutland.

Gibbons Bagnall Esq; for Suffolk and Huntingdonshire.

John Brewster Esq; for Hertford and Monmouth.

Thomas Pierson Esq; for Northampton and Nottingham.

## Alienation-Office.

Sir William Asbburnham Kt.

William Jessop Esq;

Cornelius Cayley Esq;

} Commissioners, 40 l. each Term.

Master in Chancery, William Freeman Esq; each Term 20 l.

Receiver

Receiver, *William Jessop Esq;* each Term 40 *l.*

Clerk of the Endorsements, *Mr. Theophilus Newcomen,* each Term 5 *l.*

Clerk of the Entries, *Thomas Webb Esq;* each Term 5 *l.*

# N U M B E R LXIII.

## Court of COMMONPLEAS.

**L**ORD Chief Justice, *Sir Robert Eyres, Kt.* Salary 2000 *l.* per Annum.

*Robert Tracey Esq;*

*Robert Dormer Esq;*

*Alexander Denton Esq;*

} Justices, Salary, 1500 *l.* per Annum each.

### Custos Brevium Office.

*This Office belongs to the Earl of Litchfield.*

Salaries per Ann.  
*l. s. d.*

*Note, Sir Henry St. John was in Trust for the Earl of Litchfield, but his Lordship has it now in his own Right*

} 600 0 0

His Secondary, *Mr. Walter Baynes,*

### Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *Sir George Cooke, Kt.*

His Secondary, *Richard Derby Gent.*

Second Prothonotary, *Richard Foley Esq;*

His Secondary, *Charles Townsend Gent.*

Third Prothonotary, *Thomas Borret Esq;*

His Secondary, *Richard Thompson Gent.*

### Chirographers Office.

*Thomas Bennet Esq;* Master in Trust for *Montague-Gerard Drake Esq;*

Secondary, *John Storer sen. Esq;*

Register, *Joseph Biscoe Esq;*

### Clerks of the Office.

*John Storer sen. Esq;*

*Mr. Michael Glyde,*

*Mr. Richard Campion,*

*Mr. John Storer jun. (dead.)*

*Mr. Peter Storer,*

*Mr. William Bird,*

*Mr. Isaac Le Gay,*

*Mr. Robert-Brown Gittos.*

\* O 4

Clerk

Clerk of the Proclamations, *Mr. Brown Gittos*

Clerk of the Treasury, ——— *Maiaffane, Sal. 20 l. per Annum.*

Clerk of the *Jurat*, or under Clerks of the Treasury.

*Mr. Thomas Maidstone,*

*Mr. Henry Perkins,*

*Mr. John Talbot,*

*Mr. Thomas Duncomb.*

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, *Mr. Humphry Mills.*

Clerk of the Errors, *Mr. Edmund Dummer, 50 l. per Annum.*

Clerk of the Outlawries, *Roderick Lloyd Esq;*

Clerk of the King's Silver Office, *William Daw Esq;*

Clerk of the Warrants, *Roger Burgoyne Esq;*

Clerk of the Effoins, *Mr. Clendon.*

Clerk of the Superfedeas, *Mr. Norris.*

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

*Francis Gwyn Esq;*

*Monmouth.*

*Philip Burton Esq;*

*Salop, Staffordshire, Northamp-  
tonshire Rutlandshire, and Ci-  
ty of Litchfield.*

Deputy, *Mr. William Winston,*

*Mr. Thomas Ward,*

*Northumberland, Westmorland,  
Cumberland, and Town of  
Newcastle upon Tyne.  
London and Middlesex.  
Suffolk.*

*Mr. Richard Clifton,*

*Mr. Powell,*

*Mr. Thomas Allen,*

*Lincolnshire and the Town of  
Lincoln.*

*Mr. Thomas Warden,*

*Gloucestershire, City of Glouce-  
ster, Worcestershire, City of  
Worcester, Cornwall, and He-  
reford.*

*Mr. Magwick,*

*Huntingdon and Cambridge.*

*Mr. Robert Bicknal,*

*Kent, Sussex and Surry.*

*Mr. Richard Boycott,*

*Essex and Hertford.*

*Mr. John Buckle,*

*The City of Bristol, County of  
Dorset and Somerset, and  
Town of Pool.*

The sole Exigenter.

———— *Dighton Esq;*

There are Four Criers, and a Porter belonging to this Court.

NUMBER



## NUMBER LXIV.

## The Court of EXCHEQUER.

SIR Jefferay Gilbert Kt. Lord Chief Baron, Salary 2000 l.  
per Annum.

Robert Price Esq;

Sir Francis Page Kt.

Bernard Hale Esq;

Cursitor Baron, Sir William Simpson Kt.

} Barons, 1500 l. per Annum each

## The King's Remembrancer's Office.

Samuel Lord Masham, King's Remembrancer.

John Harding Esq; Deputy.

## The Eight Attornies, or Sworn Clerks.

Thomas Eyre Esq;

John Thompson Esq;

Mr. Thomas Harris,

Mr. John Brompton,

Mr. Benjamin Marriot,

} Secondaries.

Mr. John Hutton,

Mr. Matthew Lancaster,

Mr. James Peirce.

## The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Leonard Thompson Esq; Remembrancer, in Trust for Sir Thomas  
Reynel, Bar.

Mr. William Plaxton, Deputy.

## Sworn Clerks.

John Tayleure Esq;

Charles Battely Esq; dead.

Mr. Henry Thompson,

Mr. William Allanson.

} Secondaries.

Filazer.

| Mr. Thomas Madox.

## Pipe-Office.

William Lord Cheyney, Viscount Newhaven, Clerk of the Pipe.

Francis Neale Esq; Deputy.

## The Eight Sworn Clerks.

Charles Milbourn Esq;

Philip Tullie Esq;

} Secondaries.

Mr. William

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Mr. William Wroth,     | Mr. — Bradshaw,     |
| Mr. Charles Hornby,    | Mr. William Tully,  |
| Mr. William Wrightson, | Mr. Robert Cranmer. |

John Pottinger, Comptroller of the Pipe.

## Office of Pleas.

Thomas Reynolds Esq; Clerk of the Pleas.

## The Four Attornies.

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Thomas Owen Esq;     | Secondary.        |
| Mr. James Foger,     | Mr. Thomas Lloyd. |
| Mr. Richard Marriot, |                   |

Francis-Cudworth Masham Esq; Foreign Opposer.

John Cook Esq; Clerk of the Estreats.

Mr. Thomas Roberts, Deputy.

Nathaniel Booth Esq; Surveyor of the Green Wax.

Mr. Thomas Huxley, Clerk of the Nichels.

Mr. Baker, Marshal of the Court.

Edward Harley Esq;

Thomas Foley Esq;

} Auditors of the Imprest.

## Auditors of the Revenue.

Thomas Jett Esq;

Sidney Godolphin Esq; for the Principality of Wales.

Albermarle Bertie Esq; for the Duchy of Cornwall.

Sir Tho. Hanmer Bar. in Trust for the Dutcheſs of Graſton, Remembrancer of the First Fruits.

Mr. Ayres, Deputy.

Edward Barker Esq; Receiver.

Joseph Mason Esq; Comptroller.

Heneage Walker, Chief Usher of the Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, who hath under him four Ushers and six Messengers.

## NUMBER LXV.

## The King's SERJEANTS at Law,

SIR Thomas Pengelly Kt. Sir John Cheshyre.  
 Sir Laurence Carter Kt. Edward Whitaker Esq;  
 Attorney-General, Sir Philip York Kt.  
 Solicitor-General, Sir Cle. Wearg Kt.

James G.  
 John Co.  
 Sir Rich.  
 John Ho.  
 John Bir.  
 Thomas  
 William  
 William  
 Henry S.  
 William  
 John Da.  
 John Bel.  
 Edward

Thomas  
 J. Aglion  
 Spencer  
 to the

His Maje

William  
 Serjeant

Spencer

William

*Other Serjeants at Law.*

James Grove Esq;  
 John Comyns Esq;  
 Sir Richard Wynn.  
 John Hoo Esq;  
 John Birch Esq;  
 Thomas Webb Esq;  
 William Brydges Esq;  
 William Earle Esq;  
 Henry Stephens Esq;  
 William Branthwayte Esq;  
 John Darnel Esq;  
 John Belfield Esq;  
 Edward MiNER Esq;

Sir Nathaniel Mead.  
 James Glyde Esq;  
 William Hawkins Esq;  
 Matthew Skinner Esq;  
 Joseph Girdler Esq;  
 Edmund Probyn Esq;  
 ——— Sheppard Esq;  
 ——— Baynes Esq;  
 William Chapple Esq;  
 ——— Morley Esq;  
 Richard Comyns Esq;  
 Felliplace Nott Esq;  
 Giles Eyre Esq;

*His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law.*

Thomas Lutwich Esq;  
 J. Aglionby Esq;  
 Spencer Cowper Esq; *Attorney*  
*to the Prince.*  
 ——— Lee Esq;

Sir Lawrence Carter, *Solicitor*  
*to the Prince.*  
 Thomas Reeves Esq;  
 ——— Wills Esq;

*His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in Wales, during Life.*

William Wright Esq;  
*Serjeant Whitacre.*  
 ——— Beeson Esq;  
 ——— Fane Esq;  
 Spencer Cowper Esq;  
 ———  
 William Jessop Esq;  
 ——— Probin Esq;

2 For Brecknock, Glamorgan,  
 5 and Radnor Shires.  
 2 For Carmarthen, Pembroke,  
 5 and Cardigan Shires.  
 2 For Montgomery, Flint, and  
 5 Denbigh Shires.  
 2 For Carnarvan, Merioneth  
 5 Shires, and Anglesey.

NUMBER



## NUMBER LXVI.

*The Names of the Officers in the Court of the Dutchy-  
Chamber of Lancaster.*

**N**icholas Lord Lechmere, Baron of Evesham, Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Thomas Reeves Esq; Attorney-General.

Richard Lechmere Esq; Receiver-General.

Sir John Statham Kt. Surveyor-General of the Lands on the North-side of Trent.

William Tomson Esq; Surveyor of the Lands and Woods on the South-side of Trent.

William Bellamy Esq, Auditor of the North-side of Trent.

Thomas Windham Esq; Auditor of the South-side of Trent.

Thomas Bootle Esq; Serjeant at Law within the Dutchy of Lancaster.

William Lee Esq; one of his Majesty's Learned Council.

Thomas Trevor, another of his Majesty's Learned Council.

The Honourable Thomas Lumley Esq; Chief Clerk of the Council.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, Secretary to the Chancellor.

Mr. John Wolfe, Register of the said Court.

Mr. Thomas Ashton, and Mr. John Page, the two Attornies of the said Court.

Benjamin Ayliffe, Keeper of the Records of the said Court.

*Officer and Officers in the Court of Chancery, held at Preston in the County-Palatine of Lancaster,*

Chancellor, Nicholas Lord Lechmere.

Vice-Chancellor, Edward Vawdrey Esq;

Attorney-General, Thomas Bootle Esq;

Chief Clerk, Register and Examiner, Charles Ford Esq;

Mr. Ralph Ashton,

Mr. Thomas Seed,

Mr. ——— Wall,

Mr. Richard Casson,

Mr. William Hibson,

Prothonotary for the Court of Common-Pleas, C. Henslow Esq;

Deputy, Thomas Forster Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, John Thornton Esq;

Clerk of the Peace, George Kenyon Esq;

} Attornies and Clerks.

NUMBER

NUMBER LXVII.

Government of Westminster, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.

Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

**D**R. Samuel Bradford, *Dean of Westminster, and Lord Bishop of Rochester.*  
 Dr. John Gee, *Dean of Lincoln.* | Mr. Maningham.  
 Mr. Michael Evans. | Dr. Wyn, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*  
 Dr. Lawrence Broderick. | Dr. Mauria Suckling.  
 Dr. John Watfon. | Mr. Hargrave.  
 Dr. Harry Barker.

Civil GOVERNMENT.

**H**igh Steward, Charles Earl of Arran;  
 Deputy Stewards, John Cotton Esq;  
 High Bailiff, ——— Morris Gent.  
 High Constable, ——— French Esq;

BURGESSES.

ASSISTANTS.

|                        |                  |                       |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. William Shelton,   | } <i>Chiefs.</i> | Mr. James Stedman.    |
| Mr. Nicholas Milner,   |                  | Mr. William French.   |
| Mr. Leonard Martin.    |                  | Mr. Joseph Goslin.    |
| Mr. Richard Broclesby. |                  | Mr. William Tame.     |
| Benedict Ichel Esq;    |                  | Mr. Edward Bussie.    |
| Mr. Charles Maddocks.  |                  | Mr. Peter Gavill.     |
| Mr. John Turner.       |                  | Mr. Henry Ordway.     |
| Mr. William Tuffnell.  |                  | Mr. William Beaumont. |
| Mr. Nathaniel Browne.  |                  | Mr. John Bird.        |
| Mr. George Shute.      |                  | Mr. Thomas Spicer.    |
| Mr. Thomas Churchill.  |                  | Mr. John Bayly.       |
| Mr. John Thorpe.       |                  | Mr. John West.        |
| Mr. James Hardy.       |                  | Mr. Joseph Durden.    |
| Mr. William Leeson.    |                  | Mr. William Harward.  |
| Mr. William Baker.     |                  |                       |

The Liberty of *St. Martins-le-Grand*, tho' it be situated in the City of London; yet the Inhabitants are subject to the Government of *Westminster*, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

There

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends yearly on St. Thomas's-Day.

The Court of Pleas is an Inferior Court, and also a Court of Record for Trial of Causes between Party and Party. This Court is held Weekly on *Wednesdays*, if Occasion requires.

### Military GOVERNMENT.

*A List of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City and Liberty of Westminster, under his Grace Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the said City and Liberty, and County of Middlesex.*

|                                                       |                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>T</b> HE Right Honourable the Lord William Paulet. | Sir George Cook.      | } <i>Knights.</i>  |
| The Right Honourable Henry Earl of Uxbridge.          | Sir Robert Thornhill, |                    |
|                                                       | Sir Richard Steel,    |                    |
|                                                       | Henry Barker,         | } <i>Esquires.</i> |
| The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Onslow.              | William Bucknall,     |                    |
| The Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole.              | Thomas Chambers,      |                    |
| Henry Pelham Esq;                                     | William Hucks,        |                    |
|                                                       | John Fountleroy,      |                    |
|                                                       | Charles Greenwood,    |                    |
|                                                       | Robert Thornhill,     |                    |
|                                                       | James Pelham,         |                    |
| Sir John Rushout,                                     | Philip Jermin.        |                    |
| Sir Henry Fetherston,                                 | Robert Douglas,       |                    |
| Sir Peter Vandeput,                                   | George Hadley,        |                    |
| Sir Henry-Dutton Colt,                                | Thomas Butler,        |                    |
| Sir John Austen,                                      | William Pulteney,     |                    |
| Sir Fisher Tench,                                     | John Pulteney,        |                    |
| Sir Thomas Clarges.                                   | Thomas Woodcock,      |                    |
| Sir Thomas Colby Bar.                                 | George Doddington,    | } <i>Knights.</i>  |
| Sir Roger Hill,                                       | Thomas Kempthorne,    |                    |
| Sir Edward Gould,                                     | Robert Jennengs,      |                    |
| Sir Gilbert Heachcore,                                | Philip Jennings,      |                    |

Robert



Robert Gardner,  
William Watkins,  
Francis Alexander,  
John Charlton,  
William Clayton,  
John Barret,

Henry Portman Seymour,  
James Taylor,  
John Ellis,  
John Fuller,  
Daniel Nichols,  
John Milner,

Esquires.

Esquires.

For the County of Middlesex there are two Regiments of Foot, and  
One Troop of Horse, viz.

The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Tankerville, Colonel of the  
Red Regiment.

———— Alexander Esq; Lieutenant.

Marmaduke Bealing Esq; Major.

———— Esq; Colonel of the Blue.

John Ellis Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas Ward Gent. Major.

Besides Seven Captains and one Adjutant.

Sir John Austen Bar. Captain of the County Troop.

———— Esq; Lieutenant.

———— Cornet.

The Field-Officers, and Captains of the Westminster Regiment.

The Honourable Robert Gardner Esq; Colonel.

The Honourable William Gore, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Joseph Watts Esq; Major.

Charles Madock Esq; Captain.

Miles Harper Esq; Captain.

John Rusden Esq; Captain.

Henry Howard Esq; Captain.

William Hill Esq; Captain.

Daniel King Esq; Captain.

Samuel Wichell Esq; Captain.

Edward Turner Esq; Captain.

Thomas Baker Esq; Captain.

Samuel Saunders Esq; Captain of the Grenadiers.

Jeffery Saunders Esq; Captain Lieutenant.

Peter Lofebur Gent. Adjutant.

NUMBER

Robert

## NUMBER LXVIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners for Finishing St. Paul's  
CATHEDRAL.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Archbishop of York.

Lord Bishop of London.

Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Lord Bishop of Ely.

Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Lord Bishop of Ely.

Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

Lord-Mayor of L O N D O N.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman.

Dr. John Batesworth, Judge of the Prerogative-Office of Can-  
terbury.

Sir Henry Penrice, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Dr. Henchman, Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General.

Dr. J<sup>a</sup>. Johnson, Master of the Faculties.

Two Sheriffs of London.

Dean and Residentaries of St. Paul's.

Sir Isaac Newton.

## NUMBER LXIX.

A LIST of the Commissioners for Building Fifty  
NEW CHURCHES.

WILLIAM Wake, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lancelot, Lord Archbishop of York.

Edmund, Lord Bishop of London.

John, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Richard, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

William, Lord Bishop of Durham.

Benjamin, Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

William, Lord Bishop of Ely.

John, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

John, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

White, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

Ging

John Lord Bishop of Carlisle.  
George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of  
Canterbury.

Henry Gadolphin, D. D. Dean of  
St. Paul's.

Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of  
Ely.

Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of  
Worcester.

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of  
Chichester.

William Stanly, D. D. Dean of  
St. Asaph.

Thomas Lynford, D. D. one of  
the Prebends of Westminster.

Dr. Waddington.  
Dr. Gough.

Thomas Parker, Earl of Maccles-  
field.

Lord Peter King, Lord High  
Chancellor.

Sir Robert Eyre, Lord Chief  
Justice of the Common  
Pleas.

Sir Charles Pierce.  
Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the  
Rolls.

Sir Philip York, Solicitor-Ge-  
neral, and Solicitor for the  
Time being.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote.  
Sir John Ward.

Sir John Fryer.  
Sir John Philips.

Sir George Markham.

Sir Harcourt Masters, but su-  
spended from acting, &c.

Sir Randolph Knipe.

Sir Isaac Newton.

John Bettesworth, Dr. of Laws,  
Official Principal of the  
Arches, and Judge of the  
Prerogative Court of Can-  
terbury.

George Paul, Dr. of Laws, Vi-  
car General to the Arch-  
bishop of Canterbury.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

John Hiccocks Esq;

John Miller Esq;

William Malmorsh, Esq;

John Pultney, Esq;

George Naylor, Esq;

William Clayton, Esq;

John Ellis, Esq;

John Aislaby, Esq; suspended  
from acting, &c.

William Farrer, Esq;

Thomas Pitt, Esq; senior.

Edward Peck, Esq;

Sir Francis Forbes, Kt. Lord  
Mayor of the City of London,  
for the Time being.

Francis Porteen and Jeremiah  
Murdens Esqs; Sheriffs for the  
City of London and Middlesex,  
for the Time being.

The Officers are,

Nath. Blackerby, Esq; Treasurer.  
Mr. Philips, Secretary.

Mr. Edwards, Solicitor.  
Mr. Skeat, Agent.

\* P

NUMBER



## NUMBER LXX.

*An Account of the Royal Chapels, their Establishments, and Salaries, as they are at present.*

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

|                                                   |     |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| <b>THE</b> Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lin- | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| coln, Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal          |     |   |   |
| The Right Rev. Mr. Edward Aspinwall, Sub-Dean     | 91  | 5 | 0 |
| Dr. William Croft, Organist                       | 73  | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. William Croft, Composer                       | 73  | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Weldon, Organist                              | 73  | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. John Weldon, Composer                         | 73  | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. William Turner,                               |     |   |   |
| Mr. John Gossling,                                |     |   |   |
| Mr. Samuel Bentham,                               |     |   |   |
| Mr. John Church,                                  |     |   |   |
| Mr. Thomas Jennings,                              |     |   |   |
| Mr. Thomas Edwards,                               |     |   |   |
| Mr. William Washbourne,                           |     |   |   |
| Mr. John Freeman,                                 |     |   |   |
| Mr. John Mason,                                   |     |   |   |
| Mr. Bernard Gates,                                |     |   |   |
| Mr. Francis Hughes,                               |     |   |   |
| Mr. William Battell,                              |     |   |   |
| Mr. Edward Aspinwall,                             |     |   |   |
| Mr. George Lye,                                   |     |   |   |
| Mr. Samuel Wreley,                                |     |   |   |
| Mr. George Carleton,                              |     |   |   |
| Mr. Thomas Baker,                                 |     |   |   |
| Mr. Samuel Chittles,                              |     |   |   |
| Mr. Luke Flintoff,                                |     |   |   |
| Mr. John Giblin,                                  |     |   |   |
| Mr. Peter Randall,                                |     |   |   |
| Mr. James Chelfum,                                |     |   |   |
| Mr. Talbot Young,                                 |     |   |   |
| Mr. ——— Sharp,                                    |     |   |   |
| Mr. Thomas Bell,                                  |     |   |   |
| Mr. William Parry,                                |     |   |   |
| Gentlemen of the                                  | 73  | 0 | 0 |
| Chapel, each                                      |     |   |   |

The Children belonging to the said Chapel.

William Lamb,  
Charles Digard,  
Thomas Skelton,  
Henry Lloyd,  
Manly Morgan,  
Luke Coltman,  
Henry Brown,  
Jonathan Martin.

Salaries per Ann.  
l. s. d.

|                                                                                                                                  |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mr. Jonathan Smith, Clerk of the Cheque, no Salary.                                                                              |         |
| Dr. Croft, Master of the Children of the Chapel, i. e. board, maintain and teach them, in number ten, and 24 l. per Annum each   | 240 0 0 |
| Item to Dr. Croft, to teach the above Children to compose, play on the Organ and Harpsicord, read, write, and cast Accompts.     | 80 0 0  |
| Jonathan Smith Esq; Serjeant, 4 s. per Diem                                                                                      | 73 0 0  |
| Mr. Thomas Langborne, Yeoman of the Vestry, at 3 s. per Diem                                                                     | 34 15 0 |
| Mr. William Duncomb, Groom of the Vestry                                                                                         | 51 12 6 |
| Mr. Thomas Brookes, Bell-ringer, at 10 d. per Diem                                                                               | 15 4 2  |
| The Reverend Mr. Samuel Bentham, Confessor                                                                                       | 36 10 0 |
| Mr. John Shore, Lutenist                                                                                                         | 41 10 0 |
| Mr. Francis Goodfens, Violist                                                                                                    | 40 0 0  |
| Samuel Clay, Organ-Blower                                                                                                        | 20 0 0  |
| A Minister appointed yearly by the Dean to read Prayers at St. James's, during the Absence of the Court                          | 15 0 0  |
| Clerk of the Closet                                                                                                              | 6 18 0  |
| Mr. Thomas Ridding, Closet-keeper                                                                                                | 41 10 0 |
| To him for washing the Chaplains Surplices, and other Necessaries for the Closet                                                 | 50 0 0  |
| To the Closet-keeper, for providing Table-Linen for the Chaplains                                                                | 18 5 0  |
| To him for washing the same                                                                                                      | 13 0 0  |
| The Archbishop of York, Almoner                                                                                                  |         |
| The Reverend Dr. Gilbert, Sub-Almoner                                                                                            | 97 11 0 |
| To Jonathan Smith, Serjeant of the Vestry, for washing Surplices, for Strewings, &c. and all other Necessaries, in lieu of Bills | 60 0 0  |
| To him for Surplices, &c. in lieu of Bills, for the Chapel at Whitehall                                                          | 49 2 0  |

The Chaplains at *White-hall* are Twenty-four in Number, being Fellows of Colleges in the two Universities, and are allowed 30*l.* per Annum each, for preaching one Month in the Year.

## FRENCH Chapel.

|                           |                            |     |   |   |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|---|---|
| John Menard, D. D.        | } Chaplain Preachers, each | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Philip Menard,        |                            |     |   |   |
| Mr. Peter Rival,          |                            |     |   |   |
| Mr. John Dellaris, Reader |                            | 40  | 0 | 0 |

Salaries per Ann.

## DUTCH Chapel.

|                                    |                   |     |   |   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken,        | } Preachers, each | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Phineas Philibert Pielat,      |                   |     |   |   |
| Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken, Reader |                   | 30  | 0 | 0 |
| James Mercier, Sexton and Porter   |                   | 15  | 0 | 0 |

## LUTHERAN Chapel.

|                                          |                   |     |   |   |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mr. George Andrew Ruperti,               | } Preachers, each | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Martini,                             |                   |     |   |   |
| Mr. John Christian Jacobi, Chapel-keeper |                   | 60  | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Srydel for cleaning the Chapel      |                   | 16  | 0 | 0 |



Forty-eight Chaplains in Ordinary, waiting in their appointed Months, no Salary.

January.

Dr. Hayley,  
Mr. Burnett,  
Mr. Whitworth,  
Dr. Lockier.

July.

Dr. Frankland,  
Dr. Bland,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Booth.

February.

Dr. Hare,  
Mr. Franks,  
Dr. Hoadley,  
Dr. Naylor.

August.

Dr. Worth,  
Dr. Bull,  
Dr. Thistlethwait,  
Mr. Salter.

March.

Dr. Gee,  
Dr. Booth,  
Dr. Walmfley,  
Dr. Lovel.

September.

Dr. Holland,  
Dr. Allix,  
Dr. Cole,  
Dr. Byrche.

April.

Mr. Marshall,  
Dr. Foulkes,  
Mr. Clarke,  
Dr. Terry.

October.

Dr. Stanhope,  
Dr. Trimmell,  
Mr. Cecil,  
Dr. Mayo.

May.

Dr. Sydel,  
Mr. Finch,  
Dr. Holcombe,  
Dr. Clagget.

November.

Dr. Chishul,  
Dr. Egerton,  
Dr. Carter,  
Mr. Hargrave.

June.

Dr. Clarke,  
Mr. Burrell,  
Mr. Croxal,  
Dr. Newcome.

December.

Mr. Pierce,  
Dr. Gilbert,  
Dr. Waterland,  
Mr. Osbaldiston.

Clerk of the Royal Closet,

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

His Deputies, { The Reverend Mr. Burnet,  
The Reverend Mr. Gilbert,  
The Reverend Dr. Naylor.

## NUMBER LXXI.

## Governors of his Majesty's Dominions and Territories in America, and the Officers there.

**G**overnor and Commander in Chief of the *Bahama-Islands*,  
George Phenny Esq;

Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of the Island of *Barbadoes*, Henry Worsley Esq;

Secretary of the said Island, Francis Whitworth Esq;

Chief Clerk, Register, &c. Anthony Cracherode Esq;

Governor of *Jamaica*, Duke of Portland.

Secretary of the said Island, William Congreve Esq;

Provost-Marshal-General, John Rigby Esq;

Register, Thomas Windham Esq;

Governor of *New-England*, and *New-Hampshire*, Samuel Shute Esq;

Lieutenant-Governor, William Dummer Esq;

Governor of *Newfoundland*, Richard Philips Esq;

Lieutenant-Governor, ——— Purcet Esq;

Governor of *Nova Scotia*, Richard Philips Esq;

Lieutenant-Governor, John Doucett Esq;

Governor of the *Leeward Islands*, John Hart Esq;

Lieutenant-Governor, William Matthews Esq;

——— of *Antigua*, Edward Byam Esq;

——— *St. Christophers*, William Matthews Esq;

——— *Montserrat*, Charles Dilk Esq;

——— *Nevis*, Major-General Sibourg.

Secretary to the *Leeward Islands*, ——— Knight Esq;

Provost-Master-General, Henry Douglas Esq;

Clerk of the Naval Office, Edward Perry Esq;

Governor of *New-York*, and *New-Jersey*, William Burnett Esq;

Secretary, George Clarke Esq;

Governor of *Virginia*, the Earl of Orkney.

Deputy-Governor, Major Drysdell.

Secretary, Thomas Tickell Esq;

Attorney-General, John Clayton Esq;

Governor of *Maryland*, Charles Calvert Esq;

Secretary, Thomas Beake Esq;

Governor of *Pensylvania*, William Keith Esq;

Governor of *South-Carolina*, Francis Nicholson Esq;

Governor of *North-Carolina*, Charles Eden Esq;

A List

*A List of his Majesty's Consuls Abroad.*

Brumley Skinner Esq; Consul at Leghorn.  
 Neil Brown Gent. Consul General at Venice.  
 John Bagshaw Esq; Consul at Genoa.  
 William Chamberlayne Gent. Consul at Sicily and Malta.  
 Count Dormis, Consul at Santa Marta.  
 James Paul Esq; Consul at Zant.  
 Richard Lawrence Agent and Consul General at Tunis.  
 Benjamin Loddington Esq; Consul at Tripoli.  
 Charles Hudson Esq; Agent and Consul General at Algier.  
 Thomas Burnet Esq; Consul General at Lisbon.  
 Arthur Stert Esq; Agent for the Affairs of the East-India Com-  
 pany at Lisbon.  
 Benjamin Keen Esq; Consul at Madrid.  
 Francis Stratford Esq; Agent to the South-Sea Company at  
 Madrid.  
 John Parker Esq; Consul at the Groyne.  
 Nicholas Holway Gent. Consul at Malaga.  
 John Richards Gent. Consul at Cadiz.  
 William Winder Gent. Consul at Barcelona.  
 John Richards Gent. Consul at Cartagena.  
 David Fowles Gent. Consul at Sevil and Lucar.  
 ——— at St. Sebastian in Biscay.  
 John Cross jun. Esq; Consul at the Canary Islands.  
 Edward Allen Esq; Consul at Naples.  
 George Boddington, Esq; Consul at Smyrna.

NUMBER LXXII.

*Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.*

Earl of Westmorland.  
 Sir John Hobart, Bar.  
 John Chetwynd,  
 Paul Docminique,  
 Thomas Pelham,  
 Martin Bladen,  
 Edward Ashe,  
 Richard Plummer,  
 Alured Popple Esq; Secretary.  
 Mr. Bryan Wheelock, Deputy-Secretary.



Mr. Samuel Gellibrand,  
Mr. Israel Hudson,  
Mr. Anthony Sanderson,  
Mr. William Grapes,  
Mr. William Haskins,  
Mr. John Spencer,  
Mr. Thomas Gedney,  
Mr. Samuel Clarke,  
Mr. Richard Tregonning,  
Mr. John Wilson, Messengers.

NUMBER

Clerks, &c. of the Government, &c. of the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Clergy, are,

Chamber-keepers.

Plantations, and Islands Abroad.

Governors. Deputy-Governors.

Jamaica  
Barbados and Tobago  
Virginia  
Leeward Islands  
New-York and New-Jersey  
Massachusettsbay  
New-Hampshire  
New-England  
South-Carolina  
Bahama-Islands  
Bermudas  
Minorca  
Gibraltar  
Jersey  
Guernsey  
Nova-Scot. and New-found-Land.  
Placentia.  
Garrif. Annap. Royal.

Duke of Portland  
Henry Wortley Esq;  
Earl of Orkney  
John Hart Esq;  
William Burnet Esq;  
Will. Dummer Esq;  
John Wentworth Esq;  
Samuel Shute Esq;  
Fra. Nicholson Esq;  
George Phenney Esq;  
John Hope Esq;  
Lord Carpenter  
Earl of Portmore  
General Lumley  
General Harvey  
Col. Philips, Governor and Commander in Chief.  
Colonel Kane  
Colonel Cotton  
Colonel Wilson  
Colonel Spicer  
Col. Armstrong,  
Lieutenant Go.  
Col. Gledhill, Lt. Governor.  
Col. Doucet, Lt. Governor.

Proprietary Governments.

Maryland  
Pensilvania  
St Lucia and St. Vincent  
North-Carolina

Proprietors. Deputy-Governors.  
Lord Baltimore  
Cha. Calvert Esq;  
The Executrix of the late Mr Penn deceased, for his Children.  
Sir William Keith, Bar.  
Duke of Montague  
Nath. Uring Esq;  
Sir Richard Everard, Bar.

NUMBER LXXIII.

*The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, are,*

**A**LL and every the Privy-Counsellors of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants for the several Counties within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Custodes Rotulorum, for the several Counties within the Kingdom of England.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at Westminster, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green Cloth.

His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law, and the four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, now and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of York, and all and every the Mayors of the respective Cities, within the Kingdom of England, now, and for the Time being.

*The Officers belonging to the Revenue of the First Fruits and Tenths.*

Secretary,

Edward Barker Esq;

Treasurer,

Jeffry Elwes Esq;

Solicitor,

Mr. Henry Bosville.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits,

The Duke of Grafton.

Receiver of the First Fruits,

Edward Barker Esq;

Receiver of the Tenths,

John Efton Esq;

Comptroller of the First Fruits,

John Harbord Dodd Esq;

Deputy-Remembrancer of the First Fruits,

John Efton Esq;

NUMB-

## NUMBER LXXIV.

## A LIST of the Commissioners for Relieving poor Profelytes.

## A.

**T**HE Reverend Dr. *Astry*.  
The Reverend Mr. *Ayerst*.

## B.

*Frederick Bonet Esq;*  
*Bartholomew Beal Esq;*  
The Reverend Dr. *Bray*.  
*Mr. Renne de Boisville*.  
*Mr. La Motte Blagnii*.

## C.

The Right Reverend the Lord  
Bishop of *Chichester*.  
The Reverend Mr. *La Chapelle*.  
The Reverend Mr. *Chatlain*.  
*Thomas Clendon Esq;*  
*Sir George Cook*.  
The Reverend Dr. *Cobden*.  
The Reverend Mr. *Crow*.  
The Reverend Mr. *de Clavis*.

## D.

The Right Reverend the Lord  
Bishop of *Durham*.  
The Right Reverend the Lord  
Bishop of *Derry*.  
*Mr. Degulhon*.  
The Reverend Mr. *St. Denis*.  
*Sir John Dolben Bart.*  
*Sir Daniel Dolins*.  
The Reverend Mr. *Desofac*.  
The Reverend Mr. *John Du-*  
*bourdieu*.

*Daniel Dering Esq;*

The Reverend Mr. *Denn*.

## F.

*Mr. De Fonvives*.

## G.

The Right Reverend the Lord  
Bishop of *Gloucester*.  
*Thomas Greene Esq;*  
*Charles Greenwood Esq;*  
*Sir John Gonson*.  
*John Gunston Esq;*

## H.

The Right Honourable the  
Lord *Herald*.  
*Robert Hales Esq;*  
The Reverend Mr. *Dean*  
*Harris*.  
*Henry Hastings Esq;*  
The Honourable and Reverend  
Mr. *Hill*.

## I.

The Reverend Dr. *Abbottson*.

## L.

The Reverend Dr. *Leigh*.  
The Reverend Dr. *Lisse*.  
*Sir Thomas Lowther Bart.*  
*James Lowther Esq;*  
*William Lowther Esq;*

## M.

The Reverend Dr. *Mangey*.

## N.

*Mr. Henry Newman*.

## O.

The Reverend Mr. *Otte*.

## P.

The Right Reverend the Lord  
Bishop of *Peterborough*.

The



The Right Honourable the  
Lord Viscount *Percival*.

T.

The Right Honourable the  
Lord *Paisley*.

*William Talbot Esq;*

*John Temple Esq;*

Sir *John Philipps Bar.*

*William Tillard Esq;*

*Mr. De Tudert.*

Q.

The Right Honourable the  
Marquis *Du Quesne*.

W.

The Right Reverend the Lord  
Bishop of *Gloucester*.  
Mr. *Reau* senior.

The Right Reverend the Lord  
Bishop of *Winchester*.

The Reverend Dr. *Wilkins*.

S.

Colonel *Savary*.  
The Reverend Dr. *Stanley*,  
Dean of *St. Asaph*.

Y.

The Reverend Dr. *Younger*,  
Dean of *Sarum*.

## NUMBER LXXV.

A LIST of the Lords Commissioners, and Officers Civil  
and Military, belonging to the Royal-Hospital near  
*Chelsea*.

THE Lord President of the Council, now and for the  
Time being.

The Lord-General of his Majesty's Forces in *Great-Britain*.

The First Lord-Commissioner of the Treasury, or Lord High-  
Treasurer of *Great-Britain*, for the Time being.

The two Principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Honourable Sir *Spencer Compton*, Knight of the  
*Bath*, Pay-master of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons.

The Honourable *Henry Pelham* Esq; Secretary at War.

Sir *Philip Meadows* Kt. jun. } Comptrollers of the Accompts

The Hon. *James Bruce* Esq; } of the Army.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the said Hospital.

Salaries per Ann.

l. s. d.

The Honourable General *Evans*, Governor, — 500 0 0

The Honourable Colonel *Tho. Chudleigh*, Lieu- }  
tenant Governor — 200 0 0

*Richard Bertessworth* Esq; Major — 100 0 0

More to him till better provided for — 50 0 0

Dr. *Emanuel Langford* } Chaplains, 100 l. } 200 0 0

Dr. *Henry Bland* } each — } 200 0 0

Dr. *John*

Salaries per Ann.

|                                                                                 | l.  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Dr. John Smart, Physician                                                       | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Kingsmill Eyre, Acting Secretary and Register                                   | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Robert Mann, Esq; Deputy-Treasurer                                              | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Edward Eyre Esq; Comptroller                                                    | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Daniel Ivey, Steward                                                        | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Alexander Inglis, Serjeant-General, and Ser-<br>jeant of the Royal Hospital | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Isaac Garnier, Apothecary                                                   | 50  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Hugh Warren, Clerk of the Works                                             | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| Capt. Thomas Stuart, Adjutant                                                   | 36  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Edward Wood, Lamplighter                                                    | 20  | 0  | 0  |
| Alexander Reid, Deputy-Surgeon                                                  | 20  | 0  | 0  |

*Men-Servants, who besides their respective Salaries, are  
allow'd Diet.*

|                                                              |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| Mr. William Hipburne, Surgeon's Mate                         | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. John Astell, Comptroller of the Coal-Yard                | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry Pope, Wardrobe-Keeper                              | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. William Daniel, Master-Cook                              | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Flower Hunt, second Cook                                 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Three Under-Cooks, 10l. each                                 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Brown, Master-Butler, for himself and<br>Servants | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Symonds, second Butler                            | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry Parsons, Master-Baker, for himself and<br>Servants | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry Barton, Barber, for himself and Servants           | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. William Liffeman, Scullery-man                           | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Under Scullery-men, at 10l. each,                        | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Margaret Sopp, Sexton                                   | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. James Robinson, Usher to the Hall                        | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. . . . Smith, Porter                                      | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Shipley, Canal-Keeper and Turncock                | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. George Hoider, Yeoman of the Coal-yard                   | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. James Keinton, Gardner                                   | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Man, Messenger                                    | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Sweepers, at 10l. each                                   | 20 | 0 | 0 |

*Women-Servants.*

|                                                  |     |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Mrs. Utrasia Ashley, House-keeper, besides Diet, | 30  | 0 | 0 |
| Twenty-four Matrons, 8l. per Annum each          | 192 | 0 | 0 |

Other

per Ann.

l. s. d.

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## Other contingent Charges.

## Salaries per Ann.

|                                                  |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| Mr. Cole, for keeping the Water-Engine in repair | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Theo. Cole, Organist                         | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. G — G —, for keeping the Clock               | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Harris, for repairing and tuning the Organ   | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| To the Rector of Chelsea, for Tythes and Rent    | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| To the Vicar of Kensington, for Tythes           | 2  | 0 | 0 |

## Military Officers and Soldiers.

|                                                      |     |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| 26 Officers, at 3 s. 6 d. per Week, for 52 Weeks     | 237 | 5  | 0 |
| and one Day                                          |     |    |   |
| 34 Light Horse-men, at 2 s. for the same Time        | 177 | 5  | 0 |
| 32 Serjeants, at 2 s. for the same Time              | 166 | 17 | 0 |
| 48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10 d. per Week         | 104 | 4  | 5 |
| 336 Private Men, at 8 d. per Week, for the same Time | 583 | 9  | 0 |

## NUMBER LXXVI.

Commissioners of his Majesty's Board of Works, and all the Officers belonging thereunto.

SIR Thomas Harrett, Kt. Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works.

Sir John Vanbrugh Kt. Comptroller.

Tobias Jenkyns Esq;

Nicholas Du Bois Esq; Master-Mason.

Thomas Ripley Esq; Master-Carpenter.

Westby Gill Esq; Deputy-Surveyor.

Nicholas Hawksmore Esq; Deputy-Comptroller.

James Horne Esq; Deputy Master Mason.

## Officers, Clerks, and Artizans of his Majesty's Works.

Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Surveyor of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters.

Charles Dartiquenays Esq; Master of all his Majesty's Works.

William Watkins Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

Henry

Other



Henry Wise, and Joseph Carpenter Esqs; joint Master Gardeners.  
Mr. John Strawbridge, chief Clerk of the Works, and Clerk  
Ingroser.

Mr. John Hallam, Secretary.

Mr. Leonard Wooddeson, Clerk to the Board.

Mr. Thomas Kynaston, Clerk to the Comptroller.

Mr. Andrew Jelf, Clerk Itinerant.

Mr. John Woolfe, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Mr. John Hallam, Clerk of the Works at White-hall, St. James's,  
and Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Kynaston, Clerk of the Tower, and Somerset-House.  
Clerk of Winchester. (Vacant.)

Mr. Thomas Forr, Clerk of Hampton Court, and New-market.

Mr. Henry Joynes, Clerk of Kensington.

Mr. Thomas Rowland, Clerk of Windsor Castle.

Mr. Thomas Bridge, Clerk of the Menſe and Survey.

Sir James Thornhill Kt. Serjeant-Painter, and History Painter.

Mr. Thomas Hues, Master Bricklayer.

Mr. Charles Corner, Master Glazier.

Mr. George Worrall, Master Plasterer.

Mr. James Moore, Purveyor.

Mr. John Smallwell, Master Joiner.

Mr. John Richards, Master Carver.

Mr. Joseph Roberts, Serjeant Plumber.

Mr. John Golding, Plumber and Keeper of the Waters at Hamp-  
ton-Court.

Mr. Richard Fransum, Ironmonger.

Mr. Thomas Pershouse, Blacksmith.

Mr. William Ayres, Carpenter.

Mr. John Wooddale, Mason.

Mr. John Rowley, Engine-keeper.

Mr. John Barnes, Slater.

Mr. Thomas Biddle, Cooper.

Mr. Charles Clay, Clock-maker.

Mr. William Dew, Matt-maker.

Mr. Henry Hind, Turner.

Mr. John Grey, Engine-maker.

Mr. John Mift, and Mr. Edward Linney, Paviers.

Mr. Joseph Kelham, Pump-maker.

Mr. John Birch, Bucket-maker.

Mr. John Peryear, Office-keeper.

Mr. Peter Calton, Messenger.

Mrs. Anus Guest, Necessary Woman.

NUMBER LXXVII.

The Lieutenancy, and Principal Officers of the Tower-Hamlets.

**T**HE most Noble Charles Duke of Bolton, Constable.  
 Lieutenant, Hatton Compton Esq;  
 Deputy-Lieutenant, — Williamson Esq;  
 Major, Richard White Esq;  
 Master-General of the Ordnance, Earl Cadogan.  
 Lieutenant-General, The Hon. Sir Charles Wills, Knight of the Bath.  
 Surveyor-General, John Armstrong Esq;  
 Clerk of the Ordnance, Thomas White Esq;  
 Store-keeper, George Gregory Esq;  
 Clerk of the Deliveries, Leonard Smelt Esq;  
 Treasurer, the Honourable Richard Plumtree Esq;  
 Secretary, Leonard Smelt Esq;  
 Master-Gunner of England, James Pendlebury Esq;  
 Dr. Gideon Harvey, Physician.  
 Superintendent of his Majesty's Fortifications in Great-Britain,  
 — Harrifon Esq;

Deputy-Lieutenants.

|                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| The Honourable Sir Charles Wills, | Francis Dowse,      |
| Knight of the Bath.               | Charles Downing,    |
| Sir John Austin Bar.              | Renne Duboyville,   |
| Sir Isaac Tillard,                | William Dawsonne,   |
| Sir Daniel Dolins,                | Thomas Exelbe,      |
| Sir Charles Peers,                | John Elwick,        |
| Sir Robert Thornhil,              | Samuel Grice,       |
| The Hon. Joh. Armstrong           | John Gould,         |
| The Honou. Adam Wil-              | Edward Grose,       |
| liamson,                          | George Gregory,     |
| Henry Ashton,                     | Samuel Hannott,     |
| Richard Abell,                    | Thomas Heath,       |
| Albert Borgard,                   | John Hyde,          |
| Joseph Bell,                      | Gedeon Harvey,      |
| John Brown,                       | Joseph Hayne,       |
| John Clarke,                      | Matthew Holworthey, |
| Thomas Clarke,                    | Matthew Howard,     |
| Nicholas Carey,                   | Robert Hudson,      |
| Robert Dennett,                   | Richard Haddock,    |
| Raphael Dubois,                   | John Hanger,        |

Richard

Richard Harris,  
Bastwick Johnson,  
Samuel Jones,  
Richard Jackson,  
Joseph Jory, (*Deceased.*)  
Robert Kyrby,  
Charles Kipling,  
Edward Lee,  
Thomas Liell,  
Stephen-Martin Leake  
*sen.*  
Stephen-Martin Leake  
*jun.*  
D'Oyly Michel,  
Sir Thomas Masters, *Kt.*  
Thomas Miller,  
William Northey,  
John Nicholas,  
John Nichols,  
William Ogborne,  
Edward Peck,

Esqrs;

Esqrs;

Alexander Pitfield,  
John Peers,  
Thomas Pearce,  
Samuel Phillimore,  
Thomas Preston,  
Moses Raper,  
George Rogers,  
Elias Ruffel,  
Robert Sambee,  
John Serjeant,  
Ward Smith,  
Leonard Smelt,  
John Triquet,  
Robert Thornhill,  
Christopher Tower,  
George Turville,  
Thomas West,  
Samuel Webb,  
Philip Wiltshire,  
Thomas Woodcock,  
Thomas White,

Esqrs;

## Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains.

## First Regiment.

*The Right Honourable Henry*  
*Earl of Lincoln, Colonel.*

*The Honourable Samuel Hannot*  
*Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.*

*The Hon. Raphael Dubois Esq;*  
*Major.*

1. Thomas Taylor *Esq;*
2. David Cooper *Esq;*
3. John Lote *Esq;*
4. James Guenin *Esq;*
5. Isaiah Domont *Esq;*

Capt.

## Second Regiment.

*The Hon. Sir Isaac Tillard Kt.*  
*Colonel.*

*The Hon. Thomas Exelbe Esq;*  
*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

*The Hon. Charles Kipling Esq;*  
*Major.*

1. Dan. Whitehurst *Esq;*
2. Thomas Jones *Esq;*
3. Tobias Hunt *Esq;*
4. James Dalbiac, *Esq;*
5. Richard Pidgeon, *Esq;*

Capt.

## Lieutenants.

Peter Lekeux *Esq;* *Captain-*  
*Lieutenant.*

John Castle,  
Nathaniel Garey,  
Joonathan Davis,  
Louis Hume,  
John Ward,  
Peter Dubec,  
Charles Willmott,

Gent.

Bellshar-Henry Lewington,  
*Esq; Captain Lieutenant.*

John Baker,  
Hugh Tew,  
Edward Taylor,  
Josiah Torkington,  
John Brown,  
Samuel Divison,  
William Werden,

Gent.

## Ensigns.

Andrew Lecount,  
John Trathague,

Gent.

John



John Divine,  
Benjamin Shepherd,  
Richard Evans,  
Charles Mange,  
Peter Chevalier,  
Charles Tovey,  
William Potts,

Gent.

Henry Southall,  
Jacob Sluce,  
Richard Beckley,  
Bryer Dentrey,  
Lewis Gilbert,  
William Price,  
Samuel Gower,

Gent.

SERGEANTS.

John Gilbert.  
Isaac Devine,  
Peter Curtis,  
James Longuet,  
Robert Askew,  
Thomas Bridge,  
Peter Flaureat,  
Richard Howard,  
John Andrews,  
Samuel Phipps,  
Edward Colston,  
John Porteous,  
Samuel Townshend,  
Thomas Higgins,  
Lewis Roberts,  
William Everist,  
Peter Lecount,  
Daniel Caron,  
John Hasker,  
Randall Standley,  
Herbert Edgereley,  
Francis Millard,  
Samuel Guenin,  
Henry Kirkham,

Thomas Williams,  
Thomas Clayton,  
Thomas Clark,  
John Spiller,  
Stephen Goldsmith,  
James Buchanan,  
John Burne,  
Edward Everard,  
James Smith,  
James Millot,  
Samuel Barry,  
Timothy Etheridge,  
William Crow,  
John Taylor,  
Charles Boon,  
John Furnis,  
Charles Bearley,  
William Archer,  
Richard Slayton,  
Samuel Willis,  
Thomas Hatfield,  
James Bird,  
John Peterson,  
William Mytton,

The Bringers-Up, { George Jefferys, Gent.  
John Woodward, Gent.

Henry South, Esq; Secretary.

Daniel Draper, Esq; Muster-Master.

Thomas Hardwick. Gent. Clerk to the Lieutenancy.

Mr. Peter Wood, Messenger.

\* Q

NUMBER

## NUMBER LXXVIII

A LIST of the Store-Keepers and Master-Gunners of  
ENGLAND, &c.

|                       | Store-Keepers.         | Master-Gunners.      |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A</b> Rcliff-Fort, | _____                  | Nicholas Stanning.   |
| Blackness,            | _____                  | Samuel Simpson.      |
| Berwick,              | John Sibbit.           | Francis Gatton.      |
| Clifford's-Fort,      | William Raper.         | Robert Chaffoner.    |
| Calshot-Castle,       | _____                  | John Pitman.         |
| Cockhamwood-Fort,     | _____                  | Edward Prior.        |
| Carisbrook-Castle,    | _____                  | Edward Hayles.       |
| Cowes-Castle,         | _____                  | John Morgan.         |
| Chester-Castle,       | William Wilson.        | Giles Roberts.       |
| Carlisle Garrison,    | Edward Carlisle.       | John Lyddall.        |
| Edinburgh-Castle,     | John Primrose, Esq;    | Egelsfield Griffith. |
| Edinburgh,            | Commis. Campbell.      | Egelsfield Griffith. |
| Dover-Castle,         | _____                  | John Perkins.        |
| Deal-Castle,          | Lieutenant             | Edward St. Ledger.   |
| Dumbarton-Castle,     | _____                  | John Ewing.          |
| Greenwich Magz.       | Francis Briscoe.       | _____                |
| Gravesend Block-H.    | Israel Harrison.       | Francis Lucas.       |
| Guernsey Island,      | James le Merchant.     | Peter Solby.         |
| Gillingham-Fort,      | _____                  | Thomas Chambers.     |
| Hurst-Castle,         | _____                  | Jarvis Owbridge.     |
| Hull Garrison,        | Ralph Jackson.         | John Shipman.        |
| Holy-Island,          | _____                  | Francis Gatton.      |
| Jersey-Island,        | William Dumersque,     | Cha. Dumaresque.     |
| Landguard-Fort,       | _____                  | Geo. Castleton.      |
| Moat's Bulwark,       | _____                  | James Hammond.       |
| Portland-Castle,      | _____                  | Christoph. Phillips. |
| Pendennis-Castle,     | Richard Pierce.        | Henry Curtis.        |
| Portsmouth Garr.      | Walter Harford.        | Moses Baxter.        |
| Disso, Field Train,   | Messrs. Hoop & Baxter. | _____                |
| Plymouth,             | William Dixon.         | Henry Skerrett.      |
| Sandowne-Castle,      | _____                  | Richard Neal.        |
| Sandham-Fort,         | _____                  | John Redstone.       |
| Sandgate-Fort,        | _____                  | John Jordan.         |
| Scarborough-Castle,   | _____                  | Thomas Phillips.     |
| St. Mawes,            | _____                  | William Richards.    |
| Scilly-Island,        | _____                  | Abraham Tovey.       |
| St. James.            | _____                  | Colonel Watson.      |

Sterling

|                      | Store-Keepers.            | Master Gunners.           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sterlin-Castle,      | <i>Robert Forrest.</i>    | <i>William Graham.</i>    |
| Sheerness,           | <i>Hugh Downman.</i>      | <i>James Butler,</i>      |
| Tilbury-Fort,        | _____                     | <i>Francis Lucas.</i>     |
| Tower Garrison,      | _____                     | <i>Captain Cornelius.</i> |
| Tower-Wharf,         | _____                     | <i>Captain Franks.</i>    |
| Upnor-Castle,        | <i>Major Webb.</i>        | <i>David Orris.</i>       |
| Walmer-Castle,       | <i>Lieutenant.</i>        | <i>Joseph Nichols.</i>    |
| Fort-William,        | <i>Alexander Muir.</i>    | <i>John Anderson.</i>     |
| Windsor-Castle,      | <i>Daniel Carty.</i>      | <i>John Harris.</i>       |
| Yarmouth-Island,     | _____                     | <i>William Hooks.</i>     |
| North-Yarmouth,      | _____                     | <i>William Spooner.</i>   |
| St. Nicholas-Island, | _____                     | <i>William Hughs.</i>     |
| Woolwich,            | <i>James Felton.</i>      | _____                     |
| Chatham,             | <i>George Collett.</i>    | _____                     |
| Gibraltar,           | <i>John Price.</i>        | _____                     |
| Port-Mahon,          | <i>Francis Sanders.</i>   | _____                     |
| Annapolis,           | <i>Abraham Kennesbie.</i> | _____                     |
| Placentia,           | <i>John Huxford.</i>      | _____                     |
| Dartmouth,           | _____                     | <i>John Sparke.</i>       |
| South-Sea-Castle,    | _____                     | <i>Francis Atkinson.</i>  |
| Block-House Point,   | _____                     | <i>Matthew Medcalfe.</i>  |
| Burrough Fort,       | _____                     | <i>John Keate.</i>        |
| Charles Fort,        | _____                     | <i>John Jeffer.</i>       |
| Howness,             | _____                     | <i>Thomas Jefferys.</i>   |
| Tinmouth and         | _____                     | <i>Robert Chaloner.</i>   |
| Clifford's-Fort, S   | _____                     |                           |



## NUMBER LXXIX.

*The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.*

- T**HE Council-Office, } in the Cockpit.  
 The Treasury-Office, }  
 The Custom-House in Thames street, and in Fenchurch-street.  
 The Excise-Office, in the Old-Jury.  
 Salt-Duty Office, in York Buildings.  
 Wine Licence Office, in Arundel street.  
 Stamp Office, in Lincoln's-Inn Square.  
 Hackney Coaches Office, in Surry street  
 Hawkers and Pedlars-Office, in High Holbourn.  
 Lord Privy-Seal's Office, in White hall.  
 The Earl-Marshal's Office, at the College of Arms, on St. Benet's-Hill.  
 The Secretaries of State's Offices, in the Cockpit.  
 Signet-Office, in White hall.  
 The Paper-Office, in the Cockpit.  
 Board of Greencloth Office, at St. James's.  
 Lord Chamberlain's Office, in the Cockpit.  
 Master of the Wardrobe's Office, in York-Buildings.  
 Secretary of Wars's Office, in White hall.  
 The Plantation Office, and the Commissioners of Trade, in the Cockpit.  
 • Leather Office, in St. Martin's-Lane, Westminster.

*Law-Offices, where kept.*

## KING'S-BENCH.

- The King's-Bench Office, in the Inner-Temple.  
 Crown-Office, in the Middle Temple.  
 Custos Brevium, Nisi prius, and the Paper-Offices, in the said King's-Bench Office.  
 Office of the Clerk of the Bails and Posten's, in Furnival's-Inn in Holbourn.

Offices

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The  
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Alien  
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Custos  
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Law  
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Superf

Office  
King's  
Pipe-O  
Foreign  
First-F  
Clergy

*Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery:**Chancery Office, in Chancery-Lane.**Office of the Rolls, in ditto.**Office of the Masters in Chancery, in ditto.**Clerk of the Crown's Office, in Mitre-Court, in Fleet-street.**Six Clerks Office, in Chancery-Lane; near which is the Office of the two Examiners in Chancery.**The Prothonotary in Chancery's Office, in Middle-Temple-Lane.**Register's Office in Chancery, in Symond's Inn in Chancery-Lane.**Petty Bagg Office, is next the Rolls Chappel in ditto.**Cursitors Office, in ditto.**Alienation Office, in the Inner-Temple.**Subpœna Office, in Chancery-Lane.**Affidavit Office, in ditto.**Patent Office, in Palsgrave's Head Court, near Temple-Bar.**Offices belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.**Custos Brevium Office, Brick Court, near the Middle-Temple.**One of the Prothonotaries Offices, in the Middle-Temple.**Another in Mitre-Court, in the Inner-Temple.**The third in Serle's Court, in Lincoln's-Inn.**The Chirographer's Office, in Middle-Temple-Lane.**The Clerk of the Treasury's Office, and of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, in the Inner-Temple.**The Clerk of the Outlawries Office, in Fleet-street.**Office of Clerk of the Warrants, in the Inner-Temple.**Office of Clerk of the King's Silver, in Symond's Inn in Chancery-Lane.**Office of Clerk of the Juries and Habeas Corpus's, in the Inner-Temple.**Office of Clerk of Effoins, in the Inner-Temple.**Supersedeas Office, in the Poultry-Compter, London.**The Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.**Office of the Clerk of the Pleas, in Lincoln's Inn.**King's Remembrancer's Office, in the Inner-Temple.**Pipe-Office, in Grays Inn.**Foreign Opposers Office, in ditto.**First-Fruits Office, in the Middle-Temple.**Clergy-Tenths Office, in ditto.**The*

*The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.*

Is kept near the lower *Exchequer*, in *Westminster-Hall*.

The Offices, belonging to that Court, are kept in the Old Buildings, in the first Court in *Grays-Inn*.

*Admiralty Office*, against *White-hall*.

*Commissary-General's Office*, at the *Horse-Guards*.

Office of the *Pay-Master-General* of the *Guards* and *Garrisons* at the *Horse-Guards*.

*Judge Advocate's Office* at the same Place.

Office of the *Comptrollers* of the *Army-Accompts*, in *Privy-Garden*.

*Navy-Office*, in *Crutched-Friers*.

*Pay-Master's Office* of the *Navy*, in *Brand-street*.

*Vitrualling-Office*, on *Little-Tower-Hill*.

Office of *Ordnance*, in the *Tower*.

The Meeting of the *Society* for the *Propagation* of the *Gospel* in *Foreign Parts*, at *Archbishop Tenison's Library* in *St. Martin's in the Fields*.

Office of the *Governors* of the late *Queen's Bounty* to the poor *Clergy*, in the new Building adjoining to the *Banqueting-House* in *White-hall*.

*Bank of England Office*, in *Grocer's-Hall* in the *Poultry*.

*East-India Office*, at the *East-India-House*, } in *Leaden-Hall-street*.

*Royal African-Company's Office*,

*Sion-College*, near the North side of *London-Wall*.

The *College* of *Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane*.

*Doctors Commons*, in the *Parish* of *St. Bennet, Paul's-Warf*, where are held the *High-Court* of *Admiralty*, the *High-Court* of *Delegates*, the *Arches Court* of *Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative Court* of *Canterbury*.

The *Royal Society Office* and *Repository*, in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet-street*,

*General-Post Office*, in *Lombard-street*.

There are Six *Penny-Post-Offices*, the chiefest is in *Threadneedle-street*; *Westminster-Office* near *Charing-Cross*; *Southwark-Office*, near *St. Mary Overy's Church*; *St. Paul's-Office*, in *Pater-Noster Row*; *Temple-Office*, in *Chancery-Lane*; and *Hermitage-Office*, on *Little-Tower-Hill*.

The End of the *English LIST*.





A

# LIST

Of all the

## OFFICES and OFFICERS

IN

### II. NORTH-BRITAIN,

### Or SCOTLAND.

#### NUMBER I.

*The Nobility of Scotland, and their Second Titles.*

*Those marked thus \* are Lords of the British Parliament*

DUKES 10.

Their Eldest Sons.



|                                       |   |                              |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Ames Hamilton.                        | } | <i>Marquiss of Clifdale.</i> |
| <i>Duke of Hamilton,</i>              |   |                              |
| Anne Scot, Du-                        | } | <i>Earl of Dalkeith.</i>     |
| <i>chess of Buc-</i>                  |   |                              |
| <i>cleugh,</i>                        |   |                              |
| Charles Lenox, <i>Duke of Lenox,</i>  |   | <i>Earl of March.</i>        |
| — Gordon, <i>Duke of Gordon,</i>      |   | <i>Marquiss of Huntley.</i>  |
| Charles Douglas, <i>D. of Queens-</i> | } | <i>Earl of Drumlanrig.</i>   |
| <i>berry,</i>                         |   |                              |

\*\* A

John

|                                        |                                 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| John Campbell, <i>Duke of Argyle,</i>  | <i>Marquiss of Lorn.</i>        |
| Arch. Douglass, <i>D. of Douglass,</i> | <i>Earl of Angus.</i>           |
| James Murray, <i>Duke of Athole,</i>   | <i>Marquiss of Tillabarden.</i> |
| * Ja. Grahame, <i>D. of Montross,</i>  | <i>Lord Grahame.</i>            |
| * John Ker, <i>Duke of Roxburgh,</i>   | <i>Marquiss of Bomount.</i>     |

## MARQUISSES 3.

Their Eldest Sons:

|                                        |   |                       |
|----------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| * John Hay, <i>Marquiss of Twee-</i>   | } | <i>Lord Yeaster.</i>  |
| dale,                                  |   |                       |
| — Ker, <i>Marquiss of Lothian,</i>     | } | <i>Lord Jedburgh.</i> |
| James Johnston, <i>Marquiss of An-</i> |   |                       |
| nandale,                               | } | <i>Lord Johnston.</i> |
|                                        |   |                       |

## EARLS 58.

Their Eldest Sons.

|                                        |   |                                      |
|----------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| — Lindsay, <i>Earl of Crawford,</i>    | } | <i>Lord Lindsay.</i>                 |
| — Hay, <i>Countess of Errol,</i>       |   |                                      |
| * John Gordon, <i>Earl of Su-</i>      | } | <i>Lord Strathnaver.</i>             |
| therland,                              |   |                                      |
| John Lesly, <i>Earl of Rothes.</i>     | } | <i>Lord Lesly.</i>                   |
| Rob. Douglass, <i>E. of Morton,</i>    |   |                                      |
| * David Erskin, <i>E. of Buchan,</i>   | } | <i>Lord Cardros, formerly Auter-</i> |
|                                        |   |                                      |
| William Cunningham, <i>Earl of</i>     | } | <i>Lord Kilmaurs.</i>                |
| Glencarne,                             |   |                                      |
| Alexander Montgomery, <i>Earl</i>      | } | <i>Lord Montgomerie.</i>             |
| of Eglinton,                           |   |                                      |
| John Kennedy, <i>Earl of Cassels,</i>  | } | <i>Lord Kennedy.</i>                 |
| John 'Sinclair, <i>E. of Cathness,</i> |   |                                      |
| Charles Stewart, <i>E. of Murray,</i>  | } | <i>Lord Berrendale.</i>              |
| — Hume, <i>Earl of Hume,</i>           |   |                                      |
| John Flemming, <i>E. of Wig-</i>       | } | <i>Lord Doun.</i>                    |
| ton,                                   |   |                                      |
| — Lyon, <i>Earl of Strathmore,</i>     | } | <i>Lord Coldingham.</i>              |
| Thomas Hamilton, <i>E. of Aber-</i>    |   |                                      |
| corne,                                 | } | <i>Lord Flemming.</i>                |
| — Erskin, <i>Earl of Kellie,</i>       |   |                                      |
| * Thomas Hamilton, <i>Earl of</i>      | } | <i>Lord Glams.</i>                   |
| Haddington.                            |   |                                      |
| James Stewart, <i>E. of Galloway,</i>  | } | <i>Lord Pasly.</i>                   |
| Charles Maitland, <i>E. of Lauder-</i> |   |                                      |
| dale,                                  | } | <i>Lord Pettenweem.</i>              |
| George Hay, <i>E. of Kinnoul,</i>      |   |                                      |
| * Hugh Campbell, <i>E. of Low-</i>     | } | <i>Lord Binny.</i>                   |
| don,                                   |   |                                      |
| — Crichton, <i>Countess of Dum-</i>    | } | <i>Lord Gerless.</i>                 |
| frise,                                 |   |                                      |
|                                        | } | <i>Lord Maitland.</i>                |
|                                        |   |                                      |
|                                        | } | <i>Lord Duplin.</i>                  |
|                                        |   |                                      |
|                                        | } | <i>Lord Mauchlan.</i>                |
|                                        |   |                                      |
|                                        | } | <i>Lord Crichton.</i>                |
|                                        |   |                                      |

— Alex-

## Book III. OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

3

|                                         |                        |                                 |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| — Alexander, <i>E. of Sterling,</i>     | <i>Lord Alexander.</i> |                                 |
| — Bruce, <i>Earl of Elgin,</i>          | <i>Lord Bruce.</i>     |                                 |
| Charles Stewart, <i>Earl of Tra-</i>    | }                      | <i>Lord Linton.</i>             |
| quare,                                  |                        |                                 |
| — Weems, <i>E. of Weems,</i>            |                        | <i>Lord Elcho.</i>              |
| Will. Ramsay, <i>E. of Dalhousie,</i>   |                        | <i>Lord Ramsay.</i>             |
| — Oglevie, <i>Earl of Airly,</i>        |                        | <i>Lord Oglevie.</i>            |
| * James Oglevie, <i>Earl of Finla-</i>  | }                      | <i>Lord Desford.</i>            |
| tore and Seafield,                      |                        |                                 |
| David Lesly, <i>E. of Leven and</i>     | }                      | <i>Lord Balgonie.</i>           |
| Melvill,                                |                        |                                 |
| Lyonell Talmash, <i>E. of Dysert,</i>   |                        | <i>Lord Huntingtoure.</i>       |
| * Cha. Hamilton, <i>E. of Selkirk,</i>  |                        | <i>Lord Daire.</i>              |
| David Carnagie, <i>Earl of Nor-</i>     | }                      | <i>Lord Rosehill.</i>           |
| thesk,                                  |                        |                                 |
| Alex. Bruce, <i>E. of Kinkardin,</i>    |                        | <i>Lord Bruce.</i>              |
| Collen Lindsay, <i>E. of Balcarras,</i> |                        | <i>Lord Cumberlund.</i>         |
| — Gordon, <i>E. of Aboyn,</i>           |                        | <i>Lord Glenlivet.</i>          |
| — Boyd, <i>E. of Kilmarnock,</i>        |                        | <i>Lord Boyd.</i>               |
| — Cochran, <i>E. of Dundonald,</i>      |                        | <i>Lord Cochran.</i>            |
| — Douglass, <i>Earl of Dum-</i>         | }                      | <i>Lord Douglass.</i>           |
| barton,                                 |                        |                                 |
| — Keith, <i>E. of Kintore.</i>          |                        | <i>Lord Inverury.</i>           |
| — Campbell, <i>E. of Broadal-</i>       | }                      | <i>Lord Glenorchie.</i>         |
| bine,                                   |                        |                                 |
| * — Gordon, <i>E. of Aberdine,</i>      |                        | <i>Lord Haddo.</i>              |
| — Murray, <i>E. of Dunmore,</i>         |                        | <i>Lord Fincastle.</i>          |
| * Geo. Hamilton, <i>E. of Orkny,</i>    |                        | <i>Lord Kirkwell.</i>           |
| John Hamilton, <i>E. of Ruthglen,</i>   |                        | <i>Lord Rickarton.</i>          |
| — Douglass, <i>E. of March,</i>         |                        | <i>Lord Ridpath.</i>            |
| Alex. Home, <i>E. of Polwarth,</i>      |                        | <i>Lord Polwarth.</i>           |
| James Carmichael, <i>E. of Hynd-</i>    | }                      | <i>Lord Carmichael.</i>         |
| ford,                                   |                        |                                 |
| — Mac Kenzie, <i>E. of Cro-</i>         | }                      | <i>Lord Tarbat.</i>             |
| martie,                                 |                        |                                 |
| * John Dalrymple, <i>E. of Stair,</i>   |                        | <i>Lord Dalrymple.</i>          |
| Archibald Primrose, <i>Earl of</i>      | }                      | <i>Lord Dalmeny.</i>            |
| Roseberry,                              |                        |                                 |
| David Boyle, <i>E. of Glasgow,</i>      |                        | <i>Lord Boyle.</i>              |
| David Collier, <i>E. of Portmore,</i>   |                        | <i>Lord Milfington.</i>         |
| — Stewart, <i>E. of Bute,</i>           |                        | <i>Lord Mounstuart.</i>         |
| * Cha. Hope, <i>E. of Hoptoun,</i>      |                        | <i>Lord Hope.</i>               |
| * Henry Scot, <i>E. of Delarain,</i>    |                        | <i>Lord Hermitage.</i>          |
| * Arch. Campbell, <i>E. of Ilay,</i>    |                        | <i>Lord Oransey, or Dunoon.</i> |



## VISCOUNTS 14.

|                                             |                                            |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| —Cary, <i>Viscount</i> Falkland             | —Ingram, <i>Viscount</i> Irving            |
| —Constable, <i>V.</i> Dunbar                | Peregrin Osburn, <i>V.</i> Dunblain        |
| David Murray, <i>V.</i> Stormont            | —Graham, <i>V.</i> Preston                 |
| —Arbuthnet, <i>V.</i> Arbuthnet             | William Cheny, <i>V.</i> Newhaven          |
| —Crichton, <i>Viscount</i> Fren-<br>draught | James Drummond, <i>V.</i> Stra-<br>thallan |
| —Seaton, <i>V.</i> Kingstoun                | —Crawford, <i>V.</i> Garnock               |
| —Mac Gill, <i>V.</i> Oxenford               | —Primrose, <i>V.</i> Primrose.             |

## BARONS 41.

|                                         |                                             |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| —Forbes, <i>Lord</i> Forbes             | —Mackey, <i>L.</i> Rae                      |
| —Frazer, <i>L.</i> Salton               | William Forrester, <i>L.</i> For-<br>rester |
| —Gray, <i>L.</i> Gray                   | Alex. Forbes, <i>L.</i> Pitligo             |
| —Stewart, <i>L.</i> Ochiltrie           | —Frazer, <i>L.</i> Frazer                   |
| —Cathcart, <i>L.</i> Cathcart           | —Hamilton, <i>L.</i> Bargany                |
| Henry Sinclair <i>L.</i> Sinclair       | —Oglevie, <i>L.</i> Bamff                   |
| —Douglass <i>L.</i> Mordington          | John Colvil, <i>L.</i> Culros               |
| —Semple, <i>L.</i> Semple               | Pat. Murry, <i>L.</i> Elebank               |
| —Elphinston, <i>L.</i> Elphing-<br>ston | —Falconer, <i>L.</i> Halkerton              |
| —Oliphant, <i>L.</i> Oliphant           | —Hamilton, <i>L.</i> Belhaven               |
| Simon Frazer, <i>L.</i> Lovat           | —Sandylands, <i>Lord</i> Aber-<br>crombie   |
| —Borthwick, <i>L.</i> Borthwick         | James Sutherland, <i>L.</i> Duffus          |
| William Ross, <i>L.</i> Ross            | —Rollo, <i>L.</i> Rollo                     |
| —Sandilands, <i>L.</i> Torphi-<br>chen  | —Colvil, <i>L.</i> Colvil                   |
| —Lesly, <i>L.</i> Lindors               | Robert <i>L.</i> Colvil of Cleish           |
| John Elphinston, <i>L.</i> Balmarino    | —Rutherford, <i>L.</i> Ruther-<br>ford      |
| —Stewart, <i>L.</i> Blantyre            | —Ballandine, <i>L.</i> Ballan-<br>dine      |
| —Cranston, <i>L.</i> Cranston           | —Lesly, <i>L.</i> Newark                    |
| —Balfour, <i>L.</i> Burleigh            | —Churchill, <i>L.</i> Eymouth               |
| —Napier, <i>L.</i> Napier               | George Kinaird, <i>L.</i> Kinaird.          |
| —Fairfax, <i>L.</i> Cameron             |                                             |
| —Richardson, <i>L.</i> Cramond          |                                             |

NUMBER

NUMBER II.

*A LIST of the Knights Brethren of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, in Nov. 1724, according to their Seniorities.*

GEORGE, King of Great-Britain, Sovereign.

|                                                                        |                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| James Earl of Finlathore and<br>Seafield, 7th Feb. 170 $\frac{1}{4}$ . | John Earl of Stair, 25th March,<br>1710.                 |
| Hugh Earl of Lowdon, 10th<br>Aug. 1706.                                | John Earl of Southerland, 22d<br>June, 1716.             |
| David Earl of Portmore, 17th<br>Jan. 171 $\frac{1}{4}$ .               | Earl of Haddington,<br>1st of March, 171 $\frac{6}{7}$ . |
| William Earl Cadogan, 22d<br>June, 1716.                               | Earl of Essex.                                           |
| George, Earl of Orkney, 7th<br>February, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ .           | Earl of Marchmont.                                       |
| Charles Earl of Orrery, 30th<br>October, 1705.                         | Earl of Dalkeith.                                        |

NUMBER III.

*The Officers of State.*

James Duke of Montrose, Keeper of the Seal used in Place of the Great Seal; Sal. 3000 l. per Annum.  
Archibald Earl of Ilay, Lord Privy-Seal, Sal. 3000 l. per Ann.  
Alexander Earl of Marchmont, Lord Register; Sal. 444 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Annum.  
Robert Dundas Esq; Lord Advocate; Sal. 1000 l. per Annum.  
Adam Cockburn, Esq; Lord Justice Clerk; Sal. 400 l. per Ann.  
Charles Binning, 2 Esqs. Solicitors; 200 l. per Annum each.  
John Sinclair, 5

*Privy-Council, See the English Lists.*

NUMBER IV.

*The Commissioners of the Thesaurry, See the English Lists.*

## NUMBER V.

*Barons of the Court of Exchequer.*

**J**ohn Smith, Esq; Lord Chief Baron; Salary 1000 l. per Ann.  
 Matthew Lant, Esq; Baron of the Exchequer, 500 l. per Ann.  
 Salary, and 1000 l. per Ann. for leaving his Practice in the  
 Law in England.

Sir John Clerk,  
 George Dalrymple, Esq;  
 Thomas Kennedy, Esq;

} Barons, Sal. 500 l. per Annum.  
 each.

*King's Remembrancers.*

William Stewart, Esq; Salary 400 l. per Annum.  
 John Tarver, Esq; Salary 200 l. per Annum.

*Attorneys of the Court.*

James Stewart,  
 John Viccaridge,

} Gent. Salary 50 l. per Annum  
 each.

*Treasurer's Remembrancer.*

William Allanson, Esq; Salary 200 l. per Annum.

*Clerk of the Pipe.*

Sir Colin Mackenzie; Salary 200 l. per Annum.

*Auditors of the Revenue.*

Sir James Dalrymple, Bar. Auditor-General; Salary 1200 l. per Annum.

John Philp, } Esqs; Auditors; Sal. 150 l. per  
 Robert Arbuthnott, } Annum each.

Mr. Anthony Norman, deputed by the Lord Chief Baron to keep  
 the Exchequer Seal; Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Dundas, Presenter of Signitures, 52 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Ann.

Mr. And. Anderson, Clerk of the Property Roll; Sal. 35 l. per An.

Mr. William Bowles, King's Sollicitor to the Court, Salary, for  
 himself and Clerk, 120 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Montgomery, Marshal; Salary 80 l. per Annum.

Roger Oswald, Examiner to the Court; Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Thomas Rogers, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the Exchequer; Salary  
 40 l. per Annum.

Thomas Udall,  
 David Anderson,  
 James Redpath,

} Macers of the Excheq. Sal. 50 l.  
 per Annum, each.

Lord



# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher; Salary 11 l. 10 s. per Annum.  
James Stephen, Deputy Usher, also Serjeant at Arms; Salary 50 l. per Annum.

John Arkman, Messenger; Salary 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

John Arkman, } Door-Keepers; Sal. 15 l. per  
Robert Hogg, } Annum each.

Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, Baronet, Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Casualties, and Pay-Master of Salaries and Pensions, for himself and Deputy, 650 l. per Annum.

Mr. Alexander Innes, Deputy.

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons as shall be approved by the Barons of the Exchequer, to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 l. per Annum.

For Beedmens Gowns and distributive Charity on his Majesty's Birth-Day, 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. yearly.

## NUMBER VI.

### The Lords of Session.

SIR Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, Baronet, Lord President; Sal. 1000 l. per Annum.

Mr. Rob. Dundas of Arncliffe,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Alex. Ogilvie of Forglen,

Mr. James Erskine of Grange,

Sir Francis Grant of Cullen,

Mr. David Erskine of Dunn,

Sir Ja. Mackenzie of Royston,

Sir W. Calderwood of Poltoun,

Mr Ja Hamilton of Pentcaitland

Mr. Ja. Elphinston of Couper,

Sir And Hume of Kimerghame,

Mr. Walter Pringle of Newhall,

Mr. And. Fletcher of Miltoun.

Salary 500 l. per Annum each.

Hugh Earl of Lowdon,

Archibald Earl of Ilay,

John Marquis of Twedale,

Sir John Dalrymple, Clerk of his Majesty's Process before the Session; Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Alex. Findlayson, Under-Clerk,

James Reid, Extracter.

Extraordinary Lords, who give their Opinion and Vote in all Causes with the other Lords.

Salary 10 l. per Annum each.

\*\* A 4

Mr. Andrew

Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks, *Writer of Hornings, at his Majesty's Instance, Salary 30 l. per Annum.*

Charles Maitland

Andrew Græme,

John Mitchell,

Francis Gibb,

} *Macers ; Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each.*

## NUMBER VII.

*A LIST of the Professors in the several Universities of North-Britain, &c.*

*The University of St. Andrews, Anno 1724.*

*Office-Bearers in the University.*

**C**hancellor, his Grace *James Duke of Chandos.*

Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Robert Ramsay*, Provost of St. Salvator's College.

Rector, Mr. *Robert Ramsay.*

Dean of Faculty, Mr. *David Young.*

*In St. Salvator's, or the Old College.*

Provost, Mr. *Robert Ramsay.*

Professors of Philosophy, { Mr. *William Young,*  
Mr. *Henry Ramsay,*  
Mr. *James Duncan.*

Professor of Greek, Mr. *William Petrie.*

Professor of Humanity, Mr. *William Vilant.*

*In St. Leonard's College.*

Principal, Mr. *Joseph Drew.*

Professors of Philosophy, { Mr. *John Cragie,*  
Mr. *Henry Reimer,*  
Mr. *David Young.*

Professor of Greek, Mr. *Francis Pringle.*

Professor of Humanity, Mr. *Ninian Young.*

*In St. Mary's, or the New College.*

Principal, Mr. *James Hadow.*

Professor of Divinity, Mr. *Alexander Scrimfour.*

Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Mr. *James Haldane.*

Professor of Hebrew, Mr. *Gabriel Johnston.*

*In the University.*

Professor *Regius* of Mathematicks, Mr. *Charles Gregory.*

*Chandos*-Professor of Anatomy and Medicine, Dr. *Thomas Simson.*

Library

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Library-Keeper, Mr. *James Angus*.  
Archibedellus, Mr. *Alexander, Mac Cullo*.

N. B. *Their Salaries they did not incline to give, being but small.*

*A LIST of the University of Glasgow.*

Office-Bearers in the University.

Chancellor, *James Duke of Montrose*.  
Vice Chancellor, Mr. *John Stirling*, Principal of the University.

Rector, *Hugh Montgomery of Hartseild*

Dean of Faculty, Mr. *George Campbel*

Principal, Mr. *John Stirling*.

Professor of Divinity, Mr. *John Simson*.

Professor of Law, Mr. *William Forbes*.

Professor of Medicine, Dr. *John Johnston*.

Professor of Anatomy and Botany, Dr. *Thomas Brisbane*.

Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History, Mr. *William Anderson*.

Professors of Philosophy, { Mr. *Gershom Carmichael*,  
Mr. *John Loudon*,  
Mr. *Robert Dick*.

Professor of Greek, Mr. *Alexander Dunlop*.

Professor of the Oriental Languages, Mr. *Charles Morthland*.

Professor of Humanity, Mr. *Andrew Ross*.

Professor of Mathematicks, Mr. *Robert Simson*.

Library-Keeper, Mr. *Alexander Carmichael*.

N. B. *Their Salaries they did not incline to give, being but small.*

*An Account of the University and King's College of Aberdeen.*

It is certain, that the Canons of the Cathedral-Church of *Aberdeen*, publicly taught and professed not only *Theology* and the *Canon-Law*, but also *Grammar*, *Philosophy*, and the other Liberal Arts, during some Centuries after *A. D. 1125*, in the Reign of *David* the first King of *Scots*; yet the first Erection of the University of *Aberdeen*, by publick Authority, was not before *A. D. 1494*. At which time, *James* the 4th, King of *Scots*, procured from Pope *Alexander* the 6th, a Bull dated 4 Id. Feb. of the foresaid Year. erecting, in the City of Old *Aberdeen*, an University, [*Universitas Studii generalis*] wherein *Theology*, the *Canon* and *Civil Laws*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, and all other Liberal



Liberal Arts and Sciences should be publickly taught and professed; allowing both Professors and Students, in ample Form, all the Privileges, Liberties, Immunities and Exemptions enjoy'd by any University whatsoever, particularly the Universities of *Paris* and *Bologn*. All which Privileges, the King himself, confirmed by his Royal Authority, allowing this University all the Powers and Liberties, which the most Christian *French* Kings had conferr'd on the University of *Paris*, or his Royal Progenitors *K. James* the 1st and 2d, on the Universities of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*.

The renowned Bishop *Elphinston* established Doctors and Professors in the several Faculties, Masters and Students, to the Number, at first, of six and thirty, which he afterwards enlarged to two and forty. These Persons, founded, were 1. Four Doctors; the first, Doctor of Theology, who is Principal of the whole College; the second, Doctor of Canon Law; the 3d, of Civil Law, and the 4th of Medicine. 2. Eight Masters of Arts; of which the first was Sub-principal; the second, Humanity Professor; the other six Students of Theology, out of which were chosen the Regents, who, together with the Sub-principal, were to teach Philosophy and the Arts. 3. Three Bachelors, Students of the Laws, two of the Civil Law, and one of the Canon. 4. Thirteen Students of Philosophy and Arts. 5. Eight Prebendary Priests, [*Sacerdotes Præbendarii*] the first whereof was *Cantor*; the second *Sacrist*; the other six were called *Capellani chori*, one of which was *Organist*. 6. Six Singing-Boys, [*sex pueri choreales*] who were to be put with the foresaid Priests at Divine Service, at all Hours, in the College Chappel.

For the Accommodation of all those founded Members, the said Bishop *Elphinston*, mostly on his own Charges, built a stately College, consisting of an entire Court, containing an handsome Chappel richly furnished, a lofty Steeple with a noble Cupola, in Form of an Imperial Crown, supported with arched Pillars rising cross-wise from the Battlement, and a Sett of fine large Bells; also large publick Halls, and convenient Apartments for the Principal, Sub-principal, Regents, Students of Theology and Philosophy, to whom only he assigned Lodgings within the Gates of the College. To the other Masters, viz. the Canonist, Civilist, Mediciner and Grammarian, with their Students, he caused to be built without the College, but within the Precinct of the University, separate Manfes, with Gardens, and other Conveniencies, where the said Professors were to have all their Lessons, and together, with their Students, to live Collegiately. He appointed also Chambers for the eight Prebendary Chaplains, and six Singing-Boys, without the College. He assigned also to each of those founded Members, out of the Revenues, gifted

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or procured by the King and himself, several distinct Salaries, sufficient at that Time, considering the Value of Money then, though now small and inconsiderable.

But a full History of all those founded Members, their Offices, Mansions and Provisions; as also, of the whole ancient Foundation and Constitution of this University, (digested by the consummate Bishop *Elphinston*, &c. published by Bishop *Gavin Dunbar*) compared with the new Foundation, made about the Time of the Reformation; together, with an Account of all the learned Men in the several Professions, who have flourished there; and of all those Gentlemen educated there, who have distinguished themselves in the Commonwealth of Letters, or have been advanced to eminent Offices in Church or State; likewise, of all the Benefactors ancient and modern; is expected from one of the Professors of the said University, who hath, with great Labour, these several Years by-gone, compiled an Account of all those Particulars from original Rules, King's Charters, Chartularies, Records, and other authentick Papers, yet extant in the Charter-Chest and Library of King's College; besides several obvious Uses of such a Performance, 'tis humbly conceiv'd, that it might contribute much to set in Light that Branch of *Scottish* History, viz. the ancient Constitution of their Universities, which was almost buried in Oblivion about the Time of the Reformation, and yet continues so, the Universities of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*, having at that Time, or afterwards, lost the greatest Part of their original Papers, whereas the University of *Aberdeen* has theirs entire.

*A LIST of the present Members of the University and King's College in Aberdeen, Decemb. 15, 1724.*

CHANCELLOR.

|                                                                | Annual Payments. |    |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|
|                                                                | l.               | s. | d.                  |
| <i>Arthur Forbes</i> of <i>Echt</i> , Rector.                  |                  |    |                     |
| Mr. <i>George Chalmers</i> Principal, S. Th. & Art. P.—        | 106              | 02 | 02 $\frac{1}{2}$    |
| Mr. <i>David Anderson</i> , S. Th. P. —                        | 89               | 15 | 06 $\frac{1}{2}$    |
| Mr. <i>Alexander Fraser</i> , jun. Jur. Civ. P.                | each             | 40 | 14 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. <i>Pat. Urquhart</i> , Med. P.                             |                  |    |                     |
| Mr. <i>Alex. Fraser</i> , sen. Sub-principal, P. P.            |                  |    |                     |
| Mr. <i>Alex. Gordon</i> , Humanity Professor.                  | each             | 33 | 06 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. <i>Alex. Burnet</i> , Regent P. P.                         |                  |    |                     |
| Mr. <i>John Ker</i> , Regent Greek Professor                   |                  |    |                     |
| Mr. <i>Dan. Bradfute</i> , Regent P. P.                        |                  |    |                     |
| Mr. <i>George Gordon</i> , Professor of the Oriental Languages |                  | 66 | 13 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                                                                |                  |    | — Por-              |

— Professor of Mathematicks, by Act of Scottish Parliament, now almost expired, 50 l. per Annum.

Not. 1. The Professions of Canon-Law, Civil-Law and Medicine, which had been laid aside about the Time of the Reformation, were restored by Patrick Forbes Bishop of Aberdeen, and Chancellor of the University, about Ann. 1630. As also the Office of Cantor, or Profession of Musick, about the same Time.

2 The Profession of Oriental Languages was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of the University, Ann. 1624, and endowed by King William, Ann. 1698, with a Fund of 661. 13 s. 4 d.

3. The Profession of Mathematicks was instituted by the Chancellor and Masters of the University, Ann. 1703, and endowed by the Scottish Parliament, Ann. 1706, with a Fund of 50 l. for the Space of 25 Years. The learned Dr. Tho. Bower (who died at London, Novemb. 1. 1723.) was the first Professor.

4. The University of Edinburgh was erected by King James the 6th, Anno 1582, and thereafter several Times ratified by Parliament; last of all, by the Union Act, 1706.

Annual Payments.

|                                                                              | l   | s  | d                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|------------------|
| Principal, Mr. William Wishart ———                                           | 111 | 02 | 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Professor of Divinity, Mr. William Hamilton —                                | 161 | 02 | 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Regius Professor of Divinity and Church History, Mr. Matthew Crawfurd ———    | 100 | 00 | 00               |
| Regius Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations, Mr. Charles Areskine ———  | 150 | 00 | 00               |
| Professor of Civil Law, Mr. James Craig ———                                  | 100 | 00 | 00               |
| Professor of Law, Mr. Alexander Baine ———                                    | 100 | 00 | 00               |
| Professor of Moral Philosophy, Mr. William Law                               | 102 | 04 | 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Professors of Philosophy, { Mr. Robert Stewart —                             | 52  | 04 | 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| { Mr. Colin Drummond                                                         | 52  | 04 | 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Professor of Philosophy and Greek, Mr. Will Scot                             | 52  | 04 | 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Professor of Humanity, Mr. Laurence Dundas —                                 | 52  | 04 | 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Professor of Medicine, and of the Oriental Languages, Dr. James Crawfurd ——— | 80  | 00 | 00               |
| Professor of Mathematicks, Mr. James Gregory —                               | 113 | 06 | 08               |
| Professor of Civil History, Mr. Charles Macky —                              | 100 | 00 | 00               |
| Regius Professor of Anatomy, Mr. Adam Drummond                               |     |    |                  |
| Library Keeper, Mr. Robert Henderson; Salary and Perquisites, about ———      | 60  | 00 | 00               |

Newtown,



## Newtown, or Marshall-College of Aberdeen.

|                                                                            | Annual Payments. |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----|----|
|                                                                            | l.               | s. | d. |
| To Mr. Thomas Blackwell, Principal of Newtown-College at Aberdeen          | 20               | 00 | 00 |
| To the said Mr. Thomas Blackwell, as Professor of Divinity there           | 20               | 00 | 00 |
| To Mr. Daniel Gordon, and Mr. David Vernor, Professors of Philosophy there |                  |    |    |
| To Mr. Thomas Blackwell, jun. Professor of Greek there                     |                  |    |    |
| To Dr. Matthew Mac Kaill, Professor of Medicine there                      | each, 10         | 16 | 08 |
| To Mr. Colin Mac Laurin, Professor of Mathematicks there                   |                  |    |    |
| To Mr. George Tarnbull, Professor of Philosophy there                      |                  |    |    |

*Nota.* That there is a Mortification by King William of 300 l. per Annum, to each of the four Universities, out of the late Bishop's Rents, which is distributed among several of the Regents and Professors, according to their Grants.

## NUMBER VIII.

*The Justiciary and Officers under them.*

Archibald Earl of Ilay, Lord Justice General; Sal. 1000 l. per Annum, and for going the Circuit Yearly, 200 l.  
 Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice Clerk; Sal. 400 l. per Annum, and for going the Circuit yearly, 100 l.  
 Sir Ja. Mackenzie of Roystoun,  
 Mr. David Erskine of Dun,  
 Sir Will. Calderwood of Poltoun,  
 Mr. James Hamilton of Pant-caitland,  
 Sir Walter Pringle of Newhall;  
 James Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice Court; Sal. 100 l. per Annum.  
 Scot of Ednam, Heretable Coroner of Scotland.  
 David Laing, Deputy Clerk.

John

|                                      |   |                                                        |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------|
| John Grierson,                       | } | Macers ; Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each.                     |
| Charles Kinross,                     |   |                                                        |
| Humphrey Colquhoun,                  | } | 5 l. per Annum.                                        |
| Alexander Lindsay, <i>Dempster</i> , |   |                                                        |
| William Murray,                      | } | House-keepers ; Sal. 4 l. 3 s. 4 d.<br>per Annum each. |
| Archibald Mac Ewen,                  |   |                                                        |

N. B. At going each of the three Circuits, there is an Advocate Depute at 50 l. one Clerk at 30 l. one Macer at 10 l. and two Trumpets at 10 l. each for their Charges.

## NUMBER IX.

*Officers of the Admiralty.*

Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dover, *Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland* ; Sal. 1000 l. per Annum.

Mr. James Graham of Arith, *Judge of the High Court of Admiralty*.

Mr. Patrick Grant, *Advocate Procurator Fiscal*.

Mr. Archibald Inglis, *Advocate Clerk*.

Alexander Gordon, *Clerk Deputy*.

William Gordon,

James Lindsay,

James White,

} *Macers of Admiralty.*

## NUMBER X.

*Lord Privy-Seal, and his Officers.*

Archibald Earl of Ilay, *Lord Privy-Seal* ; Sal. 3000 l. per Annum.

John Buchannan, *his Deputy*.

William Douglass, *Writer to the Privy Seal*.

## NUMBER XI.

*The Officers of the Chancery.*

James Duke of Montrose, *Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland* ; Sal. 3000 l. per Annum.

Mr. James Robertson, *Deputy Keeper*.

Mr. Robert

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN. 15

Mr. Robert Kerr, *Director of the Chancellary*; Sal. 25 l. per Annum.

Ronald Campbell, *his Deputy*.

Robert Bell,  
William Smith, } *Chancery Clerks.*

NUMBER XII.

*The Lord Register and his Officers.*

Alexander Earl of Marchmont, *Lord Clerk Register*; Sal. 444 l. 16 s. 8 d. per Annum.

Sir James Justice,

Mr. Alexander Gibson,

Sir John Dalrymple,

Mr. John Murray,

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie,

Mr. William Hall,

Sir Alexander Anstruther,

Mr. Philip Anstruther,

Mr. Robert Crawoud,

Mr. Charles Inglis,

Mr. William Robertson,

Mr. William Fowles, *Clerk to the Register of Seazins.*

Mr. David Crawford, *Clerk to the Admission of Notars.*

Mr. John Mitchelson, *Keeper of the Register of Hornings*; Salary 20 l. per Annum.

} *Clerks to the Lord Clerk Register before the Session.*

} *Deputies to the Register, as Clerk to the Bills before the Session.*

} *Under Clerks of the Bills.*

NUMBER XIII.

*The Officers of the CROWN.*

Lord High-Constable.

High Mareschal.

Charles Lord Binning, *Knight Mareschal*; Salary 400 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XIV.

*The Officers of the King's Household.*

JOHN Duke of Argyle, *Heretable Master of the King's Household in Scotland*; Salary 2000 l. per Annum.

Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langtoun, *Heretable Usher*; Sal. 250 l. per Annum. Sir



Sir John Anstruther of that Ilk, Heretable Carver, and Master of the Household.

Gilbert Yates,  
James Marine,  
John Mylestanes,  
James Gairden,  
John Yates,  
Charles Areskine,

} King's Household Trumpets,  
Salary, 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per  
Annum each.

## NUMBER XV.

*The Heretable Keepers of his Majesty's Palaces in North-Britain.*

James Duke of Hamilton, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood-House; Sal. 46 l. per Annum.

John Poterfield, Under-Keeper; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.

Walter Mitchell, Porter; Sal. 37 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Annum.

James Duke of Athol, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Falkland.

David Viscount Stormont, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Scoon.

James Marquis of Annandale, Heretable Keeper of Lechmaban.

John Duke of Argyle, Heretable Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick.

## NUMBER XVI.

*Officers of the King's Works.*

SIR John Anstruther, Master of the Works; Salary 400 l. per Annum.

Walter Murray, Clerk of the Stores; Sal. 30 l. per Annum.

## NUMBER XVII.

*The Wardrobe Officers.*

MR. Thomas Hamilton, Master of the Wardrobe; Sal. 55 l. 11 s. 4 d. per Annum.

James Oliphant, First Under Keeper; Sal. 40 l. per Annum.

Robert Douglas, Second Under Keeper; Sal. 20 l. per Annum.

James Baird, Clerk; Sal. 30 l. per Annum.

NUM B.

NUMBER XVIII.

*The Lord Lyon, and the rest of the Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms.*

SIR *Alexander Areskine*. Lord Lyon, King at Arms; Sal. 300*l.* per Annum.

HERAULDS.

|                            |   |                                     |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| James Steill, Ilay,        | } | Salary 25 <i>l.</i> per Annum each. |
| Alex. Drummond, Marchmont, |   |                                     |
| David Dewar, Snadown,      |   |                                     |
| Robert Lefly, Albany,      |   |                                     |
| George Glass, Rothsay,     |   |                                     |
| Roderick Chalmers, Ross,   |   |                                     |

PURSUIVANTS.

|                           |   |                                                              |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Robert Brown, Carrick,    | } | Salary 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per Annum each. |
| Alexander Mertin, Ormond, |   |                                                              |
| William Gray, Dingwall,   |   |                                                              |
| Charles Gordon, Unicorn,  |   |                                                              |
| Alexander Thomson, Bute,  |   |                                                              |
| James Clerkson, Kyntyre.  |   |                                                              |
| David Erskine, Clerk.     |   |                                                              |

NUMBER XIX.

*The Sheriffs in North-Britain. H. signifies Hereditary, and D. P. during Pleasure.*

Shires.

Sheriffs.

**E** Dinburgh, or Midlothian,  
Haddington, or Eastlothian,  
Berwick, or Merse,  
Roxburgh,  
Linlithgow, or Westlothian,  
Perth,  
Kincardine,  
Aberdeen,

Cha. Earl of Lauderdale, D. P.  
Tho. Earl of Haddington, D. P.  
Pat. Earl of Marchmont, D. P.  
Archib. Douglas of Carvers, H.  
Cha. Earl of Hoptoun, H.  
James Duke of Athol, H.  
John Arbuthnot, Esq; D. P.  
John Earl of Rothes, D. P.  
\*\* B Inverness,

Inverness,  
Ross,  
Nairn,  
Cromartie,  
Argyle,  
Fife,  
Forfar or Angus,  
Bamff,  
Selkirk,  
Peebles,  
Dumfries,  
Wigtoun, or Galloway,  
Aire,  
Dumbarton,  
Bute,  
Renfrew,  
Sterling,  
Sutherland,  
Caithness,  
Clackmannan,  
Kinross,  
Elgin,  
Kirkenbright,  
Orkney,

John Earl of Sutherland, D. P.  
Sir William Gordon, Bart. D. P.  
Sir Hugh Cambell, H.  
John Earl of Cromartie, H.  
John Duke of Argyle, H.  
John Earl of Rothes, H.  
David Earl of Northesk, D. P.  
James Earl of Findlator, D. P.  
John Murray of Philiphaugh, H.  
Earl of March, H.  
Duke of Queensberry, H.  
Sir James Agnew, H.  
Hugh Earl of London, H.  
Duke of Montross, H.  
James Earl of Bute, H.  
Earl of Eglinton, H.  
Duke of Montross, D. P.  
Earl of Sutherland, H.  
——— Sinclair, Esq; H.  
Col William Dalrymple, H.  
Colonel Hope, H.  
Archibald Dunbar, H.  
Marquiss of Annandale, D. P.  
Earl of Morton, H.

## NUMBER XX.

*The Stuarties and Bailaries in North-Britain.*

SIR Alexander Areskine, Stewart of Monteith, D. P.  
William Drummond of Megginth, Stewart of Strathern, D. P.  
Earl of Morton, Stewart of Orkney and Zetland.  
William Marquiss of Annandale, Stewart of Kirkudbright.  
James Duke of Athol, Stewart of Faulkland.  
Earl of Eglinton, Stewart of Cunningham.

## NUMBER XXI.

*The Royal Burrows, &c.*

|                      |                  |                           |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Edinburgh,           | { Geo. Drummond  | Dundee, Mr. Robert Dundas |
|                      | { Ja. Mitchelson | Aberdeen, George Fordyce  |
| Perth, John Moncrief |                  | Stirling Col. John Erskin |
|                      |                  | Linlithgow                |



# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

19

*Linlithgow*, Walter Hamilton  
*St. Andrews*, Col. Phil. Anstruther  
*Glasgow*, Charles Millar  
*Air*, James Montgomery  
*Haddington*, Alex. Mac Aulay  
*Dysart*, William Saintclair  
*Kirkcaldie*, James Barclay  
*Montrose*, Col. Robert Reid  
*Couper*,  
*Anstruther Easter*,  
*Dumfries*, James Corzie  
*Inverness*, Mr. Duncan Forbes  
*Brunt-Island*, David Ross  
*Inverkeithing*, H. Cunningham  
*Kinghorn*, Robert Hamilton  
*Brichen*, John Doig  
*Irving*,  
*Jedburgh*, Robert Richardson  
*Kirkcudbright*, John Kilpatrick  
*Wigtoun*,  
*Pittenweem*, James Melwil  
*Dumfermling*, Mr. John Walker  
*Anstruther Wester*,  
*Selkirk*, Andrew Milchelhill  
*Dumbarton*, Mr. Geo. Smollet  
*Renfrew*, Mr. John Cochran  
*Dunbar*, William Fall  
*Lanerk*, William Inglis  
*Aberbrothock*, William Wallace  
*Elgin*, James Innes  
*Peebles*, John Ramadge

*Craill*, John Brydie  
*Tain George*, Master of Ross  
*Culross*, Mr. Patrick Erskin  
*Bamff*, Mr. Andrew Hay  
*Whithorn*, John Mac Gowan  
*Forfar*,  
*Rothsay*, George Gordon  
*Nairn*,  
*Forres*,  
*Ruthglen*, David Scott  
*North-Berwick*, Mr. Hugh Dalrymple  
*Cullin*, Mr. George Ogilvie  
*Lauder*, Andrew Wood  
*Kilrenny*, Mr. David Bethune  
*Annan*,  
*Lockmaben*,  
*Sanguhar*, George Irving  
*New Galloway*,  
*Dingwall*, Mr. William Bayne  
*Dornock*,  
*Queensferry*, George Hill  
*Fortrose*, Alexander Gordon  
*Kintoir*,  
*Inverurie*,  
*Inverurie*, James Nimmo  
*Wick*, Col. Robert Moure  
*Kirkwall*,  
*Inverbervie*,  
*Stranraer*,  
*Campbelltown*, Rob. Mac Colm.

## NUMBER XXII.

*The Members of the General Assembly, Anno, 1724.*

Provincial Synod of *Air* and  
*Glasgow*.

1. Presbytery of *Air*.

**M** R. Alexander Kennedy  
 Mr John Hunter  
 Mr James Robertson  
 Mr Robert Miller

Mr Robert Alexander  
 Col. William Dalrymple of  
 Glenmure  
 Laird of Enterken

2. Presbytery of *Irving*.

Mr Thomas Clerk  
 Mr John Chiesly

Mr Hugh

\*\* B 2

Mr Hugh Cochran  
Laird of Langlands.

3. Presbytery of *Paisley*.

Mr Robert Miller  
Mr John Anderson  
Mr Patrick Maxwell  
The Lord Ross.

Burgh of *Renfrew*.

Alexander Finlayson of Niel-  
stonside.

4. Presbytery of *Hamilton*.

Mr Robert Law  
Mr Thomas Steel  
Mr Robert Hamilton  
Sir James Stewart of Good-  
trees.

5. Presbytery of *Lanark*.

Mr Thomas Linnen  
Mr John Orr  
Mr Charles Hunter  
John Bannatyne Baillie.  
Burgh of *Lanark*.  
Mr John Gray, Merchant.

6. Presbytery of *Glasgow*.

Mr John Stirling  
Mr John Mac Larn  
Mr David Ewing  
James Hamilton of Aikenhead.  
City of *Glasgow*.

University of *Glasgow*.

Mr John Simson, Professor of  
Divinity.

7. Presbytery of *Dumbarton*.

Mr Archibald Wallace  
Mr Robert Mac Farlane  
Mr John Logan  
Thomas Ewing of Keppoch.  
Burgh of *Dumbarton*.  
Mr George Smollet of Inglis-  
toun, Provost.

Provincial Synod of *Argyle*.

8. Presbytery of *Dunoon*.

Mr Thomas Bruce

Mr Dougald Stewart  
Sir James Campbell of Ardkin-  
glass.

Burgh of *Rothfay*.

Dr. William Stewart of Am-  
brismore.

9. Presbytery of *Kintyre*.

10. Presbytery of *Inverary*.

Mr Duncan Campbell  
George Drummond, Esq;  
Burgh of *Inverary*.  
Alexander Mac Millan of Dun-  
more.

11. Presbytery of *Lorn*.

Mr William Morison  
Mr Archibald Campbell  
Mr Alex. Campbell, Advocate.

12. Presbytery of *Skye*.

Mr Aulay Mac Aulay  
Mr Colen Mac Kenzie  
William Mac Clead of Ham-  
mer.

Provincial Synod of *Perth* and  
*Stirling*.

13. Presbytery of *Dunkeld*.

Mr Adam Fergusson  
Mr Alexander Stodhart  
Mr James Hog  
Mr Alexander Mac Lagan  
The Duke of Atholl  
Patrick Yeaman of Eastmiln.

14. Presbytery of *Perth*.

Mr William Moncrieff  
Mr Thomas Shaw  
Mr Robert Lyon  
Mr Thomas Finlayson  
Provost Robertson.

Burgh of *Perth*.

Baillie John Moncrieff.

15. Presby-

15. Presbytery of *Auchterarder*.

Mr Archibald Bowie  
Mr Lauchlan Mac Intosh  
Mr Patrick Provan  
Thomas Drummond of Dal-  
whonzie.

16. Presbytery of *Stirling*.

Mr John Logan  
Mr Henry Lindsay  
Mr Alex. Bruce of Kennet.  
Burgh of *Stirling*.

The Lord Grange.

17. Presbytery of *Dumblane*.

Mr John Mac Callum  
Mr John Taylor  
Sir James Livingston.

Provincial Synod of *Fife*.

18. Presbytery of *Dumfriesline*.

Mr Samuel Charters  
Mr John Gib  
Mr William Henderson  
Col. John Erskine of Carnock  
Burgh of *Innerkeithing*.  
John Cuninghame of Balbougie

19. Presbytery of *Kircaldy*.

Mr James Dickson  
Mr James Thomson  
Mr John Auchinleck  
George Balfour of Balbirney  
Burgh of *Kircaldy*.

Mr James Barclay, Provost.  
Burgh of *Dysart*.

Thomas Greeg, Merchant.  
Burgh of *Kinghorn*.

Mr Alexander Lefslly, Provost.

20. Presbytery of *Coupar*.

Mr William Thomson  
Mr William Greenlees  
Mr Thomas Ker  
Mr William Smibert  
The Laird of Naughton  
The Laird of Bankiellor. Mr.  
Gill.

21. Presbytery of *St. Andrews*.

Mr Walter Wilson  
Mr Andrew Burn

Mr John Craigie

Mr James Ruffel

Sir Robert Anstruther

Baillie Ferney.

University of *St. Andrews*.

Mr James Haddow

City of *St. Andrews*.

Mr Charles Gregory.

Burgh of *Killrenny*.

John Waid, Baillie.

Burgh of *Anstruther Easter*.

William Anderson.

Provincial Synod of *Angus* and  
*Mearns*.

22. Presbytery of *Meegles*.

Mr Thomas Ogilvie

Mr William Lyon

Mr James Lyon

The Laird of Gairdrum

23. Presbytery of *Forfar*.

Mr Robert Young

Mr Thomas Mitchell

George Nicol.

24. Presbytery of *Dundee*.

Mr James Hodge

Mr John Bannatyne

Mr John Glas

Col. Patrick Ogilvie.

Burgh of *Dundee*.

Alexander Ferrier, Baillie

25. Presbytery of *Aberbrothwick*.

Mr Andrew Bruce

Mr Francis Archibald

Baillie Doig.

26. Presbytery of *Brichan*.

Mr George Weemyss

Mr John Anderson

Mr Robert Ker

Colonel Robert Reid.

27. Presbytery of *Fordoun*.

Mr James Lefslly

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Mr Gi 1-



Mr Gilbert Anderson  
Mr Anthony Dove  
John Gordon, Provost

Provincial Synod of *Aberdeen*

28. Presbytery of *Aberdeen*.

Mr Thomas Blackwell  
Mr William Osburn  
Mr William Smith  
Mr Archibald Napier  
George Fordice, Provost  
Mr George Gordon  
University of *Aberdeen*.  
Mr George Chalmers, Principal

29. Presbytery of *Kincardine-onie*.

Mr Martine Shank  
Mr Alexander Garioch  
Mr Patrick Gordon  
Laird of Echt

30. Presbytery of *Alford*.

Mr Patrick Copland  
Mr George Middleton  
Mr David Strang  
Laird of Balflug

31. Presbytery of *Ellon*.

Mr Robert Udney  
Mr Henry Lickly

32. Presbytery of *Garioch*.

Mr Alexander Simpson  
Mr John Lumisden  
Mr George Gordon  
The Lord Cullen

33. Presbytery of *Deer*.

Mr James Broun  
Mr Alexander Auchinleck  
Mr Thomas Gordon  
George Fordice of Braidford

34. Presbytery of *Turreff*.

Mr John Turrine

Mr Alexander Ross  
The Lord Forglen

35. Presbytery of *Fordice*.

Mr Andrew Ker  
Mr James Tours  
Captain Alexand. Abercrombie  
of Glassloch

Provincial Synod of *Murray*

36. Presbytery of *Strathbogie*.

Mr John Gilchrist  
Mr Walter Sim  
Mr Thomas Mac Culloch  
The Laird of Easter Elchies

37. Presbytery of *Abernethie*.

Mr William Grant  
Mr William Blair  
The Laird of Grant

38. Presbytery of *Elgin*.

Mr Charles Primrose  
Mr Joseph Sanders  
Mr William Dugald  
John Sutherland of Greenhill

39. Presbytery of *Forres*.

Mr John Crockat  
Mr John Squire  
Laird of Westfield

40. Presbytery of *Inverness*.

Mr Patrick Nicolson  
Mr Thomas Fraser  
The Laird of Kilravock  
Burgh of *Inverness*.  
Mr Duncan Forbes, Advocate

Provincial Synod of *Ross*.

41. Presbytery of *Chanoury*.

Mr Hugh Campbell  
Mr John Mac Arthur  
Duncan Forbes, Baillie of For-  
trose

42. Pres-

42. Presbytery of *Dingwall*.  
Mr Daniel Mac Gilligen  
Mr Alexander Frazer  
Mr Thomas Chisholm  
Col. Robert Monro of Fowlis

43. Presbytery of *Tain*  
Mr Hugh Monro  
Mr David Ross  
George Monro of Culcairn

44. Presbytery of *Dornock*.

Provincial Synod of *Cathness*  
and *Orkney*.

45. Presbytery of *Cathness*.

46. Presbytery of *Kirkwall*.  
Mr John Petcar

47. Presbytery of *North-Isles*.

48. Presbytery of *Zetland*.  
Mr James Buchan  
Mr Thomas Waldie  
Captain James Craigie  
Campvere

Provincial Synod of *Lothian*  
and *Tweeddale*.

49. Presbytery of *Edinburgh*.  
Mr William Withart  
Mr William Mitchell  
Mr Thomas Paterson  
Mr John Guthrie  
Mr James Smith  
Mr John Walker  
The Earl of Lauderdale  
The Lord Advocate  
The Lord Justice Clerk  
City of *Edinburgh*.

John Campbell, Lord Provost  
James Mitchellson, Conveener  
University of *Edinburgh*.  
Mr William Hamilton, Pro-  
fessor of Divinity

50. Presbytery of *Linlithgow*.  
Mr John John Lookup

Mr John Broun  
Mr John Baillie  
Mr Andrew Gloug  
The Earl of Buchan  
The Lord Torphichen  
Burgh of *Linlithgow*.  
George Dundas of that Ilk

51. Presbytery of *Riggart*.  
Mr John Tomson  
Mr David Blenshall  
The Laird of Lamington

52. Presbytery of *Peebles*.  
Mr James Gray  
Mr Stephen Paton  
Mr James Welsh  
William Murray of Spittle-  
haugh

53. Presbytery of *Dalkieth*.  
Mr Patrick Cuming  
Mr David Lindsay  
Mr Robert Mutter  
William Gray

54. Presbytery of *Haddington*.  
Mr Matthew Reid  
Mr Andrew Dickson  
Mr Robert Paton  
The Marquess of Tweeddale  
Burgh of *Haddington*.  
The Laird of Colston  
Burgh of *North Berwick*.  
Mr Hugh Dalrymple, Avvo-  
cate

55. Presbytery of *Dumbar*.  
Mr Thomas Davidson  
Mr William Ogilvie  
Patrick Hepburn of Smeitton

Provincial Synod of *Metse* and  
*Teviotdale*

56. Presbytery of *Dunse*  
Mr John Lauder  
Mr John Daufon  
Sir Robert Sinclair

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57. Pres-

57. Presbytery of *Chirnside*.

Mr James Allan  
Mr Henry Veitch  
Mr Alexander Trotter  
The Lord Kimmerghame

58. Presbytery of *Kelfo*

Mr Walter Douglass  
Mr William Baxter  
Thomas Kennedy

59. Presbytery of *Fedburgh*.

Mr John Gilchrist  
Mr George Hall  
Mr Hugh Kennedy  
Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto

60. Presbytery of *Erstoun*.

Mr James Douglass  
Mr Thomas Old  
The Laird of Wedderlie

61. Presbytery of *Selkirk*.

Mr Archibald Deans  
Mr William Mac Ghie  
Robert Paterfon of Drygeange

Provincial Synod of *Drumfries*62. Presbytery of *Midlebee*.

Mr James Currie  
Mr Robert Mac Colm  
Mr George Blair, elder  
Burgh of *Annan*  
John Johnston of Gutterbrae

63. Presbytery of *Lochmaben*.

Mr Francis Lindsay

The Right Honourable James Earl of Findlater and Seafield,  
his Majesty's Commissioner and Representative in this General Assembly.

The Reverend Mr. William Wishert, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was elected Moderator.

Nota. The Commissioner to the General Assembly, is always allowed  
1000 l. for defraying his Charges.

Mr David Wightman

Mr Robert Wallace

Mr Robert Foord

Burgh of *Lochmaben*.

George Johnstoun of Toddell-  
muir

64. Presbytery of *Drumfries*.

Mr Robert Paton

Mr James Hill

Mr John Campbell

Joseph Currie, Writer

Burgh of *Drumfries*.

Herbert Kennedy, Merchant

65. Presbytery of *Penpont*.

Mr Mungo Gibson

Mr Thomas Tod

John Crichton of Carco

Provincial Synod of *Galloway*.66. Presbytery of *Kircudbright*.

Mr James Monteath

Mr William Falconer

Mr Patrick Johnstoun

Samuel Mac Clellan of Barclay

67. Presbytery of *Wigtoun*.

Mr John Mac Caul

Mr James Mac Clellan

John Martine of Airies

68. Presbytery of *Stranrawer*.

Mr Robert Fergusson

Mr Archibald Marshall

Alexander Ker, Merchant.

Mr. John



Mr John Dundas, Clerk and Procurator.  
Nicol Spence, Sub-Clerk and Agent.

To Mr. Dundas, as Clerk and Procurator, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.  
To Mr. Spence, as Sub-Clerk and Agent, 83 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

N. B. These Sums are payable out of the 500 l. per Annum, allowed by the Crown for defraying the Expences of the General Assembly, and other Church Affairs in Scotland.

# N U M B E R XXIII.

A LIST of the Members of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, November, 1724.

N. B. Those who have an Asterism before their Names, are Members of the Committee this Year, and are Directors.

|                                                                |                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SIR Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President of the Session Præses       | The Lord Arnistoun                                                   |
| John Duke of Roxburgh                                          | * Doctor Alexander Dundas, his Majesty's Physician                   |
| David Earl of Buchan                                           | Mr. John Dundas of Philips-toun                                      |
| Thomas Earl of Haddingtoun                                     | Advocate, Secretary                                                  |
| James Earl of Findlater and Seafield                           | The Lord Grange                                                      |
| Alexander Earl of Marchmont                                    | Lieutenant-Colonel John Erskine of Carnock                           |
| David Earl of Glasgow                                          | Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, Bar.                                    |
| Charles Earl of Hoptoun                                        | Mr. John Flint, Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh                  |
| Archibald Earl of Ilay                                         | The Lord Cullen                                                      |
| William Lord Rofs                                              | John Gordon, late Provost of Aberdeen                                |
| Mr. John Broun, Minister of the Gospel at Abercorn             | The Lord Pancaitland                                                 |
| Mr. Thomas Blackwell, Principal of the new College of Aberdeen | Mr. James Hart, Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh                  |
| Mr. Robert Baillie, Minister of the Gospel at Inverness        | Sir Patrick Johnston, late Provost of Edinburgh                      |
| The Lord Justice Clerk                                         | Robert Inglis, Goldsmith in Edinburgh                                |
| John Campbell Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh                   | Mr. William Law, Professor of Philosophy in the College of Edinburgh |
| Sir James Campbell of Aberuchel, Baronet                       |                                                                      |
| Mr. Patrick Cumine, Minister of the Gospel at Ormistonoun      |                                                                      |

*The Lord Pollock*

Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffan

\* Mr. Alex. Weleod, *Advocate*

Mr. John Mathison, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh*

Mr. John Mac Claran, *Minister of the Gospel there*

*The Lord Forglen*

*The Lord Newhall*

Robert Pringle, *Esq;*

Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, *Baronet*

Mr John Stirling, *Principal of the College of Glasgow*

Mr. Samuel Semple, *Minister of the Gospel at Libertoun*

Nicol Spence, *Agent for the Church of Scotland, Clerk*

Mr. George Turnbull, *Minister of the Gospel at Tiningham*

Geo. Thomson of Portlethem

Mr. William Wihart, *Principal of the College of Edinburgh*

\* Mr. Robert Hepburn, *Writer to his Majesty's Signet*

Sir James Justice, *one of the principal Clerks of Session*

Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell of Cardenefs

\* Mr. Will. Mitchell, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh.*

\* Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, *Baronet*

Colin Campbell of Blythwood

Daniel Campbell of Shawfield

Hugh Montgomery of Hartfield

*The Lord Poltoun*

*The Lord Dun*

\* Mr. William Hamilton, *Professor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh*

*The Lord Roystoun*

\* James Young of Killicanty, *Merchant in Edinburgh*

Mr. Alexander Abercrombie of Tillibody, *Advocate*

David Spence, *Merchant in Edinburgh, Accomptant*

Mr. Gilbert Burnet, *one of the Commissioners of Excise*

Thomas Dundas, *late Baillie in Edinburgh*

Sir John Halyburton, *Advocate*

\* Dr. John Riddell, *Physician*

John Knox, *Chirurgion in Edinburgh*

Mr. James Grierson, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh*

Lieutenant Colonel Blaccader

Deputy Governour of Stirling-Castle

Mr. James Baillie, *Writer to his Majesty's Signet*

Mr William Miller, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh*

Robert Tod, *late Town-Treasurer in Edinburgh*

Mr. Mathew Reid, *Minister of the Gospel at North-Berwick*

William Livingston, *late Deacon Conveener of the Trades in Edinburgh*

George Drummond, *Esq; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland*

\* John Dundas, *Writer to his Majesty's Signet*

James Nemmo, *late Baillie in Edinburgh, Comptroller*

Mr. Rob. Sandilands, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh*

\* Mr Patrick Campbell of Monzie, *Advocate*

Mr. Thomas Paterson, *Minister of the Gospel at West-Kirk*

Sir James Smollet of Bonkill

Mr. James Walker, *Minister of the Gospel at Canongate*

Mr. Adam Watt of Rosehill, *Advocate*

William Nielson, *late Lord Provost of Edinburgh*

John Wightman, *late Lord Provost thereof*

Mr. Alexander Nesbet, *Chirurgion, late Deacon Conveener in Edinburgh*

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- Charles Hope, *late Baillie in Edinburgh*  
 Andrew Gardner, *Merchant there*  
 John Smith, *Esq; Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer*  
 Mr. Robert Dundas, *younger, of Arnistoun, his Majesty's Advocate*  
 Mr. Duncan Forbes, *Advocate*  
 Alexander Finlayson, *one of the under Clerks of Session*  
 Mr. James Bannatyne, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh*  
 \* Alexander Mitchell, *Writer to his Majesty's Signet*  
 Mr. William Mac George, *Minister of the Gospel at Pennycook*  
 Mr. James Haddow, *Principal of the New College of St. Andrews*  
 Mr. Joseph Drew, *Principal of St. Leonard's College in St. Andrews*  
 Mr. George Chalmers, *Principal of the New College of Aberdeen*  
 Mr. Joseph Cave, *Merchant in Edinburgh, Treasurer.*  
 \* George Livingston, *one of the under Clerks of Session*
- Dr. Francis Pringle, *Physician*  
 Mr. Robert Stewart, *Professor of Philosophy in the College of Edinburgh*  
 Alevand Belches of Innermay  
 Mr. Matthew Wood, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh*  
 James Frazer, *Esq;*  
 William Elliot, *Esq;*  
 \* James Leblane, *Major in the Castle of Edinburgh*  
 William Brown, *his Majesty's Printer, and Printer to the Society*  
 \* Mr. James Nesbet, *Minister of the Gospel at Edinburgh*  
 Mr. John Henderson, *Merchant there*  
 Mr. John Shaw, *Minister of the Gospel at South-Leith*  
 Robert Tod, *junior, Merchant in Edinburgh*  
 The Lord Coupar  
 John Hamilton, *Esq;*  
 John Osburn, *late Baillie in Edinburgh*  
 Alexander Innes, *Merchant in Edinburgh, Deputy-General-Receiver in Scotland.*

N. B. This excellent Design has had so good Success, that the foresaid Society do, at present, maintain 60 Schools; and the Number of Scholars thereat are, 2344, &c. as you'll find in the following List.

A L I S T



**A LIST of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS maintain'd by the Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge, May 1724. Bearing Dates of their Erections, the Names of the Places, Parishes, and Presbyteries, wherein each School is settled, the Names of the School-masters, and Number of Scholars at each School, according to the last Accounts therefrom: And it is to be remark'd, that divers of these Schools, being Itinerant, have been remov'd from one Place to another, which occasions the Dates of some of them to be so late.**

## The Present State

## Part II.

| Dates of Erection   | Particular Places    | Parishes            | Presbyteries | School-Masters        | Boys | Girls |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|-------|
| 1 March 13, 1710.   | Hirta or St. Kilda.  | St. Kilda.          | Skype.       | M. Alexander Buchan.  | 28   | —     |
| 2 Novem. 17, 1717.  | Stronan in Glenelg.  | Braccadale.         | —            | Mr. Alexand. MacLeod. | 40   | 7     |
| 3 June 1, 1721.     | Glenelg.             | Glenelg.            | —            | Norman MacLeod.       | 21   | —     |
| 4 October 31, 1723. | Ardaleibegg.         | Trotternish.        | —            | —                     | —    | —     |
| 5 —                 | Torleish in Mull     | Torleish.           | Lozn.        | John Clark.           | 36   | 8     |
| 6 June 21, 1721.    | Kilfinchen there.    | Kilfinchen.         | —            | Roderick MacLean.     | 16   | 1     |
| 7 —                 | Pennygowan there.    | Pennygowan.         | —            | Alexander Campbell.   | 15   | —     |
| 8 April 7, 1720.    | Kilmalie.            | Kilmalie.           | —            | Mr. John MacBean.     | 33   | 6     |
| 9 May 26, 1720.     | Tombowie or Fastin.  | Row.                | Dunbartoun.  | Neil Cambell.         | 31   | 17    |
| 10 May 26, 1720.    | Ardleiwigg.          | Tarbat or Arochore. | —            | Donald MacFarlane.    | 11   | —     |
| 11 March 10, 1721.  | Sallachie.           | Buchanan.           | —            | George Moir.          | 32   | 9     |
| 12 May 2, 1723.     | Parknook of Duchrae. | Drymen.             | —            | William Crawford.     | 16   | 8     |
| 13 Decemb. 3, 1719. | Gartmore.            | Port.               | Dunblain.    | Mr. John Dove.        | 31   | 11    |
| 14 April 3, 1714.   | Strathgryre.         | Balghuidder.        | —            | John Buchanan.        | 14   | 7     |
| 15 —                | Lockearnhead.        | —                   | —            | James MacCallum.      | 37   | 5     |
| 16 June 27, 1723.   | Bridge of Keltie.    | Callendar.          | —            | James Stewart.        | 50   | 20    |
| 17 May 26, 1720.    | Bridge of Turk.      | —                   | —            | John Drummond.        | 27   | 7     |

January

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

|    |                   |               |                      |               |                        |    |     |
|----|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|----|-----|
| 18 | January 6, 1722.  | Callentoigle. | Comrie.              | Auchterarder. | Patrick King.          | 24 | 12  |
| 19 | May 8, 1714.      | Locheamside.  | —                    | —             | James Drummond.        | 45 | —   |
| 20 | June 5, 1718.     | Glenlednoch.  | —                    | —             | James Drummond.        | 58 | —   |
| 21 | January 10, 1723. | Glenartna.    | Blair Athol.         | Dunkeld.      | Charles Bruce.         | 32 | 5   |
| 22 | June 1, 1714.     | Strowan.      | Kilchonan in Ranoch. | —             | Mr. James Murray.      | 39 | 13  |
| 23 | Novemb. 17, 1721. | Glenmuick.    | Glenmuick.           | Kincardine.   | John Ewing.            | 29 | 11  |
| 24 | Decemb. 7, 1721.  | Cobblekeugh.  | Glentanner.          | —             | Andrew Rule.           | 34 | 13  |
| 25 | May 31, 1723.     | Cannatrail.   | Crathie.             | —             | Alexander Farquharson. | 42 | 6   |
| 26 | March 10, 1721.   | Corgraph.     | Strathdon.           | Alfoord.      | Mr. John Young.        | 28 | 22  |
| 27 | June 1, 1721.     | Bellie.       | Bellie.              | Strathbogie.  | Mr. Arthur Gregory.    | 34 | 13  |
| 28 | June 1, 1721.     | Ruthven.      | Botarie.             | —             | Mr. John Schobie.      | 38 | 26  |
| 29 | June 1, 1721.     | Baderochill.  | Kirkmichael.         | Albernethie.  | Walter Johnstoun.      | 95 | 8   |
| 30 | May 23, 1723.     | Skiraldvie.   | Alvie.               | —             | Mr. John Forsyth.      | 20 | 7   |
| 31 | Nov. 24, 1714.    | Kincardine.   | Abernethie.          | —             | Gregory Nicolson.      | 16 | —   |
| 32 | June 6, 1717.     | Laggan.       | Laggan.              | —             | Thomas Donaldson.      | 28 | 4   |
| 33 | June 13, 1723.    | Tilliconie.   | Edinkillie.          | —             | Neil Beikune.          | 18 | —   |
| 34 | March 8, 1722.    | Culphern.     | —                    | —             | Alexander Stewart.     | 15 | 9   |
| 35 | August 25, 1722.  | Drummoyne.    | —                    | —             | John Calder.           | 17 | 8   |
| 36 | —                 | Tillidivie.   | —                    | —             | John Henderson.        | 12 | 9   |
| 37 | —                 | Park.         | Dyke.                | —             | William Gow.           | 18 | 13  |
| 38 | —                 | Kintossach.   | Auldearn.            | —             | John Alves.            | 23 | 12  |
| 39 | —                 | —             | Bolleskine.          | —             | Walter Forbes.         | 21 | 6   |
| 40 | —                 | —             | Dalarassie.          | —             | Hugh Ross.             | 24 | 4   |
| 41 | —                 | —             | —                    | —             | Alexander Fraser.      | 16 | 9   |
| 42 | —                 | —             | —                    | —             | Donald Mac Queen.      | 12 | May |

| The Present State   |                   |                   |              |                       |      |       |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|-------|
| Dates of Erection   | Particular Places | Parishes          | Presbyteries | School-Masters        | Boys | Girls |
| 43 May 15, 1717.    | Kilmorack.        | Kilmorack.        | —            | John Robertson.       | 40   | 21    |
| 44 June 1, 1721.    | Lark.             | Dornock.          | —            | John Mac Kay.         | 17   | 7     |
| 45 March 1, 1723.   | Scaurie.          | Duirness.         | Cathness.    | George Henderson.     | 22   | 2     |
| 46 Novem. 13, 1722. | Langwall.         | Faar.             | —            | Mr. William Gordon.   | 19   | 4     |
| 47 May 2, 1723.     | Stroma.           | Canasbee.         | —            | George Gibson.        | 37   | 15    |
| 48 Aug. 17, 1719.   | Hoy.              | Hoy.              | Kirkwall.    | James Loutit.         | 28   | 28    |
| 49 } Gremsey.       | Gremsey.          | Gremsey.          | —            | William Flet.         | 27   | 20    |
| 50 } Firth.         | Firth.            | Pirith.           | —            | James Johnston.       | 49   | 40    |
| 51 } Stenhouse.     | Stenhouse.        | Stenhouse.        | —            | George Loutit.        | 44   | 26    |
| 52 March 18, 1712.  | Harray.           | Harray.           | —            | Mr. Alexand Moncrief. | 21   | 14    |
| 53 May 15, 1717.    | Evie.             | Evie.             | —            | Robert Brown.         | 44   | 33    |
| 54 June 27, 1723.   | Orphire.          | Orphire.          | —            | Edward Wilson.        | 32   | 9     |
| 55 August 17, 1719. | Eddaymiln.        | Edday.            | Rozth-Jess.  | George Charles.       | 23   | 15    |
| 56 May 12, 1719.    | Westray.          | Westray.          | —            | John Nicolson.        | 42   | 5     |
| 57 Feb. 4, 1719.    | North Ronaldshay. | North Ronaldshay. | —            | Thomas Purse.         | 23   | 20    |
| 58 June 27, 1723.   | Shappinshay.      | Shappinshay.      | —            | Alexander Hepburn.    | 27   | 4     |
| 59 August 10, 1721. | Unst.             | Unst.             | Zetland.     | Francis Beattie.      | 70   | —     |
| 60 Novemb. 3, 1720. | Halfmorton.       | Halfmorton.       | Biddlebee.   | William Graham.       | 72   | 11    |
|                     |                   |                   |              |                       | 1753 | 591   |

THE Number of the Society's Schools, at present, are 60. they having been necessitate to suppress some for want of Funds, or else refuse Places which more needed Schools; at which Schools there are 1753 Boys and 591 Girls, in all 2344: But some of these Schools being only lately erected, there are no Reports yet come from them, though there is no Doubt but that there are more Scholars than are in this List. Where the Reports do not distinguish the Sexes, the whole Number are put to the Column of Boys. These Schools are frequently visited, not only by the Minister of the Parish, but

four also by Committees appointed by the Presbytery, who enquire into the Faithfulness, Diligence, and Deportment of the Masters, the Number of Scholars, the Time of their Entry, and their Attendance, of which the Masters are ordered to keep exact Accounts. And once every Year, before the End of December, at farthest, a List of the Scholars at each School that Year, with an Account of their Proficiency, Time of Entry, and what they are learning, duly attested by the Visitors, is ordered to be transmitted to the Society.



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## Book III.

## OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

31

NUMBER

Jo. DUNDAS, Sec. Soc.

but also by Committees appointed by the Presbytery, who enquire into the Faithfulness, Diligence, and Deportment of the Masters, the Number of Scholars, the Time of their Enury, and their Attendance, of which the Masters are ordered to keep exact Accounts. And once every Year, before the End of December, at farthest, a List of the Scholars at each School that Year, with an Account of their Proficiency, Time of Enury, and what they are learning, duly attested by the Visitors, is ordered to be transmitted to the Society, which is examin'd by the Committee, and if herein any are found defective, or faulty, the same is noticed and censured. From these Accounts it appears, that not only Children, but in some Places, Servants leave their Service for a Time, to attend these Schools; yea, even marry'd Persons come thereto. And Children of Popish Parents are taught the Protestant Religion at these Schools, and many of them come to Church. The Society's Schools are taught the Principles of Religion, to read English, Writing, Arithmetic, and Church-Musick, and the Success of this Undertaking is very remarkable, and has given great Satisfaction to many.

DIVERS of these Schools being settled in remote Islands and Corners, where Ministers have two, three, or more Churches, at which they preach by Turns, and in some of them but once, twice, thrice, four, five or six Times in the Year at most, the Society takes Care, that their School-Masters sent to such Places be duly qualified, and, at the Minister's Direction, do, in his Absence, convene their Scholars in the Church or most central Place, on the Lord's Day, and pray, and sing Psalms with them, and read the Holy Scripture, and a Sermon, or Part of some good and pious Book to them; and in the Afternoon, make the Scholars repeat the Catechism publicly, and catechize them, and such other Persons as will submit thereto; and most of the People near to those Places do attend these Exercises, and join therein. And because there is a Scarcity of fit Persons having the Irish Language, who will accept of being School-Masters and Catechists, the Society, upon sufficient Certificates, after Trial, do grant an Allowance of Money and Clothes to such hopeful Youths having Irish, as are not in Case to maintain themselves, and who will engage to serve as School-Masters in the Highlands and Islands, when found qualified: And divers of these bred at the Society's Schools are now teaching others, both in publick Schools and private Families. Any Contributors, who desire farther Satisfaction of the Premises, and the State of the Society's Affairs, may have it from the Secretary and Clerg, and may also have it in the Printed Account of the Rise, Constitution, and Management of the foresaid Society.

## NUMBER XXIV.

*Officers of the Chappel-Royal.*

**M**R. William Hamilton, Almoner; Sal. per Ann. 41 l. 13 s. 4 d.  
 Mr. William Mitchell, first Chaplain; his Fee, the Profits  
 of the Deanry Royal, about 250 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. John Stirling, second Chaplain, } Sal. 50 l. per Ann. each.  
 Mr. James Ramsay, third Chaplain, }

## NUMBER XXV.

*Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.*

**D**R. Thomas Dalrymple, first Physician; Salary 100 l. per Ann.  
 Dr. Alexander Dundas, second Physician; Salary 50 l. per  
 Annum.  
 Henry Hepburn, Apothecary and Druggist; Sal. 40 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. Charles Alston, his Majesty's Botanist and Keeper of the  
 Physick Garden; Salary 50 l. per Annum.  
 James Abercromby of Glassuaugh, jun. his Majesty's Limner;  
 Salary 100 l. per Annum.  
 Sir Gilbert Kennedy, his Majesty's under Falconer; Salary 50 l.  
 per Annum.  
 Mr. Andrew Kennedy, Conservator of the Privileges of Scotland  
 in the Netherlands; 200 l. per Annum.  
 John Baskett, William Brown and John Mossman, his Majesty's  
 Printers.

## NUMBER XXVI.

*The King's School in Edinburg.*

**M**R. George Arbuthnot, Rector.  
 Mr. Robert Spence, }  
 Mr. James Gibb, } Masters.  
 Mr. Alexander Findlater, }  
 Mr. James Wingate, }

NUMBER.

NUMBER XXVII.

*The Office of the BANK.*

**D**AVID *Earl of Leven, Governor.*  
John Tamison of Balmure, *Deputy-Governor.*

Ordinary Directors.

Thomas Brown, *Merchant.*  
Mr. William Carmichael, *Advocate.*  
James Cuming, *Merchant.*  
William Drummond of Grange.  
Hugh Hamilton, } *Merchants.*  
William Jeffrey, }  
Alexander Keith, *Extrafter.*  
James and Andrew Majoribanks, *Merchants.*  
George Main, *Jeweller.*  
Thomas Pringle, *Writer.*  
Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, *Advocate.*

Extraordinary Directors.

Alexander Deans, } *Writers.*  
Alexander Glass, }  
Mr. Alexander Paterfon, }  
James Gordon, }  
Rob. Majoribanks, } *Merchants.*  
Gilbert Stewart, }  
Alexander Tait, }  
William Montgomerie, }  
Sir James Mackenzie of Royston.  
Sir William Scott of Thirlstane.  
Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus.  
Andrew Majoribanks of that Ilk.  
Mr. David Drummond, *Treasurer.* Three Tellers.  
Mr. George Falconer, *Accomptant.* Two Assistants.  
Mr. David Spence, *Secretary.* One Assistant.

NUMBER XXVIII.

*The Merchant Company at Edinburg.*

**M**R. Robert Blackwood, *Master.*

" C

ASSIST.



## ASSISTANTS.

John Henderson  
Robert Purves  
David Spence  
William Berrie  
Thomas Dundass  
George Brown

Hugh Hathorn  
Archibald Menzies  
John Seton  
James Simpson  
Allan Whitefoord  
John Grant.

Thomas Young, *Treasurer.*  
Charles Mitchell, *Clerk.*

## NUMBER XXIX.

*The General Post-Office at Edinburg.*

SIR John Inglis of Cramond, *Bar. Postmaster-General in Scotland.*

Mr. John Balfour, *Comptroller.*

Mr. James Laudin, *Accomptant.*

Mr. Gilbert Mouteir, *Principal Clerk.*

William Reid, *Second Clerk.*

Alexander Mouteir, *Assistant-Clerk.*

Alexander Hauston, *Apprehender of private Carriers.*

Three Letter-Carriers.

## NUMBER XXX.

*The Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to his Majesty's Customs in North-Britain.*

*General-Officers:*

|                |                                     |                         |                  |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Commissioners, | [SIR James Campbell, <i>Bar.</i> ]  | each, 800 l. per Annum. |                  |
|                | [Humphry Brent, <i>Esq;</i>         |                         |                  |
|                | [John Campbell, <i>Esq;</i>         |                         |                  |
|                | [Brian Fairfax, <i>Esq;</i>         |                         |                  |
|                | [Henry Hale, <i>Esq;</i>            |                         |                  |
|                | [George Drummond, <i>Esq;</i>       |                         |                  |
|                | [John Hill, <i>Esq;</i>             |                         | l.               |
| Secretary,     | Beaumont Hotham, <i>Esq;</i>        | —                       | 350              |
|                | Richard Savage, <i>first Clerk,</i> | —                       | 60               |
|                | More to the Secretary for Clerks,   | —                       | 90               |
|                |                                     |                         | <i>Receiver-</i> |

Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

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|                                                               | per Annum | l.  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Receiver-General, Mungo Greeme, Esq;                          | —         | 300 |
| More to him for Clerks                                        | —         | 230 |
| Comptroller-General, Edmund Pargeter, Esq;                    | —         | 330 |
| More to him for Clerks                                        | —         | 100 |
| Solicitor, Charles Eyre, Esq;                                 | —         | 150 |
| More to him for Clerks                                        | —         | 50  |
| James Hamilton, Esq; Assistant Solicitor                      | —         | 120 |
| John Buchanan, Assistant Solicitor                            | —         | 30  |
| Alexand. Legrand, } Inspector Generals of the Out-Ports, each | —         | 130 |
| John Hay, }                                                   |           |     |
| Charles Sinclair, Inspector of Securities                     | —         | 70  |
| George Montgomery, Register of Seizures                       | —         | 50  |
| George Crookshank, Examiner of the Out-Ports                  | —         | 100 |
| Walter Hume, } Register of North British Ships, }             | —         | 50  |
| and Inspector of the Coast Business }                         |           |     |
| William Rowley, House-keeper                                  | —         | 35  |
| William Dow, Messenger                                        | —         | 20  |
| John Patrick, Watchman                                        | —         | 20  |

Edinburgh.

|                              |                                          |    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----|
| Hugh Montgomery,             | { Surveyors of the Land-Carriage, each } | 30 |
| Thomas Udall,                |                                          |    |
| Gilbert Chalmers,            |                                          |    |
| James Robertson,             |                                          |    |
| Twelve Land-Carriage Waiters | —                                        | 20 |

Leith.

|                                 |                                  |     |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| John Colquitt, Collector        | —                                | 150 |
| Robert Fullerton, Comptroller   | —                                | 100 |
| George Towry, Land-Surveyor     | —                                | 50  |
| Robert Middleton, Tide-Surveyor | —                                | 40  |
| Thomas Dent,                    | { Land waiters, Searchers, and } | 35  |
| Alexander Hume,                 |                                  |     |
| William Moncrief,               |                                  |     |
| Hugh Crawford,                  |                                  |     |
| Ezra Thomson,                   | { Const-waiters, }               | 25  |
| John Borthwick,                 |                                  |     |
| George Kendall, Sworn Appraiser | —                                | 40  |
| Robert Provan, Cooper           | —                                | 24  |
| Twelve Tide waiters, each       | —                                | 20  |
| Six Boat-men, each              | —                                | 20  |
| Two weighing Porters, each,     | —                                | 10  |

Dunbar.

|                              |   |    |
|------------------------------|---|----|
| William Castellaw, Collector | — | 40 |
| Alexander Smith, Comptroller | — | 30 |

|                                             |                 |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
|                                             | <i>per Ann.</i> | <i>l.</i> |
| Ralph Archbold, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>        | _____           | 35        |
| James Reid, <i>Land-waiter and Seracher</i> | _____           | 25        |
| Ten Tide-waiters, each                      | _____           | 20        |

## Dreston-pans.

|                                                        |       |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| William Roupell, <i>Collector</i>                      | _____ | 50 |
| Thomas Nevill, <i>Comptroller</i>                      | _____ | 30 |
| William Smith, <i>Land Surveyor</i>                    | _____ | 35 |
| Joseph Wake, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> | _____ | 25 |
| John Simpson, }                                        |       |    |
| Eight Tide-waiters, each                               | _____ | 20 |
| Two Boat-men, each                                     | _____ | 15 |

## North-Berwick.

|                                                               |       |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Lane Whitehall, <i>Surveyor</i>                               | _____ | 60 |
| Ten Men serving in the Custom-house Sloop, at 23 s. }         |       |    |
| <i>per Month, each Man</i>                                    | _____ |    |
| Victualling 10 Men and a Boy, at 6 d. <i>per Diem</i> , each. | _____ |    |

## Bozotowneys.

|                                        |       |     |
|----------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| John Crawford, <i>Collector</i>        | _____ | 60  |
| Robert Kennedy, <i>Comptroller</i>     | _____ | 40  |
| John Græme, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>       | _____ | 40  |
| Hugh Mac Callum, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i>  | _____ | 30  |
| James Steill, }                        |       |     |
| John Lyon, }                           |       |     |
| John Farquhar, }                       |       |     |
| John Hamilton, <i>Surveyor-General</i> | _____ | 100 |
| Eighteen Tide-waiters, each            | _____ | 20  |
| Two Boat-men, each                     | _____ | 15  |

## Queensferry.

|                                  |       |    |
|----------------------------------|-------|----|
| Mark Stark, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> | _____ | 30 |
| Four Boat-men, each              | _____ | 15 |

## Alloa.

|                                                |       |    |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| John Muirheid, <i>Collector</i>                | _____ | 30 |
| Robert Douglass, <i>Comptroller</i>            | _____ | 20 |
| Robert Halliday, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor</i> | _____ | 40 |
| John Campbell, }                               |       |    |
| John Liddall, }                                |       |    |
| Six Tide-waiters, each                         | _____ | 20 |
| Two Boat-men, each                             | _____ | 15 |

## Kirkcaldy.

|                                     |       |    |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Hercules Smith, <i>Collector</i>    | _____ | 60 |
| Alexander Scott, <i>Comptroller</i> | _____ | 40 |

Patrick



# Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

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per Ann. l.

|                                                          |   |   |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| Patrick Comrie, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>                     | — | — | 40 |
| John Anderson, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> | — | — | 25 |
| James Tennans, }                                         | — | — | 20 |
| Eleven Tide-waiters, each                                | — | — | 15 |
| Two Boat-men, each                                       | — | — |    |

## Anstruther.

|                                       |   |   |    |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| Robert Wemyss, <i>Collector</i>       | — | — | 30 |
| Thomas Row, <i>Comptroller</i>        | — | — | 20 |
| David Aikenhead, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> | — | — | 40 |
| Four Land-waiters and Searchers, each | — | — | 25 |
| Nine Tide-waiters, each               | — | — | 20 |

## Crail.

|                                          |   |   |    |
|------------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| Archibald Hamilton, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> | — | — | 40 |
| Six Boat-men, each                       | — | — | 20 |

## Dundee.

|                                              |   |   |    |
|----------------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| Alexander Colvill, <i>Collector</i>          | — | — | 50 |
| James Stephen, <i>Comptroller</i>            | — | — | 30 |
| Samuel Lowdon, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor</i> | — | — | 35 |
| John Kerr, <i>Tide-Surveyor at Broughty</i>  | — | — | 25 |
| John Burn, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>   | — | — | 25 |
| Seven Tide-waiters, each                     | — | — | 18 |
| Four Boat-men, each                          | — | — | 15 |

## Berth.

|                                              |   |   |    |
|----------------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| Thomas Macculloch, <i>Collector</i>          | — | — | 30 |
| John Bethune, <i>Comptroller</i>             | — | — | 20 |
| James Lockhart, <i>Surveyor and Searcher</i> | — | — | 25 |
| Three Tide-waiters, each                     | — | — | 18 |

## Montrose.

|                                                    |   |   |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| James Scot, <i>Collector</i>                       | — | — | 50 |
| Robert Lidderdale, <i>Comptroller</i>              | — | — | 30 |
| Alexander Miln, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor</i>      | — | — | 35 |
| William Denniston, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i> | — | — | 25 |
| Eight Tide-waiters, each                           | — | — | 18 |

## Aberdeen.

|                                                     |   |   |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| William Gordon, <i>Collector</i>                    | — | — | 50 |
| James Ogilby, <i>Comptroller</i>                    | — | — | 30 |
| James Paterfon, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>                | — | — | 35 |
| James Gellie, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i>                  | — | — | 35 |
| Alexander Logie, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>    | — | — | 25 |
| Harry Elphinston, <i>Tide-Surveyor at Peterhead</i> | — | — | 25 |
| Eighteen Tide-waiters, each                         | — | — | 18 |

\*\* C 3

Gilbert

Patrick

|                                                      |                                           | <i>per Ann. l.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Gilbert Moor, <i>Cooper</i>                          | _____                                     | 5                  |
| Two Boat-men, each                                   | _____                                     | 14                 |
| <b>Deterhead.</b>                                    |                                           |                    |
| Two Boat-men, each                                   | _____                                     | 14                 |
| <b>Anberness.</b>                                    |                                           |                    |
| James Mackintosh, <i>Collector</i>                   | _____                                     | 50                 |
| Alexander Brodie, <i>Comptroller</i>                 | _____                                     | 30                 |
| David Forbes, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>                   | _____                                     | 50                 |
| Edward Townson,                                      | } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> | 25                 |
| Collin Campbell,                                     |                                           |                    |
| James Maxwell,                                       |                                           |                    |
| Nineteen Tide waiters, each                          | _____                                     | 18                 |
| <b>Portrose and Cromarty.</b>                        |                                           |                    |
| John Haldane, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i>                   | _____                                     | 40                 |
| Four Boat-men, each                                  | _____                                     | 14                 |
| <b>Caithness.</b>                                    |                                           |                    |
| William Higginson, <i>Collector</i>                  | _____                                     | 40                 |
| Henry Liddal, <i>Comptroller</i>                     | _____                                     | 30                 |
| John Mitchell, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>                  | _____                                     | 30                 |
| Frederick Frazer, <i>Land waiter</i>                 | _____                                     | 25                 |
| Two Tide-waiters, each                               | _____                                     | 15                 |
| <b>Dykney.</b>                                       |                                           |                    |
| Hugh Bailie, <i>Collector</i>                        | _____                                     | 40                 |
| Francis Wilson, <i>Comptroller</i>                   | _____                                     | 30                 |
| John Blair, <i>Surveyor and Searcher</i>             | _____                                     | 30                 |
| Thomas Baikie, <i>Land-waiter</i>                    | _____                                     | 25                 |
| Two Tide-waiters, each                               | _____                                     | 15                 |
| <b>Lewis.</b>                                        |                                           |                    |
| Patrick Johnston, <i>Collector</i>                   | _____                                     | 30                 |
| John Wyllie, <i>Comptroller</i>                      | _____                                     | 30                 |
| Charles Mackinnen, <i>Land-Surveyor and Searcher</i> | _____                                     | 20                 |
| Four Tide-waiters, each                              | _____                                     | 12                 |
| <b>Fort-William.</b>                                 |                                           |                    |
| George Harbottle, <i>Collector</i>                   | _____                                     | 25                 |
| Alexander Kennedy, <i>Comptroller</i>                | _____                                     | 20                 |
| Patrick Campbell, <i>Land-Surveyor and Searcher</i>  | _____                                     | 20                 |
| Three Tide-waiters, each                             | _____                                     | 12                 |
| <b>Shetland.</b>                                     |                                           |                    |
| John Murrey, <i>Collector</i>                        | _____                                     | 40                 |
| Henry Rose, <i>Comptroller</i>                       | _____                                     | 30                 |
|                                                      |                                           | Charles            |

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|                                   |       | per Ann. l. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Charles Campbell, <i>Surveyor</i> | _____ | 30          |
| John Seton, <i>Land-waiter</i>    | _____ | 25          |
| Two Tide-waiters, each            | _____ | 15          |

## Glasgow.

|                                            |       |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| David Blair, <i>Collector</i>              | _____ | 100 |
| Thomas Kennawie, <i>Comptroller</i>        | _____ | 40  |
| William Carlisle, } <i>Surveyors, each</i> | _____ | 30  |
| James Graham, }                            | _____ | 20  |
| Ten Land-Carriage Waiters, each            | _____ |     |

## Dort-Glasgow.

|                                                           |       |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Walter Campbell, <i>Esq; Surveyor-General</i>             | _____ | 350 |
| Emanuel Walker, <i>Collector</i>                          | _____ | 200 |
| John Fuller, <i>Comptroller</i>                           | _____ | 100 |
| Charles Shelly, <i>Land-Surveyor</i>                      | _____ | 100 |
| William J'Anson, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i>                     | _____ | 60  |
| William Mynatt, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor at Greenock</i> | _____ | 60  |
| William Holland,                                          |       |     |
| Stanley Pugh,                                             |       |     |
| Francis Jackson, }                                        |       |     |
| George Oswald, }                                          |       |     |
| Anthony Waldron, }                                        |       |     |
| John Denniston }                                          |       |     |
| Thirty-seven Tide-waiters, each                           | _____ | 20  |
| Four Boat-men, each                                       | _____ | 20  |
| Two Weighing-Porters, each                                | _____ | 35  |

## Inchmarnock and Point of Aird.

|                                            |       |    |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Alexander Mac Donald, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> | _____ | 30 |
| Four Boat-men, each                        | _____ | 20 |

## Greenock.

|                                         |       |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| William Stuart, <i>Surveyor-General</i> | _____ | 150 |
| Six Boat-men, each                      | _____ | 20  |

## Irving.

|                                       |       |    |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Charles Boyle, <i>Collector</i>       | _____ | 50 |
| Robert Montgomery, <i>Comptroller</i> | _____ | 30 |
| William Kennedy, <i>Land-Surveyor</i> | _____ | 35 |
| Joseph Fenwick, }                     |       |    |
| John Norman, }                        |       |    |
| Ten Tide-waiters, each                | _____ | 15 |

## Arran and Lamblash.

|                                       |       |    |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Daniel Campbell, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i> | _____ | 30 |
| Six Boat-men, each                    | _____ | 15 |

\*\* C 4

Combracs.



per Ann. l.

| Comhzaeg.                                                    |        |   |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|-----|
| James Ballantine, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i>                       | —      | — | 30  |
| Four Boat-men, each                                          | —      | — | 15  |
| Ayr.                                                         |        |   |     |
| Laurence Nugent, <i>Collector</i>                            | —      | — | 40  |
| Roger Kerr, <i>Comptroller</i>                               | —      | — | 30  |
| Richard Adderton, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor</i>              | —      | — | 35  |
| Thomas Macjarrow, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>  | —      | — | 25  |
| Hugh Donald, }                                               | —      | — | 15  |
| Eight Tide-waiters, each                                     | —      | — | 15  |
| Stranraer.                                                   |        |   |     |
| Edward Bruce, <i>Collector</i>                               | —      | — | 40  |
| Alexander Arbuthnot, <i>Deputy-Collector</i>                 | —      | — | 30  |
| Charles Innes, <i>Comptroller</i>                            | —      | — | 35  |
| William Mac Dowall, <i>Deputy-Comptroller</i>                | —      | — | 20  |
| James Gordon, <i>Land and Tide-Surveyor</i>                  | —      | — | 35  |
| James Forbes, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>                | —      | — | 25  |
| Nine Tide-waiters, each                                      | —      | — | 15  |
| Lorhryan.                                                    |        |   |     |
| Four Boat-men, each                                          | —      | — | 15  |
| Wigtoun.                                                     |        |   |     |
| William Hamilton, <i>Collector</i>                           | —      | — | 40  |
| John Mac Culloch, <i>Comptroller</i>                         | —      | — | 25  |
| Alexander Thomson, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i>           | —      | — | 30  |
| Six Tide-waiters, each                                       | —      | — | 15  |
| Whithorn.                                                    |        |   |     |
| James Dowglass, <i>Tide-Surveyor</i>                         | —      | — | 30  |
| Six Boat-men, each                                           | —      | — | 15  |
| Campbeltoun.                                                 |        |   |     |
| Charles Mac Allister, <i>Collector</i>                       | } each | — | 30  |
| Hugh Montgomery, <i>Comptroller</i>                          |        | — | 25  |
| Archibald Campbell, <i>Surveyor and Land-waiter</i>          | —      | — | 14  |
| Ten Tide-waiters, }                                          | —      | — |     |
| Two Boat-men, }                                              | —      | — |     |
| Dumfries.                                                    |        |   |     |
| John Crawford, <i>Collector</i>                              | —      | — | 50  |
| John Young, <i>Comptroller</i>                               | —      | — | 40  |
| William Hunter, <i>Deputy-Collector</i>                      | —      | — | 25  |
| James Clerk, <i>Deputy Comptroller</i>                       | —      | — | 20  |
| Lewis Hay, <i>Land Surveyor</i>                              | —      | — | 40  |
| William Sutherland, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>          | —      | — | 25  |
| James Tomlinson, <i>ditto</i> , and to take Care of the Boat | —      | — | 30  |
| Duncan Lamont, <i>Surveyor-General</i>                       | —      | — | 100 |
| Ten Tide-waiters, }                                          | —      | — | 15  |
| Four Boat-men, }                                             | —      | — |     |

N U M B.

NUMBER XXXI.

A LIST of the Faculty of Advocates.

Those marked thus \* have not taken the Oaths required by Law.

|                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| * MR. Will. Dundas 1665        | Mr. Thomas Rigge 1697     |
| MR. Mic Lumisden 1677          | Mr. Charles Binning 1698  |
| * Mr. John Meinzie             | Mr. James Grahame, sen.   |
| Sir John Ferguson 1678         | Mr. John Pringle          |
| Mr. John Mackenzie             | Mr. John Dundas           |
| * Mr. David Drummond           | Mr. Thomas Haliburton     |
| * Mr. Alex. Mac Leod 1684      | Mr. James Boswell         |
| * Mr. James Oliphant 1687      | Sir John Elphinston 1699  |
| Mr. Alexan. Wedderburn 1688    | Mr. George Douglas        |
| Sir Thomas Wallace             | Mr. Patrick Leith         |
| * Mr. John Stewart, sen. 1690  | * Sir John Areskine 1700  |
| Mr. Arch. Hamilton, sen.       | * Mr. John Hume           |
| Mr. John Horn 1691             | Mr. Alexander Menzies     |
| Mr. Robert Pringle             | Mr. Archibald Ogilvy      |
| Sir Alexander Cumming          | Sir Colin Mackenzie 1701  |
| * Sir Rob. Forbes              | Mr. William Weir          |
| Mr. John Fairholm 1692         | Mr. Alexander Falconar    |
| Mr. Rob. Craig                 | Mr. George Seton          |
| Sir Rob. Douglass              | Mr. George Shaw           |
| * Mr. George Lefslly           | Mr. John Brothwick        |
| Mr. John Murray, sen.          | Mr. James Craig           |
| * Mr. Simon Mackenzie          | * Mr. Thomas Hope         |
| Sir Alexander Anstruther       | Mr. David Plenderleith    |
| Mr. Alex. Abercromby 1694      | Mr. Thomas Hamilton       |
| * Mr. John Belfhes, sen.       | * Sir William Scot 1702   |
| Mr. John Mitchelson            | Mr. John Ogilvy           |
| Mr. John Fleming               | Mr. James Baillie         |
| Mr. William Carmichael 1695    | Mr. Colin Campbell, sen.  |
| Mr. George Hutcheson           | Mr. Alexander Bruce       |
| * Mr. Thomas Wallace           | Mr. Patrick Turnbull      |
| Mr. James Colvill 1696         | * Mr. Kenneth Gordon 1703 |
| Mr. William Forbes             | * Mr. John Carnegie       |
| Mr. David Bethune              | Mr. Andrew Lauder         |
| Mr. Adam Watt                  | Mr. James Hume            |
| * Mr. William Aylon            | Mr. Gilb. Burnet          |
| Mr. John Spottiswood           | * Mr. William Lyon        |
| * Mr. Jam. Ferguson, sen. 1697 | Mr. James Cathcart        |
| Mr. James Morison              | Mr. Ja. Hamilton, sen.    |
| Mr. Alexander Hay              | Sir John Dalrymple 1704   |
| Mr. William Hall               | Sir James Dunbar          |
|                                | Mr. Ja.                   |

|                                   |      |                                             |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------|------|
| Mr. Ja. Hamilton, <i>jun.</i>     | 1704 | Mr. Philip Anstruther                       | 1711 |
| Mr. Charles Erskine, <i>sen.</i>  |      | * Mr. John Innes                            |      |
| Mr. Alexander Irving              |      | Mr. James Ferguson, <i>jun.</i>             |      |
| Sir James Stewart                 |      | Mr. Arch. Stewart, <i>sen.</i>              |      |
| * Mr. David Kennedy               |      | Mr. Robert Sinclair                         |      |
| Mr. Joseph Douglas                | 1705 | Mr. Charles Erskine, <i>jun.</i>            |      |
| * Mr. George Ross                 |      | Mr. Robert Gordon                           | 1712 |
| Sir Alexander Ramsay              |      | Mr. Pat. Boyle                              |      |
| Mr. Thomas Buchan                 |      | Mr. David Scot                              |      |
| * Mr. Alexander Hay, <i>alias</i> |      | * Mr. William Douglas                       |      |
| Falconer                          |      | Mr. Pat. Grant                              |      |
| Sir Alexander Maxwell             |      | Mr. Laurence Craigie                        |      |
| Mr. Charles Cockburn              |      | Mr. Alexander Garden                        |      |
| * Mr. James Barclay               |      | Mr. John Crawford                           |      |
| Mr. James Gillon                  | 1706 | Mr. Geo. Sharp                              |      |
| Mr. Francis Wauchope              |      | Mr. Andrew Wauchope                         |      |
| Mr. William Scott, <i>sen.</i>    |      | Mr. John Scott                              | 1713 |
| Mr. Will. Montgomery              | 1707 | Mr. John Sinclair                           |      |
| Mr. Thomas Menzies                |      | Mr. William Frazer                          |      |
| Mr. John Laurie                   |      | Mr. Geo. Lindsay                            |      |
| Mr. John Dunbar                   |      | Mr. John Forbes, <i>sen.</i>                |      |
| Sir John Rutherford               |      | Mr. George Gordon                           |      |
| Mr. David Lundin                  |      | Sir Rob. Dalrymple                          | 1714 |
| Mr. Alexander Stevenson           |      | Mr. James Holburn                           |      |
| Mr. John Carr                     |      | Mr. Alexand. Cuming                         |      |
| Mr. William Stewart               |      | * Mr. John Polson                           |      |
| Mr. James Paterfon                |      | Mr. Alexander Bayne                         |      |
| * Mr. Hugh Wallace                | 1708 | Mr. James Lumisden                          |      |
| Mr. Alexand. Campbell             |      | Mr. Archibald Grant                         |      |
| Mr. Andrew Mac Dowall             |      | Mr. John Alves                              |      |
| * Mr. Charles Cochran             |      | Mr. Patrick Haldane                         | 1715 |
| Mr. Robert Dundas                 |      | Mr. Peter Wedderburn                        |      |
| Mr. George Smollet                |      | Mr. Archibald Cockburn                      |      |
| Mr. John Hamilton                 |      | Mr. James Bruce                             |      |
| Mr. John Kennedy                  | 1709 | Sir Gilb. Elliot                            |      |
| Mr. Duncan Forbes                 |      | Mr. Geo. Dundas                             | 1716 |
| Mr. Patrick Campbell              |      | Mr. James Don                               |      |
| Mr. Robert Craigie                | 1710 | Mr. Thomas Erskine                          |      |
| Mr. David Walker                  |      | Mr. John Porterfield                        |      |
| * Mr. Will. Scott, <i>jun.</i>    |      | Mr. Robert Renny                            |      |
| * Mr. James Murray                |      | Mr. David Rutherford                        |      |
| Mr. John Stewart                  |      | Mr. John Edgar                              |      |
| Mr. John Mac Leod                 |      | Mr. Alexander Nairn                         |      |
| * Mr. Alexander Murray            |      | Mr. Hugh Baillie                            | 1717 |
| Mr. John Reid                     |      | Mr. Rob. Kerr                               |      |
| Mr. H. Dalrymple, <i>sen.</i>     |      | Mr. Archibald Inglis                        |      |
| * Sir Henry Sterling              |      | Mr. William Scott, <i>3<sup>times</sup></i> |      |
| * Mr. George Mackenzie            |      | Mr. David Moncrief                          |      |

Mr. Arch  
Mr. Alex  
Mr. John  
Mr. Wi  
Mr. H. L  
Mr. Arch  
Mr. Davi  
Mr. Arch  
Mr. Hen  
Mr. Coli  
Mr. Mic  
Mr. John  
Mr. Rob  
Mr. Alex  
Mr. Wil  
Mr. Jam  
Mr. John  
Mr. John  
Sir Rob  
Mr. Joh  
Mr. Jam  
Mr. Jam  
Mr. John  
Mr. Mal  
Mr. Ken  
Mr. Jam  
Mr. Wil

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The Dea  
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Mr. Joh  
Mr. Wi  
Mr. Al  
The Kee

Mr. Al  
Mr. Joh  
Mr. Hu  
Mr. Ro  
Mr. Joh



|      |                                      |      |                                    |      |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| 1711 | Mr. Arch. Hamilton, jun.             | 1717 | Mr. Alexander Frazer               | 1722 |
|      | Mr. Alexand. Birnie                  |      | Mr. John Craigie                   |      |
|      | Mr. John Murray, jun.                | 1718 | Mr. Walter Pringle                 |      |
|      | Mr. William Hamilton                 |      | Mr. Charles Sinclair               |      |
|      | Mr. H. Dalrymple, jun.               |      | Mr. George Pringle                 |      |
|      | Mr. Archibald Murray                 |      | Mr. Alexander Frazer               |      |
| 1712 | Mr. David Money Penny                |      | Mr. George Ogilvie,                | 1723 |
|      | Mr. Archib. Stewart, jun.            |      | Mr. Henry Home                     |      |
|      | Mr. Henry Barclay                    |      | Mr. Thomas Crawford                |      |
|      | Mr. Colin Campbell, jun.             |      | Mr. James Graham, 3 <sup>ius</sup> |      |
|      | Mr. Michael Menzies                  | 1719 | Patrick Master of Elibank          |      |
|      | Mr. John Erskine                     |      | Mr. Thomas Hay                     |      |
|      | Mr. Robert Blackwood                 |      | Mr. Thomas Forbes                  |      |
|      | Mr. Alexander Lefslly                |      | Mr. Alexander Lockhart             |      |
|      | Mr. William Urquhart                 | 1720 | Mr. Thomas Wallace                 |      |
|      | Mr. James Johnston                   |      | Mr. Archibald Campbell             |      |
| 1713 | Mr. John Swinton                     |      | Mr. Alexander Lind                 |      |
|      | Mr. John Forbes, jun.                |      | Mr. Nicholas. Grahame              | 1724 |
|      | Sir Robert Stewart                   |      | Mr. John Crawford                  |      |
|      | Mr. John Belshes, jun.               |      | Mr. John Campbell                  |      |
|      | Mr. James Justice                    | 1721 | Mr. Robert Pringle                 |      |
|      | Mr. James Graham jun.                |      | Mr. John Grahame                   |      |
| 1714 | Mr. John Riddell                     |      | Mr. George Carruthers              |      |
|      | Mr. Malcolm Gibson                   |      | Mr. James Rigge                    |      |
|      | Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie                | 1722 | Mr. James Brodie                   |      |
|      | Mr. James Ferguson, 3 <sup>ius</sup> |      | Mr. James Cochrane                 |      |
|      | Mr. William Grant                    |      |                                    |      |

*The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates for the Year 1722.*

1715 *The Dean of Faculty, Mr. Robert Dundas of Armistoun, younger, his Majesty's Advocate.*  
*The Thesaurer, Mr. Alexander Irvine of Saphock.*  
*The Clerk, Mr. Alexander Bruce.*

1716

*The Five Curators of the Library.*

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. John Sinclair   | Mr. William Carmichael |
| Mr. William Frazer  | Mr. James Fergusson    |
| Mr. Alexander Bayne |                        |

*The Keeper of the Library, Mr. John Spottiswood.*

*The Nine private Examiners.*

|                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. Alexander Irvine     | Mr. William Urquhart |
| Mr. John Mac Leod        | Mr. James Johnston   |
| Mr. Hugh Dalrymple, sen. | Mr. George Ogilvie   |
| Mr. Robert Gordon        | Mr. James Grahame    |
| Mr. John Erskine         |                      |

The

*The Fifteen publick Examiners.*

Sir Thomas Wallace  
 Mr. Adam Watt  
 Mr. John Spottiswood  
 Sir Colin Mackenzie  
 Mr. James Paterfoni  
 Mr. Andrew Macdowal  
 Mr. David Walker  
 Mr. John Crawford

Sir Robert Dalrymple  
 Mr. James Don  
 Mr John Kennedy  
 Mr. Thomas Erskine  
 Mr. William Scott, jun.  
 Mr. Henry Barclay  
 Mr. John Forbes, jun.

*The Under-Keeper of the Library, Mr. Thomas Ruddiman.  
 The Bar-Keeper, Thomas Inglis.*

## NUMBER XXXII.

*A LIST of the Writers to the Signet, with the Dates of  
 their Admission, and Names of the Keepers.*

**J**OHN Duke of Roxburgh, Secretary of State, and Principal  
 Keeper.  
 Thomas Pringle, Deputy-Keeper, at 100 l. per Annum.  
 Hercules Scott, Under-Keeper.

## Writers to the SIGNET.

|                                     |       |       |             |      |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|------|
| William Meinzie                     | _____ | _____ | 6 August    | 1675 |
| Mr. William Stirling                | _____ | _____ | 23 February | 1680 |
| Mr. David Lyon                      | _____ | _____ | 11 August   | 1682 |
| James Hamilton, now Lord Puncailand | _____ | _____ | 19 February | 1683 |
| Mr. Thomas Aikman                   | _____ | _____ | 18 December | 1683 |
| Mr. John Montgomery                 | _____ | _____ | 23 Decemb.  | 1687 |
| Mr. James Anderson, Commissioner    | _____ | _____ | 6 June      | 1691 |
| John Inglis, Commissioner           | _____ | _____ | 7 August    | 1691 |
| Mr. Thomas Pringle                  | _____ | _____ | 10 May      | 1693 |
| Mr. James Baillie, Commissioner     | _____ | _____ | 14 April    | 1694 |
| James Brisbane                      | _____ | _____ | 20 July     | 1695 |
| Mr. David Ramsay                    | _____ | _____ | 7 August    | 1695 |
| Ronald Campbell, Commissioner       | _____ | _____ | 15 August   | 1695 |
| Alexander Glas, Commissioner        | _____ | _____ | 4 Novemb.   | 1695 |
| Hugh Somervell, Commissioner        | _____ | _____ | 1 June      | 1696 |
| George Turnbull                     | _____ | _____ | 1 June      | 1696 |
| Andrew Kerr, Commissioner           | _____ | _____ | 2 Octob.    | 1696 |
| Arthur Forbes                       | _____ | _____ | 1 March     | 1697 |

Charles

|                                                   |            |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------|------|
| Charles Meinzie                                   | 15 March   | 1697 |
| James Baird                                       | 19 July    | 1697 |
| Mr. William Wilton                                | 2 Octob.   | 1697 |
| George Cockburn, <i>Commissioner</i>              | 8 Decemb.  | 1697 |
| Alexander Guthrie                                 | 4 Jan.     | 1698 |
| James Taylor                                      | 9 June     | 1698 |
| Alexander Alison                                  | 15 Jan.    | 1698 |
| Andrew Haliburton, <i>Commissioner</i>            | 28 August  | 1699 |
| Andrew Sutherland                                 | 6 Decemb.  | 1699 |
| Charles Bell                                      | 19 August  | 1700 |
| Robert Wallace, <i>Commissioner</i>               | 29 Jan.    | 1701 |
| John Lumfadam, <i>Commissioner</i>                | 3 Feb.     | 1701 |
| John Stewart, <i>sen. Commissioner</i>            | 17 Novemb. | 1701 |
| Mr. James Ure                                     | 8 Decemb.  | 1701 |
| Mr. Henry Scrimseur                               | 9 Feb.     | 1702 |
| Mr. George Ædie                                   | 13 June    | 1702 |
| And. Marprybanks of that ilk, <i>Commissioner</i> | 10 Decemb. | 1702 |
| Alexander Farquarson                              | 26 July    | 1703 |
| Patrick Comrie                                    | 8 March    | 1704 |
| William Innes                                     | 18 March   | 1704 |
| Patrick Mackdongall                               | 20 July    | 1704 |
| John Ewing                                        | 21 July    | 1704 |
| John Ross                                         | 23 October | 1704 |
| Patrick Pitcairn                                  | 10 Novemb. | 1704 |
| Mr. Robert Hepburn, <i>Commissioner</i>           | 14 May     | 1704 |
| Roger Oswald                                      | 7 June     | 1705 |
| Robert Fullarton                                  | 10 August  | 1705 |
| Mr. John Thomson                                  | 15 Octob.  | 1705 |
| William Murray                                    | 12 Jan.    | 1706 |
| Lodovick Brodie                                   | 11 July    | 1706 |
| Mr. James Cheyne                                  | 12 Decemb. | 1706 |
| John Hamilton                                     | 3 March    | 1707 |
| William Dalrymple, <i>Commissioner</i>            | 13 March   | 1707 |
| Adam Smith                                        | 31 March   | 1707 |
| Mr. Harry Maule, <i>Commissioner</i>              | 31 March   | 1707 |
| Mr. Robert Dalrymple, <i>Commissioner</i>         | 4 April    | 1707 |
| Mr. James Craeg                                   | 13 May     | 1707 |
| John Ferguson                                     | 13 May     | 1707 |
| Mr. Robert Alexander                              | 30 June    | 1707 |
| James Hutchieson                                  | 1 August   | 1707 |
| William Seton                                     | 6 Decemb.  | 1707 |
| David Hope, <i>Commissioner</i>                   | 20 Decemb. | 1707 |
| Charles Farquarson                                | 8 Novemb.  | 1708 |
| Walter Riddell                                    | 13 Decemb. | 1708 |
| George Fall                                       | 24 Decemb. | 1708 |
| Charles Masterton                                 | 8 Feb.     | 1709 |
| John Mac Farlane                                  | 12 Novemb. | 1709 |
| James Gray                                        | 16 Feb.    | 1710 |
| George                                            |            |      |



|                                                   |       |             |      |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|------|
| George Kennedy, <i>Commissioner</i>               | _____ | 2 Novemb.   | 1711 |
| Alexander Hamilton, <i>Commissioner</i>           | _____ | 6 Novemb.   | 1711 |
| John Russell                                      | _____ | 16 Novemb.  | 1711 |
| John Mac Govan                                    | _____ | 14 January  | 1712 |
| Alexander Mitchell                                | _____ | 3 March     | 1712 |
| Alexander Stevenson, <i>Commissioner</i>          | _____ | 11 March    | 1712 |
| John Dundas, <i>Commissioner</i>                  | _____ | 31 March    | 1712 |
| William Cunningham                                | _____ | 2 February  | 1713 |
| John Cunningham                                   | _____ | 24 June     | 1713 |
| John Bogle                                        | _____ | 22 Septemb. | 1713 |
| Robert Fallarton, <i>jun.</i>                     | _____ | 18 Septemb. | 1714 |
| Mr. David Maule                                   | _____ | 27 Septemb. | 1714 |
| Mr. Alexander Pitcairn                            | _____ | 27 Septemb. | 1714 |
| Alexander Mackenzie, <i>now one of the Clerks</i> | _____ | 13 Decemb.  | 1714 |
| of the Session                                    | _____ |             |      |
| Colin Kirk                                        | _____ | 5 April     | 1715 |
| Alexander Stewart                                 | _____ | 5 April     | 1715 |
| Andrew Currier                                    | _____ | 38 July     | 1715 |
| John Hamilton, <i>jun.</i>                        | _____ | 30 July     | 1716 |
| Hugh Crawford                                     | _____ | 14 Decemb.  | 1716 |
| John Inglis, <i>jun.</i>                          | _____ | 2 Decemb.   | 1716 |
| Alexander Ross                                    | _____ | 14 July     | 1718 |
| Alexander Hay                                     | _____ | 9 August    | 1718 |
| Thomas Gibson                                     | _____ | 26 August   | 1718 |
| Alexander Alison                                  | _____ | 10 March    | 1719 |
| Hercules Scott                                    | _____ | 17 March    | 1719 |
| William Miller                                    | _____ | 15 July     | 1719 |
| Andrew Ilay                                       | _____ | 25 Novemb.  | 1719 |
| George Irving                                     | _____ | 8 Feb.      | 1720 |
| James Guthrie                                     | _____ | 25 Feb.     | 1720 |
| George Gordon                                     | _____ | 15 March    | 1720 |
| Thomas Finlay                                     | _____ | 24 May      | 1720 |
| Archibald Campbell                                | _____ | 22 July     | 1720 |
| William Forbes                                    | _____ | 19 August   | 1720 |
| John Baillie                                      | _____ | 7 Septemb.  | 1721 |
| James Bridge                                      | _____ | 7 June      | 1722 |
| Colin Mackenzie                                   | _____ | 25 July     | 1722 |
| Andrew Alves                                      | _____ | 14 Septemb. | 1722 |
| William Preston                                   | _____ | 3 Decemb.   | 1722 |
| Robert Dalrymple                                  | _____ | 10 Decemb.  | 1722 |
| Archibald Stewart                                 | _____ | 9 Jan.      | 1723 |
| Robert Wallace                                    | _____ | 25 Feb.     | 1723 |
| James Ramsay                                      | _____ | 25 Feb.     | 1723 |
| John Mein                                         | _____ | 19 March    | 1723 |
| Thomas Goldie                                     | _____ | 26 March    | 1723 |
| George Dallas                                     | _____ | 17 June     | 1723 |
| Archibald Pitcairn                                | _____ | 3 August    | 1723 |
| George Chalmers                                   | _____ | 1 Octob.    | 1723 |
|                                                   |       | Alexander   |      |

Alexander  
James A  
William  
John Bu  
Archibald

Officers

MR.  
Mr. Sam  
Mr. Hen  
Leith  
Mr. Wil

THE  
Sa  
The Ho  
per A  
George  
Walter  
per A  
James  
Joseph  
Willia  
50 l.  
Mr. Ro  
Mr. W

|                      |           |   |                 |
|----------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|
| Alexander Gordon     | —         | — | 23 Novemb. 1723 |
| James Armor          | —         | — | 2 Decemb. 1723  |
| William Vetch        | —         | — | 13 Decemb. 1723 |
| John Buchanan        | —         | — | 13 Decemb. 1723 |
| Archibald Carmichael | —         | — | 23 Decemb. 1723 |
| John Pringle,        | } Clerks. |   |                 |
| John Hay,            |           |   |                 |

NUMBER XXXIII.

*Officers appointed to distribute and manage his Majesty's Stamp Duties of North-Britain.*

**M**R. John Hamilton, *Principal or Head Distributor*; Salary 150 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. Samuel Ross, *Comptroller*; Sal. 150 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. Henry Borthwick, *Distributor for the Town of Edinburgh and Leith*; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. William Bowles, *Solicitor*; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XXXIV.

*The Officers of the Mint.*

**T**HE Right Honourable Charles Earl of Lauderdale, *General*; Sal. 300 l. per Annum.  
 The Honourable John Montgomerie, *Esq; Master*; Salary 200 l. per Annum.  
 George Kennedy, *Esq; Warden*; Sal. 150 l. per Annum.  
 Walter Mitchell of Adderston, *Esq; Counter-warden*; Sal. 60 l. per Annum.  
 James Penman, *Assay-Master*; Sal. 100 l. per Annum.  
 Joseph Cave, *Esq; Engraver*; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.  
 William Hamilton, *Esq; Assistant to the Weigher and Teller*; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. Robert Miller, *King's Clerk*; Sal. 40 l. per Annum.  
 Mr. William Brown, *Smith*; Sal. 30 l. per Annum.

NUME

## NUMBER XXXV.

*The Commissioners and other Officers of the Excise in North-Britain.*

- A** *Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;*  
*David Ross, Esq;*  
*Sir William Bennet, Bart.*  
*Gilbert Burnet, Esq;*  
*Charles Cockburn, Esq;*  
*Richard Dowdeswell, Esq;* Secretary Sollicitor, Clerk of Securities and Correspondent, for himself and Clerks; Salary 420 l. per Annum.  
*Barnaby Barrow, Esq;* Comptroller, for himself and Clerks; Sal. 500 l. per Annum.  
*George Tilson, Esq;* Auditor, for himself and Clerks; Salary 310 l. per Annum.  
*Sir William Kerr, Bart.* Cashier, for himself and Clerks; Sal. 450 l. per Annum.  
*Mr. Robert Forrest,* Accomptant-General for the Duties of Excise; Salary 120 l. per Annum.  
*Mr. John Dukee,* Accomptant-General for the other Duties; Salary 80 l. per Annum.  
*Mr. Alexander Chalmers,* Accomptant for the Edinburgh Brewery, &c.  
*Mr. John Ross,* Accomptant for the Country Collectors Excise Accompts.  
*Mr. Andrew Home,* first Clerk in the Accomptant General's Office.  
*Mr. Alexand. Wedderburn,* Clerk for the Imported Liquors, &c.  
*Mr. John Lachbrian,* and *Mr. Eaglesuld Griffith,* Assistant Clerks in the Accomptant General Office;  
*Mr. Francis Park,* and *Mr. Sandys Wolrych,* ditto in the Comptroller's Office,  
*Mr. Patrick Higgins,* Extraordinary Clerk; Salary 30 l. per Annum.  
*Mr. Colin Alison,* Bill-man; Sal. 30 l. per Ann.  
*Mr. John Parkhill,* Agent; Salary 55 l. per Annum.  
*Mr. William Clifton,* Clerk of the Edinburgh Fines; Salary 10 l. per Annum.  
*Mrs. Mary Clifton,* House-keeper, Sal. 40 l. per Annum.

Commissioners; Sal. 500 l. per Annum, each.

Sal. 50 l. per Ann each.

Sal. 40 l. per Ann. each.

Sal. 30 l. per Ann. each.

Mr. Richard



Mr. Richard Rance, Door and Store-keeper, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. James Liddell, Hall-keeper; Sal. 25 l. per Annum.

Mr. Dan. Munro, Assistant Door-keeper; Sal. 20 l. per Annum.

James Miln, Assistant Watchman; Sal. 15 l. per Annum.

Mr. Robert Renton, General Examiner, and Clerk of the Diaries, &c. Sal. 90 l. per Annum.

Mr. George Ross, General Surveyor of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery; Sal. 80 l. per Annum.

Four Surveyors of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery; whereof three at 50 l. each, and one at 60 l.

Seventeen Gaugers for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery; Salary 30 l. per Annum each.

Four Assistants, at 20 l. per Annum each.

Four Examiners, at 35 l. per Annum each.

Thirteen Collectors, One General Supervisor, Sixteen Supervisors, and about One hundred and eighty Officers and Supernumeraries in the several Collections.

NUMBER XXXVI.

Directors of the Equivalent Company are thirteen in Number, whereof ten are to be in London; viz.

James Campbell,

Paul Daranda,

John Drummond,

Edward Harrison,

Daniel Hays,

Benjamin Longuet,

John Merrill,

Bulstrode Peachy,

Christopher Tilton,

Robert Williamson,

Mr. John Mounsey, & their Secretary at Edinburgh.

Sir Hen. Dalrymple, Lord President of the Session.

Patrick Campbell of Monrue, and Patrick Crawford, Esq.

John Symmer, Accomptant.

Daniel Campbell, their Clerk.

## NUMBER XXXVII.

*A LIST of the Lords and others, Commissioners of Police.*

|                                               |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>J</b> OHN <i>Earl of Sutherland,</i>       | James <i>Lord Torphichen,</i>      |
| David <i>Earl of Buchan,</i>                  | Lord Alexander Hay,                |
| Charles <i>Earl of Lauderdale,</i>            | Mr. Charles Erskine,               |
| Thomas <i>Earl of Haddington,</i>             | David Haldan <i>of Aberuthven,</i> |
| James <i>Earl of Hyndford,</i>                |                                    |
| Mr. George Carre, <i>Advocate, Secretary.</i> |                                    |

## NUMBER XXXVIII.

*A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in North-Britain,  
Anno 1715.*

|                                         |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>M</b> ID-Lothian,                    | Charles <i>Earl of Lauderdale.</i>   |
| East-Lothian,                           | Charles <i>Earl of Hoptoun.</i>      |
| East-Lothian,                           | Thomas <i>Earl of Haddington.</i>    |
| March,                                  | Alexander <i>Lord Polwarth.</i>      |
| Roxford and Selkirk,                    | John <i>Duke of Roxburgh.</i>        |
| Dumfreis, Kircubright and }<br>Peeples, | William <i>Marquis of Annandale.</i> |
| Galloway,                               | John <i>Earl of Stair.</i>           |
| Cliddisdole,                            | Charles <i>Earl of Selkirk.</i>      |
| Renfrew,                                | William <i>Lord Rofs.</i>            |
| Air,                                    | Hugh <i>Earl of Loudoun.</i>         |
| Bute,                                   | James <i>Earl of Bute.</i>           |
| Argyle,                                 | John <i>Duke of Argyle.</i>          |
| Sterling and Clackmannan,               | David <i>Earl of Buchan.</i>         |
| Perth,                                  | John <i>Duke of Athol.</i>           |
| Fife and Kinross,                       | John <i>Earl of Rothes.</i>          |
| Angus,                                  | . . . . <i>Duke of Douglass.</i>     |
| Aberdeen and Mairns,                    | Sir Peter Frazer <i>of Doors.</i>    |
| Bamff and Inverness,                    |                                      |
| Rofs and Cromarty,                      |                                      |
| Murray and Nairn,                       |                                      |
| Caithness and Sutherland,               | John <i>Earl of Sutherland.</i>      |
| Orkney and Zetland,                     |                                      |

## NUMBER XXXIX.

*The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with  
the Dates of their Creation.*

## A.

**W**illiam Alexander of Menstrie, 21 May 1625, Scottish Earl,  
*Extinct.*

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628, *Extinct.*

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629

James Abercrombie of Birkenboig, ———

Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694

John Anstruther of that Ilk.

## B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626

John Blaccader of Tulliallan 28 July 1626, *Extinct*

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 Septemb. 1628

James Balfour of Denmiln ——— 1631

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 Feb. 1664, *Ex.*

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 Octob. 1668.

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 Octob. 1668

William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 Novemb. 1670

George Bennet in the Prov. of Fife, 28 July 1671, *Ex.*

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 Feb. 1680

Alexander Bannerman of Elfick, 28 Decemb. 1682

Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 Feb. 1686

James Baird of Saughton-Hall, 28 Feb. 1695

## C.

Duncan Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625, S. E.

John Calquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625

William Cunningham of Cunningham-Head, 4 July 1627

William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 Novemb. 1627

Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 Decemb. 1627, *Ex.*

Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 1 Jan. 1628

Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 12 Jan. 1628

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 Novemb. 1630

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1628

James Carmichael of that Ilk, ——— S. E.

David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 Feb. 1663

James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 Novemb. 1664

John Cunningham of Lamburghtoun, 21 Septemb. 1669

Alexander Cunningham of Corshil, 26 Feb. 1672

Colin Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679

———Cocran of Ochilttrie

John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679

\*\* D 2

James



## NUMBER XXXVII.

*A LIST of the Lords and others, Commissioners of Police.*

|                                        |                             |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>J</b> OHN Earl of Sutherland,       | James Lord Torphichen,      |
| David Earl of Buchan,                  | Lord Alexander Hay,         |
| Charles Earl of Lauderdale,            | Mr. Charles Erskine,        |
| Thomas Earl of Hadington,              | David Haldan of Aberuthven, |
| James Earl of Hyndford,                |                             |
| Mr. George Carre, Advocate, Secretary. |                             |

## NUMBER XXXVIII.

*A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in North-Britain,  
Anno 1715.*

**M**ID-Lothian,  
East-Lothian,  
East-Lothian,  
March,  
Roxford and Selkirk,  
Dumfreis, Kircubright and  
Peeples,  
Galloway,  
Cliddisdole,  
Renfrew,  
Air,  
Bute,  
Argyle,  
Sterling and Clackmannan,  
Perth,  
Fife and Kinross,  
Angus,  
Aberdeen and Mairns,  
Bamff and Inverness,  
Ross and Cromarty,  
Murray and Nairn,  
Caithness and Sutherland,  
Orkney and Zetland,

Charles Earl of Lauderdale.  
Charles Earl of Hoptoun.  
Thomas Earl of Hadington.  
Alexander Lord Polwarth.  
John Duke of Roxburgh.  
William Marquis of Annandale.  
John Earl of Stair.  
Charles Earl of Selkirk.  
William Lord Ross.  
Hugh Earl of Loudoun.  
James Earl of Bute.  
John Duke of Argyle.  
David Earl of Buchan.  
John Duke of Athol.  
John Earl of Rothes.  
. . . Duke of Douglass.  
Sir Peter Frazer of Doors.  
John Earl of Sutherland.

## NUMBER XXXIX.

*The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with  
the Dates of their Creation.*

## A.

**W**illiam Alexander of Menstrie, 21 May 1625, Scottish Earl,  
*Extinct.*

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628, *Extinct.*

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629

James Abercrombie of Birkenboig, ———

Robert Anstrother of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694

John Anstruther of that Ilk.

## B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626

John Blaccader of Tulliallan 28 July 1626, *Extinct*

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 Septemb. 1628

James Balfour of Denmiln ——— 1631

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 Feb. 1664, *Ex.*

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 Octob. 1668.

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 Octob. 1668

William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 Novemb. 1670

George Bennet in the Prov. of Fife, 28 July 1671, *Ex.*

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 Feb. 1680

Alexander Bannerman of Elfick, 28 Decemb. 1682

Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 Feb. 1686

James Baird of Saughton-Hall, 28 Feb. 1695

## C.

Duncan Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625, S. E.

John Calquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625

William Cunningham of Cunningham-Head, 4 July 1627

William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 Novemb. 1627

Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 Decemb. 1627, *Ex.*

Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 1 Jan. 1628

Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 12 Jan. 1628

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 Novemb. 1630

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1628

James Carmichael of that Ilk, ——— S. E.

David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 Feb. 1663

James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 Novemb. 1664

John Cunningham of Lamburghtoun, 21 Septemb. 1669

Alexander Cunningham of Corshil, 26 Feb. 1672

Colin Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679

———Cocran of Ochilttrie

John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679

James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686  
 James Cockburn of that Ilk, 24 May 1691  
 Colin Campbell of Aberuchyl  
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinbarvie, 3 August 1673  
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695  
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 February 1702  
 Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703

## D.

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625  
 William Dick of Braid, *Extinct*  
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664  
 David Dunbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664  
 Robert Danzel of Glenae, 11 April 1666  
 Alexander Don of Newtown, 7 June 1667  
 James Douglass of Kelhead, 26 February 1668  
 John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, 12 December 1679  
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, November 1685  
 James Dunbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694  
 William Dunbar of Durn, 29 February 1698  
 James Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698  
 Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698  
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701  
 William Dunbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700  
 James Sutherland, *alias* Dumbar, of Hemprigs, 21 Decemb. 1706  
 James Dick of Prestfield, 2 March 1677  
 Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 March 1695

## E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666  
 Gilbert Eliot of Headthaw, 19 April 1700  
 James Elphinstoun of Logie, 2 December 1701  
 Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666  
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 20 August 1666

## F.

George Forrester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625, S. L.  
 William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1625, *Extinct*  
 Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 29 September 1628, J. E.  
 William Forbes of Craigivar, 20 April 1630  
 Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634  
 Archibald Fleming of Fern, 23 September 1661  
 John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 Septemb. 1661  
 Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarguhar, 30 March 1670  
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673  
 John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 Novemb. 1703  
 Samuel Forbes of Foveran, 10 April 1700

## G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1625  
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625, *Ex.*

Ja.

Ja. Gordon  
 William  
 John G.  
 Robert  
 Andrew  
 William  
 Alexander  
 Robert  
 John G.  
 James  
 Thos. C.  
 William  
 Francis  
 William  
 James

Thom  
 Francis  
 Patrick  
 Thom  
 John I.  
 Sir Wi  
 James  
 Alexander  
 Patrick  
 Charles  
 Alexander  
 John I.  
 George  
 Patrick  
 William  
 John I.  
 Archib  
 John I.  
 Ja. H.  
 Colonel

Robert  
 Priv  
 is a  
 George  
 Samuel  
 Robert  
 Alexan  
 Alexan  
 James  
 John



Ja. Gordon of Le-moir, 2 September 1625  
 William Grahame of Bracco, 28 Sept. 1625, *Ext.*  
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631, *S. E.*  
 Robert Gordon of Lochimbar, 1 May 1626, *S. V.*  
 Andrew Gilmoire, 16 August 1661, *Ext.*  
 William Grahame of Grasmore, 28 June 1665  
 Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 Feb. 1678  
 Robert Grierson of Lag, 28 March 1685  
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686  
 James Graunt, *Advocate*, 10 August 1688  
 Tho. Gibson, *Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland*, 31 Dec. 1702  
 William Gordon of Dalphollie, 8 Feb. 1704  
 Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 Decemb. 1705  
 William Gordoun of Alhtoun, 29 July 1706  
 James Gray, *Esq.*, 5 March 1707

## H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 Feb. 1628  
 Francis Hamiltoun of Killoch, 29 Septemb. 1628, *Ext.*  
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth, *S. E.*  
 Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August 1663, *Ext.*  
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664  
 Sir William Hamiltoun of Prestoun  
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667  
 Alexander Hamiltoun of Hags, 11 Feb. 1670, *Ext.*  
 Patrick Houston of *that ilk*, 28 Feb. 1668  
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 25 Jan. 1671  
 Alexander Hope of Carse, 30 May 1672  
 John Hall of Dunglafs, 8 Octob. 1687  
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March 1692  
 Patrick Hume of Lumsdane, 31 Decemb. 1697  
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698  
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 Feb. 1703  
 Archibald Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 April 1703  
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 Jan. 1691  
 Ja. Holburn of Menfrie, 21 June 1706  
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707

## I.

Robert Innes of *that ilk*, 29 May 1625, *whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.*  
 George Johnstoun of Caskiben, 31 March 1626  
 Samuel Johnstoun of Elphinstoun, 18 Feb. 1628, *Ext.*  
 Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 Jan. 1628, *Ext.*  
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672  
 Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1686  
 James Inglis of Cramond, 21 March 1687  
 John Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

William

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629  
 Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663  
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664  
 John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673  
 Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 Decemb. 1682  
 Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685  
 David Kinloch of that Ilk, 5 Septemb. 1685  
 Francis Kinloch of Gilmartoun, 16 Sept. 1686  
 Andrew Kennedy of Clowburn, 8 June 1698

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, *Extinct*  
 Jo. Lesly of Wardis, 1 Sept. 1625, *Ext.*  
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627  
 Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April 1666  
 William Lockart of Carstairs, 28 Feb. 1677  
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 Jan. 1673  
 Robert Lawrie of Maxwelltonn, 27 March 1685  
 Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 June 1685  
 John Lauder of Idington, 17 July 1688  
 James Livinstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1699  
 John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 Jan. 1690

M.

Donald Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July 1625  
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, *Ext.*  
 John Moncrief of that Ilk, 2 April 1626, *Ext.*  
 William Murray of Clermouth, 18 March 1626  
 Donald Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627, S. L.  
 John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627  
 James Mac Gill of Cranstoun Riddle, 18 July 1627  
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 Jan. 1628  
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May 1628  
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, S. L.  
 Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromarty, 21 May 1628, S. E.  
 William Murray of Dalreny, 2 Octob. 1630  
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631  
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May, 1662  
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663  
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 Feb. 1664  
 George Mowat of Ingliftoun, 2 June 1664, *Ext.*  
 Alexander Mac Culloch of Myrftoun, 10 Aug. 1664  
 John Malcom of Balbedie, 25 July 1665  
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 Septemb. 1665  
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672  
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676  
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, S. E.  
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 Jan. 1681

John

Book

John M  
 Patrick  
 Thoma  
 Charle  
 Andrew  
 James  
 Kennet

his G  
 Prece  
 Alexan  
 John M

Archib  
 John N  
 Thoma  
 Patrick  
 Thoma  
 John M  
 Thom  
 James

John C  
 Georg  
 Georg  
 James  
 Georg  
 Alex

John  
 Archi  
 Willi  
 Robe  
 Hugh  
 Willi  
 Robe

Gilb  
 John  
 John  
 John  
 Fran  
 Gilb  
 And  
 Jame  
 John

Alex



## Book III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.

35

John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 11 August 1682  
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkell, 7 Feb. 1683  
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 Novemb. 1683  
 Charles Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686  
 Andrew Morton of Gogar, 28 June 1701  
 James Mackenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 Feb. 1704  
 Kenneth Mackenzie, also Son to the said Earl, with  
 his Grandfather Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbert, } 8 Feb. 1704  
 Precedency in the Year 1628,  
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 Jan. 1704  
 John Mitchell of West-shore 1724

## N.

Archibald Napier of Merihistoun, 2 March 1627, S. L.  
 John Nicholson of Lefwade, 27 July 1629  
 Thomas Nicholson of Carnock, 16 Jan. 1637, Ext.  
 Patrick Nesbet of Craigentenny, 2 Decemb. 1669  
 Thomas Nicholson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700  
 John Nicholson of Tullicultry, Ext.  
 Thomas Nairn of Dunsinnen, 31 March 1704  
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706

## O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquhariry, 29 Septemb. 1626  
 George Ogilvie of Carnouslie, 24 April 1626  
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, S. L.  
 James Oliphant of Newtown, 28 July 1629  
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662  
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701

## P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 Feb. 1628  
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 August 1651  
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665  
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 Jan. 1683  
 Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686  
 William Paterson of Grantoun, 28 July 1687  
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 Novemb. 1703

## R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 Sept. 1625  
 John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628  
 John Richardson of Pancartland, 13 Novemb. 1630  
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665  
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666  
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 Decemb 1666  
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669  
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June 1704  
 John Reid of Barra, 30 Novemb 1703

## S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625

John

James



# The Present State

## Part II

James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627  
 — Sinclair of Kinnaird  
 James Sibbald of Rankeiller, 24 April 1630, *Ext.*  
 John Sinclair of Dumbearth, and } 2 January 1631  
 — Sinclair of Canisbay.  
 Jo. Skeen of Currihill  
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636  
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663  
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 Decemb. 1664  
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 Decemb. 1664  
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666  
 Alexander Sterling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666  
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666  
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667  
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemik, 28 Feb. 1668  
 Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 Jan. 1671  
 Patrick Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671  
 Charles Stuart, Second Son to the } 23 Septemb. 1681, S. E.  
 Earl of Murray,  
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683  
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 Jan. 1683  
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 Decemb. 1683  
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685  
 John Schaw of Greenock, 23 June 1687  
 Robert Stuart of Allanbank, 15 August 1687  
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 Novemb. 1687  
 Thomas Stuart of Culnells, 29 January 1698  
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702  
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 Decemb. 1705  
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 Novemb. 1687

W.

John Weems of that ilk, 28 May 1625, S. E.  
 Henry Wardlow of Pittrevie, 5 March 1631  
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666  
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670  
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 Novemb. 1694  
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, 30 Decemb. 1697  
 Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 Decemb. 1707  
 John Wedderburn of Blackness, 9 August 1704  
 James Weems of Bogie, 22 Octob. 1704  
 George Wishart, 17 June 1706

Sum Total 239



**Part II**

John Max  
Patrick  
Thomas  
Charles  
Andrew  
James  
Kenneth  
John  
Alexander  
John

Archibald  
John  
Thomas  
Patrick  
Thomas  
James  
John

John  
George  
George  
James  
George  
Alexander

John  
Archibald  
William  
Robert  
John  
William  
Robert

John  
John  
John  
John  
John  
John  
John